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FRESH ASPARAGUS—2 lbs.	25c
FRESH RHUBARB—Per lb.	10c
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FRESH ARTICHOKE, Globe—2 for	25c
FRESH ARTICHOKE—Per lb.	5c
FRESH CAULIFLOWER—Each	20c
FRESH CELERY—Per head	10c
FRESH MUSHROOMS—Per basket	60c
THIS WEEK'S BARGAIN—FLOWER AND GARDEN SEEDS.	

All 5c packages, 6 for 25c
All 10c packages, 3 for 25c

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Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street
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CORRECT FOOTWEAR FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY

THE LADIES WHO HAVE STARTED TO WEAR

The Shoe

Have nothing but great praise to offer for the comfort derived from this unequalled make of shoes for women.

There is solid comfort in every stitch, perfect style in every model, and entire satisfaction to every purchaser.

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There are many mineral waters, but only one

White Rock

And White Rock differs from the others in as great a degree as does a real, pure, white, stately garden-grown Easter lily from a spurious imitation, a lily of hand-manufacture. While the genuine White Rock Lithia Water is a little higher in price than other so-called mineral waters it is infinitely superior to them and well worth the difference. There's nothing too good for Victorians; they should not put up with an inferior water, but should insist that their dealer supplies them with this deliciously cooling natural Mineral Water which is certified by leading analysts as "absolutely pure." White Rock is a sparkling tonic. As a dilutant for milk, wine or whisky it is unexcelled. Ask for it at your club, hotel or restaurant. Order a case for home consumption; it will keep you and yours in perfect health. See that you are supplied with the genuine "White Rock Lithia Water."

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Wholesale Agents for B. C.

Victoria. Vancouver. Nelson.

CONCESSIONS TO UNITED STATES

Canadian Ministers and Government at Washington Have Arrived at Agreement on Question of Tariff Rates

MANY U. S. IMPORTS ON TREATY BASIS

Washington Report Says Arrangement Will Be Forerunner of General Trade Treaty Between the Two Countries

WASHINGTON, March 26.—General satisfaction is expressed here at the announcement made today that an agreement practically has been reached between the officials representing the Canadian government and President Taft and Secretary of State Knox, respecting the adjustment of the tariffs of Canada and the United States.

No one in authority is willing to discuss the details, but there is good ground for the belief that material concessions had been granted by Canada, and that the United States will receive in return for its minimum tariff the intermediate rates given by Canada to France and twelve other countries on a considerable number of articles in which exporters from the United States are especially interested.

This understanding is said to have been reached after a prolonged conference today, participated in by Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Canadian Minister of Finance; Hon. George P. Graham, the Canadian Minister of Railways; President Taft, Secretary of State Knox and Charles N. Pepper, of the bureau of trade relations of the state department.

Under the existing treaty between Canada and France, the latter country receives the conventional rate of about ninety per cent. As to many of these, however, the United States has little or no interest, and there is reason to believe that the United States Government has consented to receive the intermediate rate on much less than half that number.

The tariff experts who have so successfully conducted this work take particular pride in the fact that for the first time the United States now enjoys the minimum tariff rates of all important nations. Heretofore, American goods have generally paid the maximum rates and have had to force their way into foreign markets solely on the basis of their superior merits, or because they could not be produced outside of the United States. The possibility of a temporary breach in relations with Canada, owing to the expiration next Thursday of the period allowed by the Payne-Aldrich Act for the making of such arrangements, was at one time regarded as very close. But it is now said that it will not be necessary to consume time in the Canadian parliament in giving the arrangement vitality by legislative enactment, for the reason that it can be put into operation at once by an order-in-council, which is likely to be the course followed.

Although details of the arrangements are refused at this moment, it is understood that the agreement will be concerned with the following:

NEWS SUMMARY

- 1—Concessions to United States. Etna's violence now decreasing. Suit reveals party method.
- 2—Cutting out the 49th parallel.
- 3—Rails shipped for Stewart railroad. Details of expenditure upon public works.
- 4—Editorial.
- 5—Details of expenditure, cont.
- 6—News of the city.
- 7—Social and personal. Local news.
- 8—In woman's realm.
- 9—Sport.
- 10—Military topics.
- 11—Provincial news. Details of expenditure continued.
- 12—Real estate advts.
- 13—Real estate advts.
- 14—Marine.
- 15—Toronto City Board of control.
- 16—Music and drama.
- 17—Silver Spring Brewery advt.
- 18—At city churches.
- 19—Happenings in world of labor.
- 20—Mining dept.
- 21—Colonist advt.
- 22—Colonist advts.
- 23—Advt.
- 24—Spencer.

MAGAZINE SECTION

- 1—Ships that pass in the night.
- 2—The death of the Admirable Crichton. The news of the week for the young folk.
- 3—Literature, music, art.
- 4—An Hour With the Editor.
- 5—Rural and Suburban.
- 6—Science expounded from an easy chair. A biographical history of the late Lord Kelvin.
- 7—Reserves in Canada. U. S. ostrich farms.
- 8—The Hindu and his theories of government. Sir John Tenniel. About home building.
- 9—Field sports at home and abroad.
- 10—Feminine fads and fancies.
- 11—A page for the young folks. The lookout club.
- 12—The origin of stories. The Lenton diet.

ETNA'S VIOLENCE NOW DECREASING

Lava Streams Moving More Slowly and Danger Thought to Be Passed—Obstructions Placed in Way of Fiery River

SLOCAN LOOKS UP

Rumor of Good Strike in Rambler Cariboo Mine Gives Encouragement to District.

NELSON, B. C., March 26.—The latest news from the Slocan country indicates an important strike at depth in the Rambler Cariboo, with the result that the company's stock, long held around 8 cents and 10 cents, has jumped up to 30 cents, with no sellers. The find, if confirmed, will give all the holders of surrounding properties courage to push on development.	
The Consolidated company at Trail continues to obtain increasing shipments, the total this year to date being very much in advance of any previous year at this time and the prospects of further increase are decidedly satisfactory.	
Smelter receipts for week and for year to date:	
Granby	23,552
Consolidated Co.	9,559
B. C. Copper Co.	8,369
Total tons	41,501
	541,363

SUICIDE'S NOTE

Vancouver Man Shoots Himself and Leaves Directions as to Inquest and Funeral.

VANCOUVER, March 26.—Leaving behind a note saying that he desired to have a coroner's verdict brought in after the English "felo de se" style, and that he would prefer to be buried in consecrated ground, but without Christian service, P. P. Vaughan, an engineer in the employ of the B. C. Electric Railway Company, shot himself through the head in Stanley Park this afternoon.

WELSH MINE TROUBLE

Mine Owners Make New Proposals Which Miners Have Practically Accepted.

CARDIFF, Wales, March 26.—As a result of the intervention of the board of trade, the South Wales coal mine owners have made new proposals, which the miners have practically accepted. Only recently the negotiations over the new wage agreement were broken off, and a strike of 200,000 miners was thought to be inevitable on March 31.

To Memorize Bible Verses.
TORONTO, March 26.—To memorize during the ensuing year between seven and eight hundred Biblical verses and a score or more of Christmas hymns was the project launched yesterday for Baptist Sunday schools in Ontario and Quebec.

INVESTMENT OF BRITISH CAPITAL

Pacific Coast Lumber Mills at Vancouver and Timber Limits Sold to Old Country People for About \$600,000

VANCOUVER, March 26.—The Pacific Coast Lumber mills on Coal harbor at the foot of Cardero street and stock on hand have been sold to the British Canadian Lumber Company, Ltd., for approximately \$600,000. The financial firm of Johnston, McConnell & Allison, of Montreal, has just purchased the entire plant for this company.

G. J. Johnston of this firm has been on the coast for some little time looking over different properties and he finally purchased the Pacific Coast mills. The British Canadian Lumber Company, Ltd., has a paid up capital of \$2,000,000 and the stock is held largely by some of the most prominent financial men of England and Scotland who have recently become very much interested in British Columbia as a field for profitable investment. This company owns about two billion feet of timber in British Columbia.

This large corporation has engaged P. L. Buckley as its manager, and he will also have a seat on the directorate of the company and will have full charge of the company's business in British Columbia. Mr. Buckley will take charge of the mill and its business immediately.

The plant purchased has in the last two months undergone a thorough overhauling and new and modern machinery has been installed, thereby making it one of the largest and best equipped lumber, shingle, and manufacturing plants in British Columbia, having a daily capacity of 150,000 feet of lumber and 300,000 shingles, not to mention the output of the factory.

The British Canadian Lumber company intends to open its own logging camps immediately and to build several miles of railway. In the meantime, while this is being done, they are making contracts for all the logs required for immediate use.

ETNA'S VIOLENCE NOW DECREASING

Lava Streams Moving More Slowly and Danger Thought to Be Passed—Obstructions Placed in Way of Fiery River

PEOPLE OF REGION STILL IN PANIC

Hundreds of Peasants Lose Their Homes—Rumblings Shakings of Great Mountain Keep Populace in Terror

CATANIA, March 26.—Reports from all points in the district directly affected by the eruption of Mount Etna indicated that the violence of the movement within the volcano is subsiding. The various lava streams are advancing very slowly, moving only a few yards in the last twelve hours.

There is little danger to be feared. Nevertheless, detachments of soldiers and firemen are held in readiness. They have already constructed a strong wall around the threatened side of Nicolosi.

Hundreds of peasants have lost their homes and worldly belongings, and it is understood that many of them will emigrate to America.

The eruptions from the side craters of Mount Etna continued this morning and the fiery river formed at the foot of Mount Castellazzo moved slowly toward Borsello and Belpasso, consuming everything in its path. The lava stream winding in and out over the uneven surface at the mountain base has covered probably 25 miles, though its head is not more than 10 miles from the source in an air line.

Throughout the night the summit of Mount Etna appeared to be ablaze, but today a cloud of black smoke enveloped the peak.

Rumblings from the central crater and frequent explosions from the side fissures served as effectually as the flood itself to hold in terror the populace for miles around.

Those whose homes had not been overtaken by the lava clapped their crucifixes, images of the Madonna, and of the saints and with characteristic cries and prayers implored that their little houses be spared. Meantime the molten mass crawled irresistibly forward as if determined that nothing should escape it.

At times clouds of cinders obscured the volcano and then suddenly a shift of the wind forced back the clouds and the sun, bursting through, smiled down upon the fertile country.

The people of the district have been wrought up to a high pitch of excitement and are ready for miracles, though at the same time declaring that the evil eye is upon them.

HONOR ACCORDED TO SHACKLETON

Medal of National Geographic Society Presented to Antarctic Explorer at Washington by President Taft

WASHINGTON, March 26.—In the presence of President Taft and an audience which taxed the capacity of convention hall, Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton tonight gave a graphic description of his dash for the South Pole. The lecture was under the auspices of the National Geographic Society.

Lieut. Shackleton paid a high tribute to the men who accompanied him on his dash. He said if he had fifty pounds more of solid food he would have reached the pole.

The first mention of either of the recent Arctic explorers was made by the president in his speech, presenting the Hubbard medal on behalf of the National Geographic Society. Standing face to face with Lieut. Shackleton, the president said "the medal was the evidence of the society's high appreciation of the marvellous work that you have done in the cause of science, the endurance, courage and intelligence shown in the pursuit of a definite object. I am sure," he continued, "that you will the more appreciate the medal as it comes from the National Geographic Society that has among its prominent members that distinguished American Commander Peary, who, while you were working at the south pole, was himself surrounding the north pole."

The lieutenant, in making his reply, said he felt sure that the English people would receive Commander Peary as cordially when he lectured as he (Shackleton) had been received since he stepped on American soil.

NEW YORK TRAGEDY

Young Girl Murdered and Attempt Made to Burn Her Body by Means of Kerosene.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The body of Ruth Wheeler, the little girl who was lured from her widowed mother last Thursday by a devious offer of employment, was found late this afternoon, huddled in a gunnysack on a

fire escape outside the apartment of Albert Wolter, the man charged with her abduction. She had been strangled with a short end of rope, hacked with a knife, burned beyond recognition, and thrust carelessly out of doors like so much rubbish.

Identification was possible only by shreds of clothing and fragments of jewelry, but there was abundant evidence of how the murder had been done. Around the neck were the charred fibres of manila rope burnt into the flesh. The apartment reeked with kerosene. There were oil stains in front of the newly painted fireboard that hid an open grate. The girl's clothing and hair had been saturated with kerosene, the fireboard had been removed, and the body thrust up the chimney, standing. When the match was touched to her, she burned like a torch.

Probably the murderer had hoped for an opportunity to remove the body under cover of the night, but when the girl's disappearance raised such an uproar and he began to suspect he was shadowed, he had packed up and fled. This afternoon a neighbor living on the same floor of an adjoining house had noticed the lumpy bundle outside his window, and, thinking it refuse, had kicked it off the fire escape into the back yard with a broom handle. The bundle moved obstinately and fell with a crash. His curiosity aroused, the neighbor hurried down stairs for the janitor to investigate. When the two men cut the strings that bound the sacking there rolled out before them the full horror of an atrocious murder. Both fled for the police.

Ruth Wheeler was 15 years old, the youngest of three sisters, bred by their mother, a dressmaker, to self support. Both the elder sisters are stenographers, and Ruth had just graduated from a business college. An employment agency for graduates is conducted by the college, and Ruth called there often to look for a situation. On Thursday morning she left home on her usual errand, and never returned.

The girl had been carefully brought up. She was never on the streets at night, and her failure to come home for twenty-four hours without explanation meant more than a caprice. The next morning her sisters, Pearl and Adelaide, in serious concern, went to the college and learned that the following post card had been turned over to her:

"Dear Madam,—Please call in reference to position of stenographer at residence of the secretary, A. Wolter, 122 East 105th street."

Investigation at the address given soon showed that Wolter, whom the girl had described as a slender, white-faced youth of about twenty, with flashy clothes and elaborately curled hair, had left the apartment where he lived with his wife, earlier in the same day. He received many calls from young girls, said the landlady, and she had particularly noticed that the one who called yesterday was fresher of face and better dressed than the ordinary run of the girls.

With Wolter down, the detectives waited for his wife. When she appeared they trailed her to a corner, where she met a man answering Wolter's description. He was immediately arrested, taken back to the rooms he had vacated, and searched. At first he denied writing postal cards to the schools, but when detectives turned up notes from him at various house numbers, he admitted the correspondence, but could not explain it. Before a magistrate he had nothing to say, but to others he admitted that the woman with whom he was living is not his wife. He met her shortly after coming to this country from Germany, two years ago, he said. They fell in love and set up housekeeping. Last summer he and she had worked at Irvington-on-the-Hudson at a boarding house. They came to this city last month, and since then the woman had supported him by working in a laundry. He has not been arrested.

General French Coming.

OTTAWA, March 26.—General Sir John French will sail from Liverpool for Canada on May 13. He will visit the sessions of the legislature at the camps at Kingston, London, Niagara and other parts of the Dominion.

Had Prayer Book and Knives

MINNEAPOLIS, March 26.—Anton Stromme, Joseph Kalpasch and Michael Wietzke are in the city hospital today suffering from wounds which may result fatally to Stromme and Kalpasch, as the result of a fight with knives between five men in the kitchen of Mrs. Rose Gieski's home last night. The men were rivals for the affections of a 16 year old girl. When searched at the hospital, prayer books and knives were found on the men.

Jibe at Canada's Naval Policy

LONDON, March 26.—The New Zealand Times of Feb. 11, referring to a Canadian naval policy said that both the Commonwealth and the New Zealand Dominion subscribe to the theory of one fleet for the Empire but the measure of Canada's support is expressed by an additional word "sometimes." "Therefore," said the paper, "when we speak of an Imperial navy for the future, it must be with reservations so far as Canada is concerned." Commenting on this the Evening Post says that when the call comes the big Dominion will show no more disposition than the little one to blink out of the action and leave the Empire to its fate.

Alberta Member Dies.

EDMONTON, March 26.—Colin George, M. P. for Macleod, who has been suffering for some time with acute kidney trouble, died last night at the General Hospital. Mr. George had been in the hospital since March 9, when he arrived in the city from his constituency hoping to be able to attend the sessions of the legislature at the time when the Great Waterways controversy was at its height. Six weeks ago he underwent an operation in the Leithbridge hospital, where he remained until coming to Edmonton. He was taken seriously ill at Red Deer on his way to the capital, and on his arrival in the city was forced at once to enter the hospital. In his eagerness to be present at the legislative hall while the Great Waterways fight was on he had left the hospital at Leithbridge unadvisedly with fatal results.

SUIT REVEALS PARTY METHODS

Vancouver Man Promised Payment for Exerting Influence With Liberal Government in Favor Contractors for Stone

ACTION ENTERED FOR SUM UNPAID

Defendants Admit Contract for Full Amount, But Claim That It Was Made for Securing of Illegal Bonus

VANCOUVER, March 26.—W. C. Brown, barrister, has entered suit against Martin Kelly and Alexander Murray, contractors, for stone on Vancouver's new postoffice, claiming that defendants are indebted to the estate of S. H. Brown, deceased, father of plaintiff, in the sum of \$1,000, the same being an alleged unpaid balance of \$2,000 said to be due on account of the influence of S. H. Brown with the Liberal party, in securing the contract for Kelly and Murray on the Federal building.

In January, 1906 the defendants contracted with S. H. Brown that for his services in securing them the contract they would pay him ten per cent, on the value of the granite supplied. Stone worth \$20,000 was sold to the government. Mr. Brown was paid \$1,000.

Solicitors for defendants, in their statement of defence, admit the agreement with Brown, but allege that it was made for the purpose of securing to himself an illegal and unwarranted bonus for the benefit of himself and such Liberal party.

Defendants therefore allege that the contract secured by Brown was an illegal and improper one.

Four Miners Killed

McALLISTER, Oklahoma, March 25.—A gas explosion today in the Kall Inla mine at Cambria, 25 miles east of here, killed four men and injured two. The men were all foreigners.

No More Bodies in Ruins

CHICAGO, March 26.—It was confidently assured tonight that no more bodies would be found in the ruins of the Fish Furniture Company's building, in which twelve lives were lost yesterday. Firemen working in the debris uncovered a registering device which showed that but four men employed were on the fifth and sixth floors when the fire broke out. Two of these escaped, and as twelve bodies have been recovered, the entire list seems accounted for.

LESSENS DANGER OF COAL STRIKE

Joint Conference of Miners and Operators Appoint Joint Committee—Ohio Likely to Make Concession

CINCINNATI, March 26.—A committee from the joint conference of miners and operators of Ohio, Indiana and western Pennsylvania was appointed late today to meet tomorrow morning in an endeavor to come to an agreement. This committee is an entirely new one, and statements from those high in authority tonight indicate that an agreement is certain to be reached, and that Ohio will concede the five cents per ton increase now asked by the miners.

The committee is composed of two miners and two operators from each of the three states. It is to report some action taken to the general conference on Monday morning.

The action taken at the convention of the United Mine Workers of America today to allow district agreements appeared to do away with possibilities of a general strike, but the later move by the joint conference is believed to be even better than the convention's action, inasmuch as it now appears that an agreement between all parties concerned will be reached.

President Lewis in telling the joint conference of the authority given by the miners' national convention to settle by states, declared that "if certain operators" (referring to Ohio) "leave this convention without a settlement and settlements are made with the remaining operators, a contest in that state is inevitable, and if the miners will not we will dictate the terms of settlement, and they won't be very agreeable to the other side either."

Wreck Victims Number Fifty.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., March 26.—The death list resulting from the wreck of the Rock Island Twin City express near Green Mountain last Monday was increased to 50 when L. M. M. Walton from Washburn, N. D., died in a hospital here today.

Special Bargain

This week we offer a fine "Jewel" Range, with four burners, one simmering burner and 16½ inch baking over, together with set of enamel saucepans, for \$19 cash or \$21 in instalments, \$5 with order, \$5 per month. All connections—range set up free, ready to light. Call or phone.



VICTORIA GAS CO., LTD.
Corner Fort and Langley Streets

TRUE ECONOMY

In Buying These

SUTTON'S
WORCESTER
SAUCE.
3 BOTTLES

25c

PURE GOLD
JELLY
POWDERS
3 PACKAGES

FRY'S
COCOA
3 PACKAGES

PORK AND
BEANS
3 TINS

The Family Cash Grocery
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312

SEED GRAIN

B. & K. GARTON OATS
B. & K. SWEDISH OATS
SEED WHEAT
SEED RYE
WHITE FIELD PEAS
SPRING VETCHES

Full stocks of the above varieties on hand. Place your order early. We will reserve for you until required.

SEED POTATOES

Early Rose, Beauty of Hebron, Burbank, St. Patrick, Up-to-Date Raleigh. Especially selected stocks. See us before placing your order.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.
1410-1420 Broad Street

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

CLEARED LANDS

The Cleared Lots at Qualicum Beach, Newcastle District, are now on the market in tracts of from thirty to forty acres.

For plans and prices apply to L. H. Solly, Land Agent, Victoria, or L. E. Allin, Local Agent, Parksville.

ATTENTION! WE HAVE REMOVED WE HAVE

TO OUR NEW PREMISES.

703 Yates Street. Next Merchants Bank. Where we are now prepared to cater to the needs of our old patrons and the public generally, as usual.

A. ANDERNACH & COMPANY
Jewelers, Etc.

EVERYBODY

Who Eats Bread

Should avoid danger of impurities in delivery from the oven to the home. Insist on your baker wrapping his bread in

Eddy's Bread Wrappers

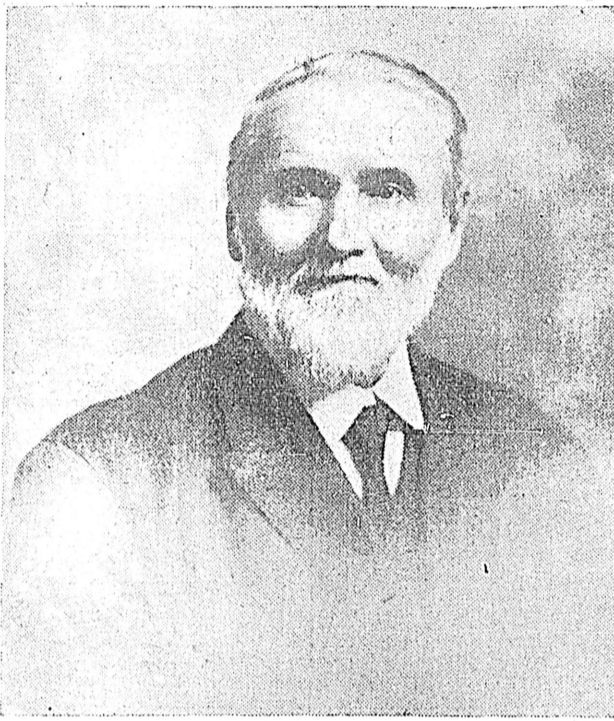
We are the original manufacturers of Bread Wrappers now used by leading Bakers of Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, and other cities.

The E. B. EDDY Co., Ltd.
Hull, Canada

Cutting Out the Forty-Ninth Parallel

Fifty sturdy axemen swinging the double bits day after day and day after day, gnawing their way up hill and down dale, through virgin brush and over rugged steeples, following the surveyors and followed by the engineers who erected great obelisks at regular intervals; these were the instruments that left a lasting monument fifty feet wide in the wilderness between Point Roberts and the mountains. The fifty-foot swath marked the forty-ninth parallel and the forty-ninth parallel marks the boundary between the United States and Canada. There is one man in Victoria today—a pioneer for sure—who helped to line out that swath and who recalls the ring of the axes in the stillness of the great silent land as distinctly as if he had heard them yesterday. This man is Robert Semple, of 1103 Cath-

ties and the camps were always well guarded. Occasionally Indians would stalk into the cook shacks and lift the lids of the pots, but no serious breach ever occurred between the white and red men. Order was always maintained in the camps and on the trail, and Mr. Semple says there was never at any time during the four years any unpleasantness or any necessity for severe discipline. In glancing backward over those years Mr. Semple recalls that the party met with one of the greatest difficulties when the line had progressed into the Boundary Pass country. Here the ground was rough and uneven and the whole locality was covered with dry, fallen timber and brush to a depth of six feet. This timber had fallen in such a manner as to weave between the great



ROBERT SEMPLE
A Pioneer of '58

crime street. Mr. Semple is now 72 years of age and the greater part of his life has been spent in Victoria. Incidentally, Mrs. Semple, who was a Miss Veitch, daughter of an old-time Hudson's Bay man, is probably one of the very oldest women residents of Victoria in as much as she came here by way of the Horn in the same vessel as Dr. Helmeke but one voyage later.

Mr. Semple was born in the town of Ayr, Scotland, where he went to school and experienced the adventures of boyhood. In 1854 the campaign in the Crimea had the word by the ears. The glimmer of it attracted young Robert Semple, then little more than 18 years of age, and he enlisted in the Royal Engineers. After some preliminary training the corps to which Semple belonged was rushed through to Chatham where it boarded a troopship for Balaklava and went into the thick of the campaign.

Mr. Semple served through the remainder of the war without injury or mishap, and after peace was declared he was appointed to do duty with some of his corps at the fixing of boundaries in Russia and Asia Minor. Following this he went home on furlough and spent some time again in Ayrshire, at the expiration of which he volunteered for duty in far distant British Columbia, where it had become necessary to set up a permanent boundary between the British possession and the United States.

In May, 1858, the little body of sappers and miners, numbering fifty men with officers and scientists, having made the passage by way of the isthmus of Panama, was landed at Hospital Point. Preparations for the advance into the wilderness were made at once. Fifty axemen were hired, some of them prospectors, some of them "busted" miners, others plain adventurers; supplies were procured with the assistance of the H. B. Co. and eventually the work was begun at Point Roberts.

At this time the country through which the line must pass was in many places an almost impassable jungle of brush and forest. Giant holes reached up to the sky, the ground was a mass of forest rubbish, great mountains towered in the path. And this was the task set before the boundary hewers: they must sight a straight line and follow it, leaving a fifty-foot trail behind. The country would have offered resistance enough even were it possible to pick and choose a course, to skirt mountains and bogs and select the thinnest pieces of bush. But there was none of this; the boundary makers must go as the crow flies; where the line lay through thick brush the thick brush must be conquered; where it climbed hills or small mountains it must be followed there.

Mr. Semple looks back on the work of those busy months with relish in the memory of difficulties overcome, of the wilderness conquered. At times, he says, the task ahead looked impossible of accomplishment; but the party never ceased or gave up. They had been sent there to run the line and, run the line they did. It took four years of steady plugging; the line crept like a caterpillar; the great forest groaned in derision, the mountains laughed at the puny efforts of the humans; but day after day and month and year after year the axemen chopped merrily, the engineers sighted their instruments, the teamsters brought up the supply trains and the miners threw up the obelisks, and foot by foot the work was accomplished.

When the line began to approach the mountains the Blackfoot Indians showed a disposition to make trouble. This never came to anything, however, for they always found the engineers prepared for them. Time and again small parties of Indians would be seen prowling about, but the engineers never travelled in small parties

and a network of barriers which threatened to be impossible. A week's work in this part of the country seemed to make little or no impression, and the task was a heartless one. However, the axemen and the engineers kept plugging away, eating the trail out an inch at a time until eventually the work was finished.

In the spring of 1862 the party returned to Victoria and afterwards did other survey work in various parts of the province, making one trip up the Columbia river. During the cutting of the boundary from Point Roberts to the mountains Mr. Semple's duty lay with the chief commissioner, Col. Hawkins, who rode from camp to camp along the trail overseeing the entire work. Mr. Semple was mounted and accompanied Col. Hawkins on all his rounds.

The axemen of the party, although they had to work hard, made good wages during the years of work. They received fifty dollars a month and their board, paid out to them by the secretary or paymaster of the expedition, Lieut. Wilson, now Sir Charles Wilson.

When he left the engineers Mr. Semple, who was a machinist by trade, settled in Victoria. At that time there was nothing here save the Hudson's Bay fort and a saloon on Wharf street run by Mr. Yates. Eventually a man named Spratt came from San Francisco and started, with others, a machine shop and iron works, and Mr. Semple found work with him. He worked for that firm for forty years and lately has been employed at Bullen's yards. He is still hale and hearty and looks upon Victoria as the best place he ever saw to spend one's life in.

ONWARD MARCH OF ONE VICTORIA FIRM

Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd in Larger Quarters Pleasingly Display Their Large and Varied Stock

It is supposed to have been the manager for John Wainwright—and, by the way, the majority of sapient business programs are attributed to Wainwright—or his manager. In the same way all clever political stories are attributed to Abraham Lincoln—who described the essential difference in the business life of the present from the business life of the past by saying: "The twentieth century is the century of specialization." This is true equally of business and of professional activity. Those who make a study of business economics know that there is a very great deal of truth in this opinion. The general public knows it also, only it is quite possible that it does not know that it knows it, paradoxical as this may seem. The public recognizes the prosperity, the progressiveness of certain business interests, but does not recognize that well-studied specialization is the key to the success which is observed and fully appreciated.

Here in Victoria a very pertinent case in point presents itself. The public has seen and knows of the success of Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd. It has seen the business of that firm grow in the short space of a single decade from a very small commercial

enterprise (in comparison with others of that ten-years-ago period) requiring for its housing a store but fifty feet in length by less than thirty in width and employing a staff of three, into the largest ready-to-wear establishment for ladies in all of Canada, demanding fourteen thousand square feet of floor space and keeping forty-five clerks continually busy.

But a very large portion of the public undoubtedly is unaware that the commercial success of Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd., is to a very large extent founded on specialization, although such is the fact.

The inspiration came to Mr. and Mrs. Campbell when they were co-workers in the employ of J. Hutchison & Co. at "The Westside," a dry-goods and ladies' wear establishment occupying the premises since converted into the new business home of T. N. Hinton & Co. They studied the ready-to-wear requirements of "West-side" patrons with especial care—observed the success attending the "fit reform" and similar business agencies devoted to the correct clothing of fashionable male humanity—and, when they severed their connection with the "Westside" and launched their own little mark on the business scene, they knew just what course they were going to steer for the harbor of success. Thus it was that when Angus Campbell & Co. first opened for business in the premises on Fort street now occupied by Peden Brothers, the tailors, it was as the very first ready-to-wear establishment of the kind in Canada.

Today there are hundreds upon hundreds—even thousands—that have followed in the footsteps. But it is something to have been the blazers of the trail, and still to lead!

Additional Room

Only a few years were required for the growth of business to crowd Messrs. Campbell & Co. out of their original location and into new and larger quarters in the Promis block on Government street. That was only about five years ago, but the growth has been continuous since that time as well as before, and they have twice had to manoeuvre for more room, the latest tactical accomplishments in this connection having only just been completed. By this move possession has been gained not only of the adjoining store on Government street formerly occupied by Mr. John Fullerton, but also of the first floor frontages on Langley and Broughton streets of the new B. C. Land & Investment Co. block, the floor plan forming a complete and very large L.

The new quarters give fifty feet frontage on Government street with a depth (through to Langley street) of one hundred and fifty feet, and additional frontage of seventy-five feet in each case on Langley and on Broughton street. The business is thus concentrated all on the ground floor, which is certainly something out of the ordinary; and the establishment is further unique in the superiority of its daylight facilities; the prism glass frontage on Government street; the big windows on Langley street overlooking the harbor (and water magnifying light as all photographers know); and the virtually solid glass front on Broughton street making the immediate street probably the best naturally-lighted premises in all the city.

The Langley street windows by the way command a specially pleasing view of the busy harbor, with the hills of Sooke for a background—a picture not likely soon to be eclipsed, as the vacant lots in the rear are properties of the Hudson's Bay Co.

The fittings throughout are on the ultra-modern "display tables" principle, executed by Weiler Brothers, with their recognized taste and good craftsmanship. In the most recent remodelling, the office has been moved to the extreme rear of the main showroom, while the workrooms and cashiers' cages occupy the hanging galleries on the Langley street front. The private offices are also on the main floor, adjoining the spacious cloak-rooms, at the Langley and Broughton streets corner, which with their dust-proof cabinets, accommodating no fewer than six hundred costumes, the fitting rooms and the distinctly popular French room, represent the very final word in shop equipment of Metropolitan completeness and convenience.

Especially fortunate as to show window space is the firm in its enlarged and rearranged home, there being four large display windows on the Government street front, of which the entire charge is given to Miss Mansell, a young lady herself occupying a somewhat unique position as the first professional window-dresser in Western Canada, and probably the only lady practising this specialty exclusively in this provincial capital. That she, too, finds success in specialization is evidenced by the throngs of interested ladies to whom approach to Angus Campbell & Co.'s windows is as the stern command: "Halt! Attention!"

Needless to say, the big business of Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd., today is based, as at its foundation, on ready-to-wear specialization, no scissors yet having touched so much as a piece of ribbon sold in this establishment.

To Uniform Jail Guardians

It is expected that in the near future an innovation will be introduced in connection with the administration of the provincial jails, all officers being uniformed hereafter. The wardens will have neat and inconspicuous uniforms of navy blue, while jailers and guards will don the khaki.

Artistic Menu

A most artistic menu programme has just been issued for the ceremonies and banquet in connection with the opening of the Canoe Pass bridge on the 29th instant, the work reflecting further credit upon the Government Printing Office here. Portraits are included of the Premier, Hon. Messrs. Bowser, Taylor, Young and Ellison, and Messrs. Mackenzie and Gifford.

Discussion on the Cost of Living

The local Socialist party have discontinued their propaganda meetings for this season, but have decided to hold a series of informal discussions at the party headquarters, Eagle's Block, every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Last Sunday a discussion took place on "The Cost of Living," and this will be continued tonight. There is ample seating accommodation for a good number in the room and a hearty invitation is extended to all interested to be present.

Branch in Mexico

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has recently opened a branch in the City of Mexico, in connection with the

SPRING PLUMAGE FOR THE BOYS

Easter comes at such an early date this year that it has stirred the men up to give earnest consideration to early selection of their Spring Clothing. The lads should have this consideration, too. An easy matter to choose your Boys' Suits here from among our splendid new collection. Grand values. Don't fail to see these and others:—



Juvenile Suits, the very latest brown and white stripes, mixtures and checks—very smartly tailored and finished with belts and bows to match. For children of 3 to 7 years. Prices, \$9.00 to \$3.75

Boys' Norfolk Suits, A1 quality Scotch Tweeds, all the latest green, grey and brown mixtures, bloomer knickers, sizes 25 to 34. Prices, \$7.50, \$6.00 and \$4.50

Boys' Navy Serge Suits, 3 pieces, beautifully tailored in very latest styles, sizes 27 to 35. Prices, \$11.00 to \$6.00

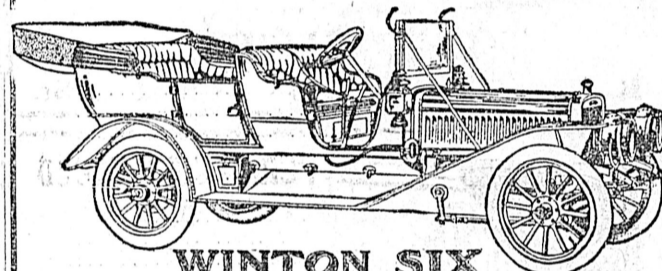
Boys' Double-Breasted Suits bloomer knickers, grand quality, light and dark grey, light and dark brown and light and dark green mixtures, very newest stripes and shades, with or without belts, sizes 25 to 35. Prices, \$15.00 to \$4.50

Boys' 3-Piece Suits, grey brown and green mixtures, excellent cloths, well-made, stylish and serviceable, sizes 27 to 35. \$15.00 to \$5.50

W. & J. WILSON

MEN'S FURNISHERS.

1221 Government St., and Trousse Av.



WINTON SIX

You Run No Risk

Whatever When Purchasing a 1910 Model

WINTON SIX

The reputation of Winton Six Cars for doing heavy work on a small consumption of gasoline remains undisputed. Every intricate part used in the construction of the Winton Six is thoroughly tested before being put together. Winton Cars are built on such principles as to ensure perfect satisfaction. They run smoothly, are easy to operate, and are of beautiful design.

If you are in the field for a car come in and let us talk over the matter. We are sure that we can convince you that the

WINTON SIX

is not only the best car on the market, but also the cheapest in the long run.

We also have cars to hire at all hours. When in need of one ring up 241.

WOODS' GARAGE

Wharf Street

'Phone 241

Victoria, B.C.

inauguration of which, Mr. Alexander Laird, the general manager, is now in Mexico. The bank has long enjoyed very important relations of a financial order with several leading British and American corporations doing business in Mexico, but a factor further influencing the directors in taking this step is the rapidly increasing volume of trade between Mexico and the Pacific states, British Columbia and Alberta.

Will Visit Revelstoke
Revelstoke is complaining bitterly that it has been omitted by Mr. M. A. Jull, the poultry expert attached to the Department of Agriculture, in the arrangement of his Mainland lecture itinerary, and urges that Revelstoke has always taken particular interest in all poultry affairs. The department has no intention of excluding Revelstoke from enjoyment of the benefits of Mr. Jull's advice, and he will make arrangements for a visit to and lectures in that city at an early date.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

Much in Evidence on Easter

In the Easter Dress Parade there will be more Fashion Craft Suits than ever before, and the wearers will be much envied men. The reason—dollar for dollar there is more style, more fit, more wear, and more genuine satisfaction in Fashion Craft Clothes than money can buy elsewhere. We would like to show you the range for spring and summer now.

Your Easter Hat

Smart Dressers rely on us for the best in Hats. They are of the same excellence of quality and style as our clothes. See them.



F. A. GOWEN Amalgamated with T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
The Gentleman's Store 1114 Government St.

RAILS SHIPPED FOR STEWART RAILROAD

Dominion Government Promises Telegraphic Communication for New Mining Town—Public Works Assured

The rails have been shipped from Cape Breton rolling mills for the railroad which is to be built inland from Stewart at the head of Portland Canal by Mackenzie & Mann; arrangements have been made for the construction of a wharf to be completed in May, and for telegraph connection, according to A. D. Tennant of the Red Cliff Mining Company, who has returned from Ottawa where he went to interview the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Pugsley, Hon. Wm. Templeman, and D. D. Mann, with regard to public works at Stewart.

The Dominion Government has provided \$15,000 for a wharf, and this sum would have built the wharf, but had not provided for telegraphic connection. Mr. Tennant said it has been arranged that the government shall increase the appropriation to connect Stewart with the outside world by telegraph, either from Port Simpson via Quesbury Inlet, cabling the Naas river and Observatory Inlet, or overland from the Yukon line, across the Naas mountains.

Mr. Tennant said that D. D. Mann told him he would have his wharf ready probably in May, and would give right of way to the people of the district over the wharf. He also proposed to put in a light railway and horse trolley to haul light freight to the city from the waterfront.

The Red Cliff Mine, said Mr. Tennant, proposes to erect its own smelter as soon as development has proceeded sufficiently to warrant this step. The company is now driving its tunnel. The machinery for the mining works, with the exception of the boilers, is all on the ground.

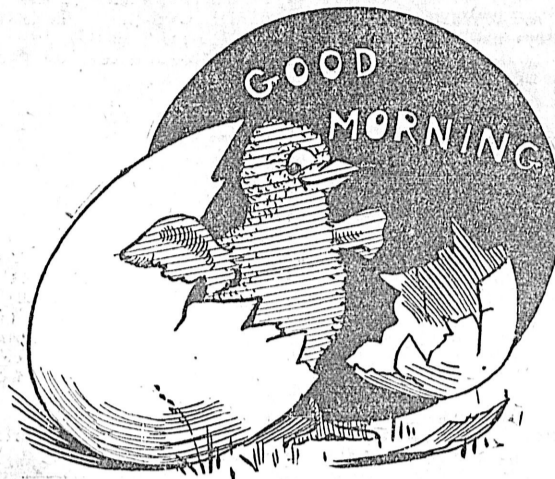
The greatest interest was displayed concerning Stewart in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, and it was learned that several English companies contemplate sending experts into the district seeking investments there for British capital.

NOBIA, Manchuria, March 26.—Inchan Angan, the Korean who assassinated Prince Ito, former Japanese resident-general of Korea, in this city on October 26 last, was executed at Port Arthur this morning.

PERNE, March 26.—The preliminary trial of the Coal Creek hold-up suspects was completed Thursday evening. After sifting up the evidence the magistrate committed the Belanger brothers and Babcock. Varlow was bound over to appear at the spring assizes on personal bail of \$2,000 and two sureties of \$1,000 each.

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies and Children

Campbell's



Exclusive Styles in Spring Costumes, Coats, and Dresses

Campbell's



Infants' Outfits

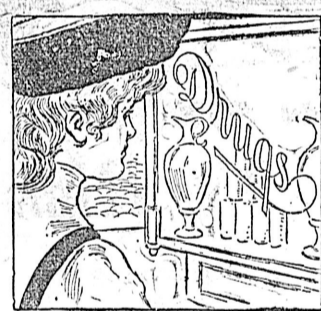
A desirable equipment for the "little tot," and one which mothers will appreciate.

Prices \$10, \$15 and up. The \$10 outfit has 28 pieces, the \$15 outfit 32.

Remember that we supply these outfits at less than out-of-town houses, and when buying from us you don't have to pay freight.

THE STORK

R. Tunnicliffe & Co. 643-5 Fort St.



PURIFY YOUR BLOOD NOW

A good blood medicine taken now is wonderfully beneficial to body and brain. Few blood remedies can compare with

BOWES' SARSAPARILLA, which contains, besides Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Stillinga, Prickly Ash, Iodides Potassium and Iron. \$1.00 per bottle. It will build you up and keep you in perfect health.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

Tel. 425 and 450. 1228 Government Street

ALFRED HUGGETT

"The Artist Craftsman"

Begs respectfully to announce that he is prepared to discuss "Interior Decoration" and "Furnishing Schemes" with those who are requiring the advice and guidance of an expert. Mr. Hugget is Agent for

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And Direct Importer of Specialties in

"Art Fabrics"

"Electrical Fittings"

"Works of Art"

Antiques and Modern Furniture, Etc.

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All Correspondence Will Receive Prompt Attention

Johnson in Court Again

CHICAGO, March 26.—Upon his arrival from New York today, Jack Johnson, the pugilist, was served with a summons to appear before Municipal Judge Scovill on March 31, and answer the charge of having violated the automobile speed ordinance.

ing today. Their crew has carried off the honors in the classic of the year's aquatic events on the Thames' championship course from Putney to Mortlake. The margin wasn't great. Three and a half lengths isn't any too much which makes the victory all the more honorable.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

Details of Expenditure Upon Public Works

How the Large Sums Voted by Legislature Will Be Expended Throughout British Columbia.

With the advent of April there will be inaugurated throughout the length and breadth of British Columbia such an era of activity and accomplishment as the province has never before experienced, in road and bridge construction, trail cutting, wharf erection, dyke improvement and general betterment of the facilities of communication which are a prime essential in the colonization and settlement of the land. The order has just gone forth from the department of public works that the appropriations contained in the estimates for 1910-11 are available from and after the 1st of April next, and road superintendents, foremen and all others directly interested as officials in charge, are urged to use all possible diligence and energy in advancing the various works under their supervision to the earliest completion compatible with first quality work that will stand the test of time. Extra-progressive methods are to be adopted in this year's road work, no less a sum than \$40,000 being invested by the department over which Hon. Mr. Taylor presides in up-to-date road-making machinery. Included are numerous powerful rock crushers; while, experience having demonstrated the wisdom of this course, the very best of donkey engines has been adopted in connection with road construction through heavily timbered country. Last year experiments were made in this connection under some of the best experts in the provincial service, and the favorable reports that were made at the Seattle Good Roads congress during the summer, as to the serviceability of the donkey engine in public road construction, were found to rest upon a good foundation in the economy both of time and money. It is the intention of the Provincial Minister also, particularly with respect to trunk lines, to endeavour to carry forward hereafter whatever road work is undertaken, upon a permanent system, the workmen crowning up and macadamizing all principal highways as progress upon them is made, so that the province may have in them in future the permanent asset of good roads which shall be at once a credit to and a most favorable advertisement for British Columbia. The roads left as a legacy of Crown Colony days by the men of the Royal Engineers may certainly be regarded.

Double Last Year.

In road work proper and in bridge building, the department proposes to spend this year approximately double last year's estimate, there having been provided in the current year's estimates \$1,720,150 as contrasted with \$897,585 for 1909-10, and held-over appropriations bringing the available funds at command for the current year up to very considerable more than two millions of money. It is undoubtedly wisdom to inaugurate the public works of the season as speedily as possible, not only that full advantage may be taken of the good weather of spring and summer, but in view of the fact that labor promises to be an exceptionally scarce commodity in the provincial market during the approaching summer, in consequence, of course, of the exceptional demands upon it of the railway builders.

As illustrating the rapidity of British Columbia's growth not only in the

necessities of roads, bridges, wharves, etc., but also in the ability to provide for these necessities as they develop, the following comparative statement of the Public Works estimates for the present year and that immediately preceding is here presented, attesting as it does in figures eloquent how this westernmost of the confederated provinces is forging steadily forward.

	1909-10	1910-11
Alberni	\$ 28,000	\$ 57,255
Atlin	22,000	22,000
Cariboo	45,000	100,000
Chilliwack	19,800	45,000
Columbia	23,850	45,000
Comox	33,500	65,000
Cowichan	11,860	22,000
Cranbrook	25,000	65,000
Delta	15,850	40,000
Dewdney	55,000	100,000
Esquimalt	25,000	45,000
Fernie	23,000	65,000
Grand Forks	14,250	30,200
Greenwood	10,800	30,200
The Islands	13,000	20,000
Kamloops	35,000	66,350
Kaslo	40,000	56,300
Lillooet	37,000	70,300
Nanaimo	6,500	10,000
Newcastle	13,000	20,000
Okanagan	80,000	120,000
Revelstoke	35,000	56,000
Richmond	30,000	107,000
Similkameen	60,000	100,800
Skeena	75,000	150,000
Slocan	40,175	65,000
Yale	25,000	70,000
Ymir	50,000	75,000
Totals	\$897,585	\$1,720,150

For bridge construction and repair work throughout the Province the expenditure during the present fiscal year of no less a sum than \$334,000 is contemplated, taking into account the \$250,000 appropriated for the new bridge over Burrard Inlet at the Second Narrows as well as an equal amount in unexpended appropriations of 1909-10 in connection with works now approaching completion. In addition to this record amount for bridge work, between \$55,000 and \$60,000 is to be expended in the protection of river banks from erosion (a work legitimately devolving upon the federal government) and \$65,800 for the erection of wharves, with a further total of \$21,500 for ferry subsidies and bridge-tenders—a grand total of considerably over three-quarters of a million dollars in this year's estimates alone for bridges, wharves, river bank protection, etc.

To particularize: Bridge construction in Alberni district this season will involve expenditures of \$11,125; in Atlin, \$2,000; in Cariboo, \$2,125; in Chilliwack, \$1,500; in Columbia, \$22,000; in Comox, \$2,150; in Cowichan, \$7,525; and in Cranbrook \$17,250—this being the new appropriation, and additional to the \$10,000 representing the cost of the new bridge over the St. Mary's river at Wyllie, and the \$20,000 invested in the just-completed bridge at Warthen. The Delta receives \$12,500 for miscellaneous bridge work, exclusive of \$7,500 required for the new bridge over the Nicomekl; and Dewdney \$27,037, included in which are items of \$7,000 for the Upper Coquitlam bridge on the Dewdney Trunk

BABY CARRIAGES AND GO-CARTS

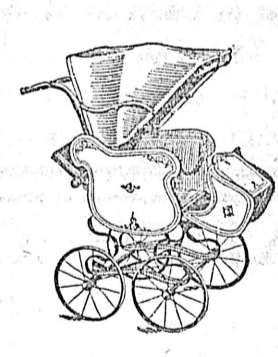
Give the little ones the advantage of these fine sunny days and take them out for a ride in one of our up-to-date Baby Carriages or Go-Carts. We are showing 1910 models in these goods, and we invite you to inspect them today and COMPARE QUALITIES AND PRICES.



FOLDING GO-CART, with hood, 10-inch rubber tired wheels, hood, sides and dash covered in imitation leather; gear is stationary; upper part of body folds compactly. Cash price is



ENGLISH CARRIAGE—This is a beauty, embodying all the latest and best improvements. Easy running and handsome in appearance. See this one today. Cash price \$27.00



HOOD TOP RECLINING GO-CART—One of the latest and best of these popular styles. Wood body, leatherette hood with draft curtains; easy running gear. Cash price is

SMITH & CHAMPION

1420 Douglas St.

"The Better Value Store"

Near City Hall

road, \$6,000 for the bridge over Nicomen Slough, and \$7,500 for bridging the Upper Lillooet on the North Lillooet road.

Esquimalt's requirements in the matter of bridges are covered by the modest appropriation of \$6,250! while Ferni utilizes \$10,674, Grand Forks \$3,355, Kaslo \$2,350, and Kamloops \$44,050; of which \$40,000 is required for the new bridge over the South Thompson at the City of Kamloops. Lillooet district figures in the present year's estimates as requiring \$3,295 for bridge purposes, but is also represented in a deferred expenditure of \$60,000 upon the new steel suspension bridge over the Fraser at the town of Lillooet. Nanaimo appears in the bridge appropriation sheet as requiring in all \$2,750, Newcastle district \$2,100, the Okanagan \$32,400, and Revelstoke \$10,000, the last mentioned amount being for various small bridges and for repairs, the just-completed bridge across the Columbia at this point representing \$65,000 of public money, and the new trifle bridge over the Illecillewaet \$10,000, both sums previously voted. The Richmond bridge disbursements are provided for in the new

amount of \$6,960, and those of the Similkameen in \$14,550; while the Skeena requires \$15,560 in addition to about \$22,000 carried over to this year from last, \$14,000 of which is for the fine new bridge above Hazelton, and \$8,000 for the bridging of the Klappan. Of Slocan's bridge appropriations of \$12,100, the chief items are apparently \$4,000 for the Slocan river bridge at Carter's, and \$3,000 for the bridge over the Cariboo river at McCormack's. Of the two remaining districts, Ymir receives for bridgework \$22,640—exclusive of the cost of the new bridge at Thrums now nearing completion, but including \$3,000 for a bridge over the Slocan river at Crescent valley, \$5,000 for bridging the Kootenay at Williams Sliding, and \$5,000 for a bridge spanning the same river at Pass Creek—while Yale requires \$7,500, the latter supplementing the \$25,000 which is the approximate cost of the new steel bridge over the Thompson at Penney's and \$5,000 additional for a new bridge at Lytton, conditional upon the Dominion government providing a like amount. The bridge at Penney's, too, should be jointly provided for by Dominion and

provincial appropriations, it also being on the railway line. It will not be possible to dispose of preliminaries such as location surveys, preparation of plans, etc., in time for construction this year of the two bridges so essential in the working out of the inter-provincial trunk road scheme, but it is expected that both these will be provided for in next year's estimates, these bridges costing approximately \$100,000 each and respectively spanning the Columbia near the City of Trail, and the Kootenay in the vicinity of Kootenay Landing.

Riparian Conservation

With respect to the contemplated expenditures on river banks preservation, the heaviest outlay is of course at Revelstoke, where an additional \$40,000 is required to be spent to protect the town from the high-water ravages of the Columbia. This will make approximately \$200,000 spent by the province to date on protection works at or near Revelstoke, but for which a large portion of the town would inevitably have been carried away. The obligation rests legally and properly upon the Dominion (Continued on Page 5.)

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 50 cents per month, if paid in advance; 60 cents per month if paid after the 10th of each month. Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One Year \$5.00
Six Months 2.50
Three Months 1.25
London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street.

Sunday, March 27, 1910

EASTER

The thought of Easter is resurrection, not simply the Resurrection of Christ, although to Christians that is its central feature, but the awakening to a new life. If this was not a Christian community and we observed the customs which our Teutonic ancestors practised two thousand years ago; we would at this time of year observe a festival of such a life. That the Christian Church did not originate the thought that the Vernal Equinox ought to be celebrated as the triumph of life over death does not in the least detract from the value and significance of the festival, but rather accentuates it. That the Christian observance was able to supplant the pagan ceremonies at a very early period in Christian history show how strong was the belief in the Resurrection, and proves with what force the idea of a new life appealed to mankind. There are those to whom the thoughts, which cluster around Easter, have no meaning. They set their ignorance against the universal faith of mankind, and because of what they do not know they claim to be wise. Herein we find one of the strangest characteristics of men, for surely it is strange that men should consider themselves wise because of a certain subject they know nothing at all. In every other department of human thought we require that a man should have fitted himself by investigation before we look upon his opinion as worth anything at all, but in matters relating to the spiritual, men affect to speak with certainty, and yet are absolutely without knowledge. To reject the thought of a resurrection, to repudiate, to believe in the Resurrection, to reject Christianity, to deny the existence of God—these are easy things to do. No special amount of ability is necessary to enable a man to be an infidel or atheist. Neither wisdom nor experience is requisite before a man can deny the Resurrection or the lessons taught by it.

This seems to be the thought upon which stress ought this morning to be laid especially. Said a Colonist reader, referring to the observance of this season: "I am constantly meeting men who totally reject not only Christianity, but every religion, who assert with confidence that there is no God, who laugh at the idea of a future life. There is nothing new in this. Three thousand years ago, according to David, 'the fool said in his heart: There is no God.' Still longer ago the writer of the Book of Job poured contempt upon those 'who darken counsel by words without knowledge.' Depend upon it the verdict of mankind in all ages is worth more than the hasty conclusions of a man, who has left the spiritual side of his nature undeveloped, and yet professes to be able to speak with authority upon things that are spiritual. To say that we do not believe in certain things proves nothing unless we have fitted ourselves to judge of their truth. And as to those who deny the Resurrection and reject Christianity, we say that perhaps they may not know much about either, that their opinions are of no more value than those of an Eskimo upon the problems of chemistry. We have the great historical fact that the celebration of Easter has been for centuries associated with the doctrine of Resurrection, and that Christianity, of which the Resurrection is the corner stone, is the most potent agency, that has ever been known, for the betterment of mankind.

A LABOR TEMPLE

The decision of the Trades and Labor Council to erect, if sufficient support is given, a Labor Temple in Victoria, will meet with the hearty approval of the citizens, and deserves their active pecuniary assistance. As we understand the project, the idea is not to establish simply a headquarters for labor organizations, although it will serve that purpose, but to provide a comfortable, home-like, and in every way well-conducted place of resort to which workmen, whether they are members of a union or not, will be welcomed. What, in many respects, the Y. M. C. A., on its secular side, is to young men, the proposed Labor Temple will be to workmen. Respectability and good behavior will be the only passports which a workman will require to be able to enjoy the privileges of the institution. It is proposed to have a reading room, where men can spend a quiet evening, rooms for various recreations, and halls for the meeting of organizations. One feature has been mentioned in connection with the recreation rooms that specially commends itself. It is proposed that these shall be open to the

sons of workmen. This would be an admirable thing. All healthy young fellows want recreation, and would prefer it under decent and orderly surroundings; but if they cannot get it under such circumstances, they are very apt to seek for it elsewhere, to their great injury. One of the most commendable things about United Labor is its recognition of its duty to the youth of the community in this respect. The Temple will also provide a place of resort for men who have no family life. A young fellow was once interviewed by the Colonist in regard to gambling resorts. What he said was in substance as follows: "When I come into town occasionally with money in my pocket, I have to do something. I don't drink. That is, I don't make a practice of drinking. I try to keep myself fairly decent; but I don't know anyone in town, except a few fellows like myself, and we get together, and for want of something better to do, we go in for a few games. We always mean to stop before we have lost much, but we never do, and in a few days I leave town without a dollar. Now, what else can I do? You don't want to ask me to your house, do you? If you did, I wouldn't go, because I don't dress right, and I am rough in my ways." This is an account of an actual statement made by a man of about twenty-five years of age, who, when at work in the country, behaved himself as well as any man could. For such men the Labor Temple would provide a suitable resort, and in this way it would do a vast amount of good. Most men, who make a mess of their lives, do so without intent. In the majority of cases it is the result of a drift from carelessness to bad and from bad to worse. Such an institution as the proposed Labor Temple would prove of vast advantage to hundreds of men by meeting one of their most urgent needs.

It is intended, we understand, to establish in connection with the Temple a sort of employment agency. The details have not been worked out, for the principle has yet to be adopted; but we can readily see that a place to which workmen in need of employment could go with some hope of securing it would serve a very useful purpose. We venture to suggest to the committee in charge of the project that it might be well to open a register, where persons seeking for work could record their names. This would be of service to the men, and of advantage to the employers of labor. Many people would prefer to employ white men to Orientals, if they knew where they would be likely to find them. We also suggest that a dormitory might be provided in the building, where a limited number of men who were "down on their luck" might get a bed. Several cases have come to our notice of unfortunate fellows who had nowhere to go at night, and yet they only needed a chance to get a good night's sleep in a decent room to put new courage into their hearts. We think we see many ways in which the proposed Labor Temple could do a very great deal of good, and we hope its promoters will meet with a degree of success commensurate with the benefit that the institution will be to the community.

BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES

Sir Robert Perks has been doing some talking in New York, which will interest a good many people, and he is quite correct, which is more to the purpose. Among other things he said: "I want to denounce those floggers who have been attempting to stir up trouble through false reports of animosity between Great Britain and the United States over some of England's treaties with Far Eastern countries. There is not a word of truth in their stories. I do not believe that there is any danger threatening in the Pacific. But if a struggle comes you will find that blood is thicker than water and stronger than treaties. If trouble comes, all such diplomatic contracts will be swept overboard like so much waste paper." To this he added: "If the United States ever gets into trouble in the Far East, England will be at her side, and the combined navies of the two greatest powers in the world will sweep the seas, with the Stars and Stripes flying from the halcyons with the flag of St. George."

It would be a remarkable thing if the British Empire and the United States would come together again because of the Asiatic menace. We are not disposed to exaggerate conditions in the Orient or anywhere else, and we are not among those who are inclined to attribute hostile intentions to either China or Japan; but there are some influences that are stronger than statesmanship or diplomacy, and they are those that arise from the stimulation of racial spirit and the utilization of vast resources. It was pressure from within that sent the Barbarians over Europe at the beginning of the Christian Era, and pressure from within may force Asia into collision with Europe and America. If such a collision ever occurs, there will be no division between the several parts of the English-speaking world. For example, we believe that if China were to attempt to force her people upon Australia, the United States would be ready to lend assistance to Britain and the Commonwealth, if it were needed, and if circumstances should array China and Japan against the United States, Britain would be found on the side of the latter. Sir Robert Perks has only foretold what will be inevitable under such conditions as he supposed.

NO TARIFF WAR

Apparently there is to be no tariff war between Canada and the United States. The very vague report of the result of the negotiations that has come to hand does not warrant any extended comment; but apparently Mr. Fielding has made what the United States government considers satisfactory concessions. Until details are at hand and explanations are given in Parliament it would manifestly be unwise to express either approval or dissent from what Mr. Fielding has done. Anxious as we all are that nothing should occur to interfere with the profitable exchange of commodities between this country and the United States, the advantage resulting therefrom may be bought too dearly. We assume that, if concessions are made as suggested in the despatches, the explanation will be that what has been done has been equivalent to the negotiation of a commercial treaty, and while there could be no possible objection to a step of that kind, if arrived at in the ordinary way, we do not feel at first sight favorable to that species of negotiation, which begins with an ultimatum by one of the parties to it. We concede the difficulties of the situation as it presented itself to Mr. Fielding and his colleagues, and therefore shall await further details before expressing any opinion than that we hope Canada has not surrendered anything either in principle or detail that is incompatible with the dignity of a self-governing people or inconsistent with the commercial welfare of the country and our trade relations with the Mother Country.

On Wednesday last thermometers in Glenboro, Manitoba, registered 105 degrees. The equator must have shifted.

A London despatch of the 22nd says that Mr. Asquith has reached a complete understanding with the Laborites and Nationalists. The trouble with the last-named gentlemen is that they won't stay put.

The Manitoba Free Press, which is, perhaps, hardly in a position to speak with authority on such a subject, says that there is every probability that Premier Roblin will retire from public life. The reason given is the unsatisfactory condition of his health.

Speaking against the Rosebery resolutions, the Earl of Bathurst told the Lords that if they surrendered their hereditary rights, their descendants to the third and fourth generation would turn and rend them. The noble earl is familiar with Scripture evidently, but his choice of metaphor is open to question.

It was a man with a horse, and as he turned a corner where a number of people were getting out of a street car, he made sounds like the horn of a motor and let the animal prance through the little crowd. At another corner it was a man in a motor, and a number of people were crossing the street. He brought his motor to a dead stop, so as to give the people a chance to get out of the way. Now, which of these two was neighbor to the people on the street? We think every one will say the man in the motor. Score one for the man in the motor.

The Workmen's Pension Bill has passed the French senate. Seventeen million people will be beneficiaries under it. "The plan involves contributions from three sources for the first creation of the pension fund: First, obligatory yearly contributions from wage earners amounting to nine francs for men, six francs for women and 4½ francs for minors; second, the contribution of the employer, which equals that of the wage earner; and third, the contribution of the state. Even the experts differ regarding the state's payment, but the generally accepted figure is 150,000,000 francs (\$36,000,000) for the first year, the amount decreasing until the scheme works normally, when it will be about 125,000,000 francs. The beneficiaries are to draw their pensions at the age of sixty-five or after thirty years of service, with certain diminutions. The full pension at the lowest unit of contribution, will be 414 francs a year, except for farm laborers, whose contribution and pension are slightly inferior.

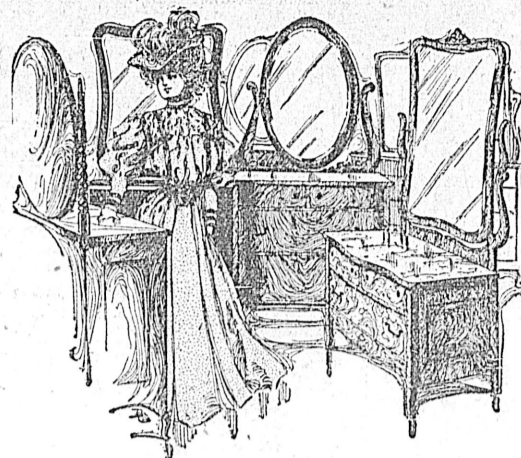
Just as the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario descended from his temporary throne after pronouncing the Ottawa Legislature, Miss Olivia Smith, of London, whose portrait is that of a serious but very attractive young woman, arose in the Speaker's Gallery, and in tones which were, of course, sweet and musical, told the members that they had not done their duty because they had not given women a vote. This is what she said: "There is one thing that I wish to draw your attention to, and that is that in the proceedings of this legislature the members have failed to pay sufficient attention to the cause of women. There is one thing you have forgotten. I protest against this parliament closing without doing justice to women. Women are as much entitled to votes as men. Ontario should be in the lead. I hope that in your future deliberations you will do justice to the cause of women. This is all I have to say at present. Thank you." Having made these observations, Miss Smith withdrew unmolested.

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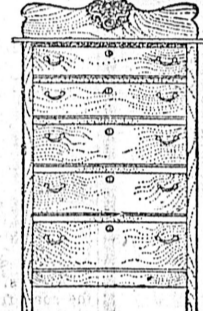
WE want to call your special attention to this new line of oak bedroom furniture just received. The line embraces some very attractive styles and shows the very best value we have ever shown in this class of furniture. We were very fortunate in securing this on such favorable price terms, for almost as soon as our order went in, word came that this factory could not supply more at that price—until further notice the price would be 10 per cent higher.

Remember that these pieces are made of solid oak—not an imitation oak. Remember, too, that they are of stylish design, and that these prices cannot again be duplicated. Look at the prices. Every one a splendid value, and we give a further 5 per cent. discount for cash.

A nice room can be furnished with Solid Oak Dresser, with mirror, solid oak washstand and solid oak, 5-drawer chiffoniere, for \$27.00.



Chiffoniere—Similar to illustration above. Has 5 full length drawers and a shaped British bevel plate mirror, 12 x 20 in. Solid oak in golden finish. Extra good value at, each, \$14.00



Chiffoniere—Same as illustration above. This chiffoniere is made of solid oak, nicely finished in the golden. Top measures 19 x 33 in. Has 5 full length drawers. Special value at \$9.00



Dresser—Like illustration above. This is a stylish dresser, made of solid oak, finished in the golden. Top measures 20 x 40 in. 2 short and 2 full length drawers. British bevel mirror. Price \$16.00

Here Are Some More Splendid Values

Chiffoniere—Made of solid oak, golden finish. Top measures 20 x 34 in. 5 full length drawers. Top drawers has serpentine front. This is a very attractive chiffoniere. Splendid value at \$10.50

Dresser—This style has a British bevel plate mirror 14 x 24 in. Made of solid oak. Finished golden. Has three long drawers. This is an excellent design and is special value at \$12.00

Dresser—This dresser has a 19 x 40 in. top. Has 3 long drawers. Made of golden finished solid oak. Has 18 x 24 in. shaped British bevel plate mirror. Specially priced at \$14.00

Dresser—Here's an excellent value in a stylish dresser. Made of solid oak in the golden finish. Top measures 21 x 42 in. Has 2 full length drawers and 2 short drawers. British bevel plate mirror 22 x 28 in. Priced at \$18.00

Dresser—This style has 3 drawers. Serpentine front. Top measures 21 x 42 in. Made of solid oak, golden finish. Has a shaped British bevel plate mirror. Splendid value at \$20.00

Dresser—This dresser has 2 long drawers and 4 small drawers for collars and small articles. Made of solid oak, finished golden. Top measures 19 - 40 in. Has a Colonial style British bevel plate mirror, 22 x 28 in. Priced at \$18.00

Chiffoniere—An oval, British bevel mirror, 16 x 20 in., adds style to this chiffoniere. Has 5 long drawers. Top drawer has serpentine front. Made of golden finished solid oak. Priced at \$18.00

Chiffoniere—Made of solid oak and nicely finished in the golden. Top measures 19 x 33 in. Has 4 long and 4 short drawers. Has a Colonial style British bevel plate mirror, 16 x 20 in. Priced at \$18.00

Washstands—We have washstands to match the above. Stylish pieces, made of solid oak and finished in same manner as dressers and chiffonieres—
19 x 30 in. tops at \$6.00
20 x 32 in. tops at \$7.00

We Want Your Carpet Orders

We want your carpet orders this Spring—want you to try a Weiler carpet and know what real quality in carpets is. You'll never find better quality, and the designs are from factories that employ the very best artists in the land.

We are sole agents in this territory for the leading British makers—Crossley & Sons, and Templeton & Co. You'll not find a better assortment of patterns and color combinations than this stock offers. When style, quality and price are so splendidly combined, why not try a Weiler Carpet—especially when our guarantee of satisfaction protects you?

Our Carpet Stock

Our stock of carpets includes a great many color combinations and a wide choice of patterns, offering you a style to suit any requirement of room size or treatment.

Then, too, there is big choice in the style of carpets—we have full assortments of Axminsters, Wiltons, Brussels, Velvets, Tapestry, Wool, etc. There is a carpet style for every requirement.

And one thing we wish to impress upon you is our guarantee of satisfaction—we guarantee every yard of carpet we sell.



Squares and Rugs

We have about 400 rugs specially displayed on our new rug racks and there are many more besides. That's an index to the stock of rugs that awaits your choosing here.

The choice ranges from the low-priced wool squares to the rich Oriental rugs—a rug style for every requirement. And there is a size, too, that'll fit 'most any room.

Come in and see this magnificent exposition of stylish rugs, and let us explain some of the advantages of such rugs as these.

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DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE UPON PUBLIC WORKS

(Continued from Page 3.)

ion authority, but that mighty body is woefully slow in moving, and rather than see the city of Revelstoke destroyed through Federal apathy, the province has stepped into the breach on several occasions, keeping a special account against the Dominion in connection with these really Federal expenditures, which account will some day possibly be paid. The Ottawa authorities have already made a beginning in remitting \$40,000 to cover one-half of a previous \$80,000 investment by the province in protective matting, etc., although why half instead of all should have been paid is not quite comprehensible. The other river-bank protection allowances are in small amounts: \$2,000 for the badly needed work at Grenell Slough; \$6,500 to save the trunk road from the encroachments, at several points, of the Elk river; \$2,000 for the perfection of the security of lands bordering the Nanaimo river; \$8,000 for minor protective works on the Cowichan, the Koksilah and the Chemainus rivers; \$3,500 to assure the preservation of roads and bridges from the occasional overflowing of the riotous Kicking Horse.

The new wharves at Prince Rupert are expected to involve a Government expenditure of \$50,000 at the very least; besides which \$2,000 is to be spent for two wharves on Dog Lake; \$2,500 for similar facilities on Crawford Bay; \$2,500 at Queen's Bay (Kaslo); \$1,400 at various points in the Island district; \$500 at Natch Hill; and \$6,900

distributed in the constituency of Comox. To come to the great essential of good roads, which more directly affects all of the public than perhaps any other Provincial Government work, the following abstract of the chief features of road construction in the various districts will be of especial interest as constituting the first authoritative outline of the intentions of the government in the distribution of the season's large appropriations. The consideration of the expenditures by districts of course excludes the two chief items which are to be regarded as of general rather than district application—the \$100,000 to be invested in the new Marine Drive at Point Grey, and the \$150,000 required to complete the equally important Vancouver Island Trunk Road, which it is expected will be ready for service from end to end by the first September next. The aggregate of the votes by districts which will contribute not only to improve the facilities of transport and communication in the various ridings traversed but at the same time to the working out of the inter-provincial trunk road programme, amount to about \$50,000 this season, exclusive of what will next year be required for the trans-Columbia and trans-Kootenay bridges, heretofore referred to. Passing first through Delta and Chilliwack the trunk road in question will primarily utilize the famous Westminster-Yale highway leading to the historic town of Hope. Thence access is gained by the old Sappers and Miners' Road, which is still in excellent condition. There is then a slight hiatus in the plan, in consequence of the necessity of obtaining further informative data as to the lowest possible gradients on the farther side of the Hope Mountains, the de-

partment having already secured its necessary information with regard to comparative snowfall and kindred essential details. The section thus requiring a further prosecution of engineer's investigations during the approaching summer, lies between Hope and Princeton, from which latter embryo city connection will be had with Trail by roads already constructed. At or near Trail the Columbia will be spanned by a great steel bridge, and Creston reached by an extension and improvement of the Sheep Creek Road, and, after its connection with the old Dewdney trail, by an enlargement and conversion of that well-known pathway of the prospector and the pioneer, which gives access upon the Kootenay river, to be bridged at or near Kootenay Landing. From Creston the road is already completed to Kitchener, ten miles. From Kitchener the road leads by way of Goatfel and the route of the Crows Nest Pass railway, to Moyie whence it is intended to make use of the old "toe road" of the C.P.R., which will of course require very considerable improvement. From Moyie to Cranbrook the road is opened through but will require repair and improvement generally, together with some small bridging, to put it in the requisite condition for through trunk road traffic. On from Cranbrook, the inter-provincial trunk road skirts the C.P.R. to Wardner, this section being now completed and in fairly good order. From Wardner to Elk also the road is built and this summer it is intended to link up Elk with Morrissey, in which connection there are several small bridges to be repaired at a cost of possibly \$2,000 to \$4,000 each. From Morrissey the road is built through to Michel, from which point another line of miles must be built to connect with Crow's Nest, on the Alberta boundary, where union is to be made with the system of the sister province. The authorities of Alberta are now making provision for the extension of their general trunk road system up the eastern slope of the Rockies to afford the desired connection. To deal specifically with the provincial districts programme for the season.

Alberni Roads.

Alberni, with \$45,000 available for road work proper (exclusive of bridge work) will use fully \$10,000 of this in general improvement of the main trunk highway from Nanaimo to Alberni, eleven and a half miles of which, falling entirely in Alberni district, is to be practically reconstructed to meet the special demands of fast vehicular traffic that are now made upon this particularly scenic driveway. A further sum of \$5,000 will be devoted to construction of the much-desired road to connect Ucluelet with Clayoquot settlement, following the shoreline of the famous Long Beach and crossing inland to Ucluelet from Wreck Bay. Another important Alberni district item of road work, to cost \$4,000, is the construction of a road from the San Josef valley through to the West Arm of Quatsino Sound, where it will contribute very materially to the convenience and prosperity of a thriving colony of industrious Scandinavian folk.

In Chilliwack \$15,000 is to be spent in betterment of the main trunk road; \$5,500 upon the Matsqui road, from Clayburn Station to the north boundary of Abbotsford township, and \$6,000 on the road from the Vedder Creek bridge of the Prairie east line.

Comox is destined to enjoy a period of unexampled activity in road-building during the ensuing few months, the following being a few of the special appropriations contained in the general vote of \$65,000 for the public works of this district during 1910-11: For the Cumberland-to-Courtney road, \$6,000; for the Courtney and Comox road, \$3,000; for the road from Cumberland to Roy, \$3,000; for Horby Island roads, \$1,000; for twenty-three miles of trail from Campbell River to Buttle's Lake, \$5,000; for the Victoria-Campbell River road, \$5,000; for the Salmonds-to-Courtney road, \$3,000; for the Courtney-to-Union Bay road, \$4,000; and for the road from Union Bay to Qualicum, \$5,000—these being in addition to the \$5,000 allowed for the construction of the Coal Harbor and Hardy Bay trail.

A sum of \$5,000 is provided for the improvement of the Beach road, Cowichan; while \$3,000 is to be spent in betterment of the Cowichan Lake road, and \$2,000 on the main trunk road in Cowichan municipality.

Cranbrook requires a no less sum than \$15,300 for work on the important link of the inter-provincial trunk road connecting Goatfel and Cranbrook; while Mr. Caven's constituents will also enjoy the advantages of the expenditure of \$1,500 on the Wyeliffe-Marysville road, \$2,000 on the road from Cranbrook to St. Mary's River and \$3,000 on the Port Steele-Cranbrook main highway.

Expenditures in the Delta district include \$15,000 for work on the Yale trunk road between Westminster and Aldergrove; \$11,000 for road building and betterment in Surrey; and \$10,500 in Langley municipality. The Dewdney Trunk Road will have \$27,225 spent upon it—\$20,225 to the connection with the Western Power Co.'s road to Stave Lake, 5½ miles, and \$7,000 on the section between Cirdy and Hazel. Other important road expenditures in the Dewdney district include an amount of \$3,000 for the improvement of the much-travelled Harrison Hot Springs road, with an equal amount for the same road as it falls within the limits of the Yale electoral division. Roads in the Pitt Meadows district call for an expenditure of \$7,000, the improvement of conditions on the Ford Road in particular being contemplated; while \$4,500 is to be spent on the Port Douglas and Pemberton Lake road, and \$2,000 on the so-called Lillooet Lake and Pemberton road.

The adjustment of the \$45,000 for road work in the Esquimalt district is not yet completed in detail; and, to make a long jump in order to adhere to alphabetical consideration of the districts.

The distribution of the principal items in Fernie's appropriation gives \$12,000 for the Elko-to-Morrissey section of the through trunk road; \$10,000 for the Wardner-to-Elko link; \$8,000 for the road from Crow's Nest to Michel; \$5,000 for the road from Michel to Fernie; \$5,000 for that from Fernie to Morrissey; and \$4,500 for the Elko-to-Gateway road.

The road work projected in the Grand Forks district which will be of very material advantage in the direct promotion of the development of valuable ranching and fruit-farming areas, includes \$5,000 worth of work on the Hardy Mountain Road; \$2,500 on the extension of the Fraser road from Franklin Creek to Gloucester; \$6,500 on the road from Englishman's Cove to Texas Creek; and \$10,000 on the main trunk road, which with this expenditure will be put in thoroughly first class condition.

(Continued on Page 11.)

The Material for Your New Spring Costume

Our stock is replete with a most comprehensive showing. We would call your attention to the wonderful display of "Diagonals," probably this season's greatest favorite. This weave is carried out in many ideas, color-combinations and contrasts, such as plain diagonals, two and three-toned diagonals having one shade predominating, with a fine double diagonal cord of lighter shade and diagonal tweed effects. But the only way to gain a true knowledge of our many beautiful conceptions in Spring Fabrics is to see them. Time for inspection, viewing and surmising is past, the time has come to select and buy. These are all the famous "Priestley" goods.

STRIPED DIAGONALS, all the newest shades—Per yard 90¢
COSTUME CLOTHS, striped diagonals and fine twill, all the very latest and most exclusive colorings, 51 inches wide—Per yard \$1.35
POPULAR TWEED EFFECTS, in grey, fawn, rose, reseda, navy, new blues, Copenhagen, etc., all shades, 50 inches wide—Per yard \$1.50
SHARKSKIN CLOTH, in grey, reseda, brown, navy, ashes of roses, navy, and all the desired shades, 52 inches wide—Per yard \$1.50
CREAM SERGE, heavy weight, 54 inches wide—Per yard \$1.65
54 inches wide—Per yard \$1.50
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NEW TRIMMINGS, an immense new stock to match the dress materials, ranging from 35¢ per yard to \$2.60

OUR DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT IS NOW IN PROPER WORKING ORDER, UNDER THE ABLE MANAGEMENT OF MISS ARM-STRONG, OF TORONTO.

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It is our first business principle that we must assist and insist that you adorn yourself with that supreme regard to refinement and exclusive personality, which will assure that marked distinction to your outward appearance which man alone judgeth, and which lived up to, proclaims more nearly THE PERFECT MAN. We suggest that you see our later Spring Suit showings, direct from the shrine of fashion.

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The man who created these masterpieces is the acknowledged master of the craft.

He is a genius in originating styles—and in combining the exclusiveness of style with the exclusiveness of pattern.

The suits shown above are only two of the Fit-Reform designer's models.

We have dozens of others, in dozens of rich, elegant patterns, that we alone can show.

We cordially welcome your inspection of the master's models, whether or not you buy.



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We have buyers for the following:

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 We shall be pleased to receive particulars of saleable properties.

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WE HAVE MOVED OUR STOCK TO

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And are better able to handle our trade than ever.

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Store Formerly Occupied by J. H. Todd & Sons

Sale Starts Monday

Read this list, a few of the many bargains:—

Tomatoes—Large tins, Laurel brand.....	70c
Pineapple—Sliced, large tins	10c
Hartley's Pure Jams—Bottle	15c
Blue Berries—Tin	10c
Davie's Sweet Pickle Relish—Bottle	10c
Baird's Scotch Pickles—Bottle	15c
Flavoring Extracts—2 bottles	25c
Imported Vermicelli—8-lb. box	50c
Davie's Soups—3 tins	25c
Lighthouse Soap—3 packets for	50c
Bird Seed—3 packets for	25c

Phone 178 and your orders will receive careful attention.

H. O. KIRKHAM Successor to J. W. Speed
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Special Price On Pongee Silk

26 inches wide, natural, for 30¢
 Extra Heavy, 34 inches wide \$1.10

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UNION BANK OF CANADA

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CAPITAL PAID UP \$ 3,200,000
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Temporary Quarters

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Opposite Driard Hotel

NEWS OF THE CITY

Daughters of Empire

The Daughters of Empire will not hold their regular meeting on Monday.

No Meeting Monday

The ladies auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. will not hold its regular meeting on Monday, as it is a holiday.

Local Women's Council

There will be a special meeting of the Local Council of Women to consider urgent business at the school-board office in the city hall at 2.30 p. m.

One Lone Drunk

One lone devotee of the cups graced the dock at the police court yesterday in solitary dignity. He paid the usual fine and withdrew, still lonely.

Easter Concert

The Woman's Missionary Auxiliary of the Metropolitan Methodist church will hold its annual Easter concert and "at home" on Monday evening in the church schoolroom. A first class programme has been arranged. Refreshments will be dispensed.

Wants Victoria Realty

Anxious to invest in Victoria Realty, a resident of Dawson, Y. T., has written to the Vancouver Island Development League asking for a list of residential lots and acreage close in. The inquiry is one of many coming in as a result of the active advertising propaganda being carried out.

Realty Market

Allen and Son, realty agents, report the sale of ten acres of land on Portage inlet for \$6,500, and three lots in the Rockland Park subdivision. Currie and Power have been responsible for the sale of two lots on Esquimalt road, the purchasers being local people.

Call for Patrolmen

At a meeting of the police commission, held yesterday morning, it was decided to call for applications for the position of patrolmen. Five men will be added to the force. Constable John Wood tendered his resignation. He is leaving the force to go into business for himself in the north.

Parlor Social

Next Wednesday evening a parlor social will be held at the residence of A. Bralk, 1433 Elford avenue, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the First Congregational church. A splendid programme has been prepared and those attending are assured a good time. An open invitation is extended to all friends.

In New Quarters

The Victoria Fruit Exchange, which has for the past two years been located at the corner of Yates and Wharf streets, has taken up its quarters at 560 Yates street, recently vacated by the F. R. Stewart company. The business of the exchange will be extended to full lines of dairy produce as well as fruit.

No Lady Ushers

Owing to the report which has been circulated broadcast that the Metropolitan Methodist church purposes replacing the gentleman ushers, who also take up the collection, by young ladies, the Rev. T. E. Holling, pastor of the church, wishes a denial published. No such proposal has ever been entertained or considered by the official board of the church.

Lots of Excitement

Fire among waste paper in the rear of the Government street office of Richard Hall yesterday afternoon shortly before 5 o'clock created excitement among the pedestrians on the street. The fire department made prompt response to the telephone alarm, but a stream from the chemical was all that was required to put out the incipient blaze. The damage was practically nil.

St. Andrew's Young People

Tomorrow evening the meeting of the Young People's Society of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church will be of a devotional character, appropriate to the Easter season. The subject to be studied is "Getting Ready to Live Forever." The programme arrangements are in capable hands and a good meeting is assured. Besides several papers on the topic, musical selections, both vocal and instrumental, will be given during the evening.

Business Change

Mrs. Simpson has taken over the management of the A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street, from Green and Burdick Bros., from April 1st. This building which was recently sold for a large sum contains a spacious hall on the ground floor, with dining room, kitchen, a smaller hall on the second floor, and two large comfortable lodge rooms, all of which have been thoroughly cleaned and renovated. Mrs. Simpson, who is popular in dancing circles, is well known here and has a number of pupils who will assist in making the venture a success.

Services at Pemberton Chapel

The Easter services at the Pemberton chapel, Royal Jubilee Hospital, will be as follows: Holy Communion, 8 a. m.; afternoon festival service, 3 p. m. A sacred concert will be given after this service, at which the following programme will be rendered: "The Resurrection Morn," Mrs. Oscar McKicking; "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," Mrs. H. C. Briggs; "Come Unto Me, All Ye That Labor," Miss Cordelia Grylls; "God Shall Wipe Away All Tears," Mrs. Oscar McKicking. Visitors and friends in the neighborhood are most cordially invited to attend these services.

Programme of Band Concert

The Fifth Regiment Band, by permission of Lieut.-Col. Currie and officers of the Fifth Regiment, will give their first open-air band concert at Beacon Hill this afternoon. The programme arranged is as follows: March—"The Lord is God," Elgar; Overture—"Morning, Noon and Night," Suppe; Piccolo Solo—"Polka Caprice," Dumm; Musician Searle; Waltz—"Amore Vagante," Gungl; Grand Selection—"Reminiscences of Scotland," F. Godfrey; Intermezzo—"Moonlight in Dixie," Missua; Gavotte—"Among the Lilies," Frey; Overture—"Sunshine and Showers," Veldt; Serenade—"Soldier's Dream," Ripley; March—"Royal Escort," Keiffer; "God Save the King."

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., Saturday, March 26, 1910: SYNOPSIS.

The barometer remains abnormally low over the Pacific slope and showers are likely to become general west of the Cascades. The weather is fair and mild eastward across Canada to Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Vancouver	35	51
Near Westminster	32	54
Kamloops	38	56
Barkerville	38	42
Fort Simpson	32	44
Calgary, Alta.	24	52
Winnipeg, Man.	24	58
Portland, Ore.	40	58
San Francisco, Cal.	48	51

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:
 Victoria and vicinity: Light to moderate winds, mostly cloudy and mild with showers.

Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds, mostly cloudy and mild with showers.

SATURDAY.

Highest	51
Lowest	35
Mean	43
Sunshine, 2 hours.	

Watch Sense

Why take chances on the repairing of your watch. It is not necessary. Entrust it to us as to its repairing and be assured that only expert workmen will have the handling of it.

MR. CHAS. W. MINOR
 THE CELEBRATED WATCH MAKER

has charge of our watch repair department. He can readily make your watch good as new. Better have it attended to at once and have perfect time once more.

W. H. WILKERSON

The Jeweller,

915 Government Street

Tel. 1606

Typewriting and Stenography

545 Bastion Street Phone R380

Just Opened!

New Bicycle Shop

760 YATES ST. NEXT LIBRARY
 Latest and best makes of Bicycles for sale. Prompt and expert attention given to repairs. Machinists and model makers. Consultations in connection with inventions treated with confidence.

MARCONI BROS.
 BICYCLES FOR HIRE

REMEMBER

We would like to remind you we guarantee Quality and Satisfaction with every order left with us. You will always find our prices right. Seasonable Fruits and Vegetables fresh daily.

A. Pool, Grocery

623 Yates St. Phone 448
 Just above Government St.

ANNOUNCEMENT

WM. STEWART
 Men's and Ladies' Tailor.
 Formerly of Victoria, well known as a first-class tailor, has opened parlors at 1419 Douglas street, above Terry's drug store. Orders entrusted to Mr. Stewart will receive the best attention. Stylish and well-fitting garments guaranteed.

For Freight Consigned to Order
 The railway companies experience considerable difficulty now that the new form of bill of lading is in general use, owing to the fact that shippers frequently forward to consignees the memorandum portion of "order" bills of lading instead of the original. This very often is the result of delay in delivery at destination, as the transportation company must of necessity take up the original endorsed document only. The new form states that the memorandum is simply an acknowledgment that a bill of lading has been issued and is only for filing or recording purposes. If the shipping public were to watch this matter closely it would certainly facilitate delivery of their shipments when consigned "to order."

New Styles in English Blouses are to hand at the Beehive Cash Store, Douglas St. English Wool Golf Jackets, only \$3.00. English Hosiery, strong for children, 25c up; Ladies' 25c, 35c, and 50c. Men's Socks, splendid wearing, 25c, 35c and 45c; all guaranteed.

Easter Novelties

New Neck Frillings, at, per box, 35c, 25c and20c
 Tourist Ruching, at, per box 10c
 Jabots and Dutch Collars, from, each, 60c to15c
 Fownes' French Kid Gloves, at, per pair\$1.25

Also

New Blouses
 New Hosiery
 New Ribbons
 New Children's Hats

G. A. Richardson & Co.

VICTORIA HOUSE,
 636 Yates St.

OFFICE FURNITURE

DESKS, CHAIRS,

Filing Cabinets in Wood and Steel

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES

BAXTER & JOHNSON

809 Government. Phone 730

Telephone 1737

Telephone 1737

The Exchange

Furniture and Book Store is at

718 Fort St.

Where we shall be happy to meet old and new friends during 1910

JOHN T. DEAVILLE, Prop.



Have You Seen the Comet?

Everyone should see Halley's Comet. Why not let us help you to with the aid of a good, powerful glass?

FIELD GLASSES
 MARINE GLASSES
 OPERA GLASSES
 BINOCULARS

Everything here is priced as low as possible, although it is of the highest grade.

J. H. LePage

Optometrist and Optician,
 1242 Government St.
 Tel. 1860.

An Investment

City lots 309 and 310 View street between Blanchard and Quadra, near new Y.M. C. A. site. Two houses, value say \$5,000, renting at \$50 per month.

This property will be worth \$20,000 by next December.

The Price \$14000

Or will sub-divide.

For terms, apply to

Ernest Brammer

Tel 2095. Office 644 Fort St.

You can deposit your money at 4 per cent. interest with the B. C. Permanent Loan Co., and be able to withdraw the total amount or any portion thereof without notice. Cheques are supplied to each depositor. Paid-up capital over \$1,000,000.00; assets over \$2,500,000.00. Branch office, 1210 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Watch Repairing

In this department we are most thoroughly equipped. It matters not how simple the repairing may be, we give just as much care as is exercised on the most intricate piece of work.

Any watch or clock that is not giving you satisfaction bring to us.

REDFERN & SONS

1009 Government Street

Victoria, B.C.

New Bicycles

SINGER, HUMBER, ROYAL-ENFIELD, ROVER, COUER DE LION, COVENTRY, EXCELSIOR, MASSEY-HARRIS, ETC.

Variable gears, free wheels, coasters and other modern equipment. Wheels cleaned, enameled and repaired.

PLIMLEY, THE BICYCLE MAN

Opposite Spencer's.

1110 Government Street.

Agent Oliver Typewriter and Gem Adding Machine at \$25

Y. M. C. A.

Special Men's Meeting

SUNDAY, 4 O'CLOCK

Rev. W. M. ROCHESTER

Sec. Lord's Day Alliance, will speak

Mr. Rochester is a strong speaker and always gives a message of interest and power.

Seed Oats and Spring Seed Wheat

We have just received one carload of Tartar King Seed Oats and Giant Seed Wheat from Albert a. If you want to grow good crops change your seed. Thoroughly cleaned and guaranteed good.

SYLVESTER SEED COMPANY, 709 Yates Street, Tel. 413

For Lumber, Sash, Doors, and all kinds of Building Material go to

The Taylor Mill Co.

Limited Liability.

Mill, Office and Yards: 2116 Government St. P. O. Box 621. Telephone 584

Do You Want to Sell That Home Quick?

Put in a good bath room and watch results. More people buy houses because they like one thing well than because they are attracted by a number of suitable features. You can't get a fair price for a house if the plumbing is unsanitary.

The Colbert Plumbing & Heating Co., Ltd.

755 Broughton Street.
 Phone 552. P. O. Box 545
 ESTIMATES FREE.

MT. TOLMIE Sand & Gravel

Screened and Graded
LINEHAM SCOTT SAND AND GRAVEL CO.

The finest material to use for all kinds of concrete and building work. Deliveries made to any part of the city in any quantity. Get our prices.

Office: 633 Yates St.
 Phones: Mgr.'s residence, 2193; Office, 644; Pits, 11851

The Bon Ton

MRS. J. E. ELLIOTT

Will open her new store, 730 Yates street with exceptional values in
 EMBROIDERY, INSERTION, LACES AND RIBBONS.
 Also a full assortment of ladies' and children's spring goods.

Prescriptions!

This is the principal part of our business. So important that the reputation of our store depends upon it. So does the reputation of your doctor. He says:

"GO TO HALL'S because he realizes this. You can now see how important a department it is and why we pay so very particular attention to every detail of it."

HALL & CO.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE
 Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets,
 Tel. 201.

For a Snap in NEW BOILERS

72 in. x 10 ft.

125 lbs. steam.

68 in. x 16 ft.

125 lbs. steam.

APPLY

Victoria Machine Depot Co

Business Sites

DISCOVERY STREET—Between Douglas and Store street. We have exclusive sale for a few days for building and lot. Will rent for \$50 per month. \$2,500 cash. Snap Price—only \$6,000.
 HERALD STREET—We have also exclusive sale of a full sized lot opposite Wilson's cold storage plant. Cash \$3,500. Price\$10,000

The Gardner Realty Co.

648 Yates St. - Phone 1987



Make the Easter Week a Time of :: Good Cheer ::

By having ready in your home for the invited or uninvited guest a fine supply of the best procurable in

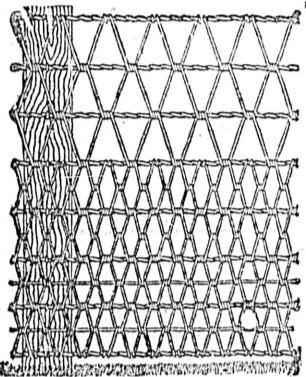
Wine, Liquor, Liqueur, Ale, Porter, or Mineral Water

We make a specialty of fine, old Port and Sherry. Our dinner Claret is unrivalled. Phone us the name of the brands you prefer. We carry all the best and most reliable, an immense stock, the largest in town. Test our excellent delivery service.

Capital City Wine Store

Tel. 1974.

1327 Douglas St., Cor. Johnson



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BULL PROOF
CHICKEN PROOF
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Diamond Mesh Cannot Sag or Lose Its Shape

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co.

Victoria, B. C. Agents.
544-546 Yates St.

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LEMON GONNASON & CO.

DOORS, SASH AND WOOD FINISH OF EVERY VARIETY
Rough and dressed lumber, lath and shingles; also a large stock of Australian mahogany and Eastern birch flooring.

THE CAPITAL PLANNING MILLS

Corner Government and Orchard Streets

GOOD FRIDAY

is nearly here.

Order your

HOT + BUNS

Clay's fine quality, delicious flavor.

"Easter Cakes," crisp and toothsome, Chocolate Eggs.

CLAY'S

Caterers Phone 101
619 Fort Street

REINFORCED MALTHOID ROOFING

Waterproof. No Nailing.
Guaranteed Ten Years

R. ANGUS

Wharf Street - - - Victoria

Best Silver Plate

Known for over sixty years as the world's best.

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

silverware is the unanimous choice of those to whom quality in knives, forks, spoons, etc., is the chief consideration.

Best tea sets, dishes, cutlery, etc., stamped.

MERIDEN BRIT & CO.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

"Silver Plate that Wears"

The new hymn book, with or without prayers, as now used by the Church of England in Canada, makes a most suitable Easter gift. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Heating Stoves and Steel Ranges, the best quality and at reasonable prices at Clarke & Pearson's, 1313 Wharf street.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Walter Woodburn was a passenger from Vancouver yesterday.

A. E. Robertson was a passenger from Vancouver yesterday.

F. H. Denny was among the Victorians on board the steamer Princess Victoria from the Mainland yesterday.

E. L. Tracksell returned from the Mainland by the steamer Princess Victoria yesterday.

J. K. Rebbeck was among the passengers from Vancouver on the steamer Princess Victoria yesterday.

Rowland Machin and wife returned to the city on the steamer Princess Victoria yesterday.

A. O. P. Francis returned from the Mainland yesterday on the steamer Princess Victoria.

A. von Alversleben, of Vancouver, was a passenger on the steamer Princess Victoria to the Capital yesterday.

F. Deakin, of Port Renfrew, arrived by the steamer Tees yesterday from the west coast port.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Dunnell and family and Mrs. L. M. Mills are spending Easter at the Shawnigan Lake Hotel.

Mrs. Lindsay, of Rockland avenue, is spending a two weeks' vacation at the Shawnigan Lake Hotel.

Mrs. Munsie, the Misses C. and F. Munsie, and Wm. Munsie spent Good Friday at the Shawnigan Lake Hotel.

Mr. B. P. Schwengers, of Victoria, is spending a few days at the Shawnigan Lake Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Grimison, of Victoria, who are spending Easter at Shawnigan, are registered at the Shawnigan Lake Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Gowen, the Misses Olive and Thelma Gowen and C. V. McConnell, all of Victoria, spent Good Friday at the Shawnigan Lake Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. George Morphy returned to the city yesterday, after spending the past four months at southern California points. Three months were spent at San Diego and the remaining time in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Mrs. W. A. Luney has returned from a visit to friends in Eastern Oregon.

T. R. Ella went over to Vancouver last night on the Princess Victoria.

Robert W. Clark and George Young left last night via the Northern Pacific on a business trip to Spokane, Wash.

Percy Purvis and family left yesterday via the Northern Pacific for Banff, where they will in future reside.

Miss B. Maxwell left yesterday via the Northern Pacific on a visit to Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. G. C. Cowley and daughter, of New Westminster, returned home last night on the Princess Victoria after spending a three weeks' visit with friends here.

Miss Drena Mack, the leading soprano of the Colonial Tourist company, will sing at the Sunday evening band concert given by the 5th Regiment at the Victoria theatre.

The many friends of Mrs. Browne will be pleased to hear that she is rapidly recovering from pneumonia and will shortly leave the hospital.

Mr. A. S. Robertson, Blanchard avenue, is spending his Easter holidays with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Robertson, Chemainus, B. C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Burt, of Calgary, are the guests of Mrs. Burt's aunt, Mrs. W. E. Stanland, Richmond Ave.

Mr. H. H. Russell returned to the city yesterday afternoon on the Princess Royal, after spending several days visiting Puget Sound cities.

Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt was a passenger from Seattle yesterday afternoon on the Princess Royal.

Miss Enide Langley, formerly of this city but now a Seattleite, reached the city yesterday afternoon to spend a few days with friends here.

The Alexandra

HAIR DRESSING, FACE AND SCALP MASSAGE, SHAMPOOING, MANICURING

Thoroughly up-to-date and hygienic
637 FORT STREET.
Phone 179

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61 FLOOR VARNISH is heel-proof

—stamp on it, you may dent the wood but you can't crack the varnish.

Neither heavy shoes, nor heavy furniture will crack "61" Floor Varnish. Water will not turn it white.

A trial will tell you more than we can.

Get it from
The Stanland Co., Ltd

836-840 Fort Street.
PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES

We Offer Sincere Easter Greetings to Our Many Patrons

THE HAT SHOP

Yates St., next Merchants' Bank.

Miss Freeman, of this city, returned home yesterday on the Princess Royal from a pleasant visit to Seattle.

Mr. Pigott, local manager for the Victoria and Vancouver tug boat company, returned to the city yesterday afternoon on the Princess Royal from Seattle.

Mr. M. P. Gordon has returned from a visit to Kamloops, of which city he was for years chief magistrate.

Mr. N. H. McQuarrie of New Westminster, who has been visiting friends here for the past few days, has returned to the Royal City.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Hardie of Kelowna expect to take up their residence here in the near future.

Mr. William Manson, M.P.P., of Skeena, is spending Easter with relatives at Nanaimo.

Mr. F. A. Robertson and his daughter, Miss A. Robertson, are visiting with the former's brother, Rev. J. M. Robertson, Nanaimo.

Mr. Judge Barker of Nanaimo is spending the Easter vacation with his brother-in-law in the latter's Boyd street residence of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Cross, of Tacoma, Wash., formally announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel Harriet, to Mr. Howard St. Paul Bell of Tacoma. The wedding will take place in April at the Trinity church in that city.

Mrs. Simpson is holding a private masquerade ball on Tuesday, March 29, in the A. O. U. hall, for which invitations have been issued. Any pupil desiring to attend whose name has been overlooked will kindly phone. Miss Thain's orchestra will be in attendance with latest dance music and refreshments in capable hands.

On Tuesday next, March 29th, the Alexandra club will be "en fete" in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Thain, when the members of the Alexandra club, the Woman's Canadian club, and the Victoria Ladies' Musical society will entertain. It is expected that a representative majority of members from each association will be present. The program for the evening, "The Shall Roll Us Away the Story," by Thain, in the evening the service will be one arranged by Stainer in A. There will be a full choir at both services; also at the midday celebration. The sermon in the morning will be preached by the Rev. Percival Jenks, and the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard will preach in the evening.

McClary's Famous Steel Ranges and Heating Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's 1313 Wharf Street, near Johnson Street, Victoria.

Miss Ada Readings was united in marriage to Arthur William Jones at the Burnside mission yesterday. The bride was attired in a lovely pearl grey dress and wore the bridal veil, with orange blossoms. Her father, Mr. Treadwell Readings gave her away. The bridesmaid was dressed in white, with veil, and carried a bouquet of flowers. Mr. James Readings, brother of the bride, was best man. The mission church was tastefully decorated with festoons of ivy and flowers, and the pulpit front with calla lilies, evergreens and daffodils. Miss Browning played the wedding march. Rev. F. Letts performed the ceremony.

Miss Bowron, of the premier's office, is spending the Easter holidays with friends on the Mainland.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Weinstein have removed to Prince Rupert, to take up their residence.

Mr. J. M. Walters, Jr., has returned to Prince Rupert.

After spending several weeks here and in Vancouver, Mr. J. Y. Rochester has returned to Prince Rupert.

Mr. Thomas Denny, formerly chief of Victoria's fire department for many years, has taken up his residence at Prince Rupert, where he has opened a real estate office.

Mr. Frank C. Clarke is spending the Easter holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank I. Clarke. He is at present engaged in business at Vancouver.

Mr. A. J. McMillan, manager of the famous Le Roi, at Rossland, is spending a few days at the Capital, an empress guest.

Messrs. C. Harrison, T. L. Williams and E. J. Tingley, of Masset, B. C., have been recent visitors to the Capital. Mr. Harrison enjoys special distinction in the islands, as Queen Charlotte's pioneer missionary and resident. He speaks of all conditions in the Masset neighborhood as highly satisfactory at present. A new church is shortly to be erected.

Mr. A. D. McRae, manager of the Fraser River mills, one of the largest lumbering interests of Western Canada, is a transient visitor. The company has found its experiment of substituting French-Canadians for the Hindus formerly employed in large numbers, working out most satisfactorily. A church is now being erected for them on a site donated by the company, and it is reported that a further contingent will be brought out in the near future.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated on the 16th inst. in Los Angeles between A. E. Todd and Miss Ada Seabrook, both native-born Victorians. The bride, who is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Seabrook, well known to all Victorians, looked radiant with girlish charm as she entered the church on her father's arm. Her dress was most becoming, of white chiffon cloth with chiffon overdress, with touches of real lace. She wore her mother's bridal veil which was fastened into place with a most becoming wreath of orange blossoms. Her only ornament was a beautiful turquoise and pearl necklace, a gift of the bridegroom. The matron of honor, Mrs. Watson, looked charming in a dress of crepe de chene daintily trimmed with silver. Her picture hat was covered with a wealth of ostrich plumes. The bridegroom, well known throughout British Columbia, is the second son of the late J. H. Todd and Mrs. Todd, of the Leasowes, Victoria, B.C., was supported by his brother-in-law, J. H. Gillespie. The wedding was solemnized in the beautiful Christ Church, Los Angeles, by the Rev. Baker P. Lee. After the ceremony the guests were taken by automobile to the home of the bride's parents where a reception was held. The happy couple are touring Oregon, California and Washington by motor, and hope to receive in Victoria about July. Mrs. J. H. Todd and her daughter, Mrs. J. Hebben Gillespie, were present at the ceremony and returned last night, accompanied by J. H. Gillespie.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoelck of Vancouver are spending the Easter holidays in the city and are staying at the Empress.

Mrs. L. H. Hardie of Oak Bay with her little daughter has gone to Seattle for the holidays.

Miss E. G. Lawson left yesterday morning for a week's visit to her sister, Miss Evan Hoosan of Pender Island.

The marriage of Doctor Darrell Hannington and Miss Janet Riddoch will take place in Wilmer, B. C. on Tuesday April 5.

While paying a visit to Mrs. Percy Shadler in Vancouver, Mrs. Clare Fitzgibbon was taken ill and obliged to undergo an operation in St. Paul's hospital. She is, her many friends will be glad to learn making a rapid recovery.

Mr. T. E. Wood, Caledonia avenue and her son are spending the week at Sooke.

A very pleasant social evening took place on Friday evening, March 25th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Richards, 848 Esquimalt road. A large number of guests were present and were entertained during the evening by the "Cecilian Trio" Miss Augusta Mittalstade, violin, Master Willie Mittalstade, cello, and Miss Florence Richards, piano. The difficult programme by the young people was well rendered and much appreciated. The party broke up about midnight, after a vote of thanks had been passed to host and hostess and the young musicians.

St. John's Church
All the services at St. John's will be fully choral today. At the eleven o'clock service, Tour's "Te Deum" in F will be sung; also the beautiful anthem, "Who Shall Roll Us Away the Story," by Thain. In the evening the service will be one arranged by Stainer in A. There will be a full choir at both services; also at the midday celebration. The sermon in the morning will be preached by the Rev. Percival Jenks, and the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard will preach in the evening.

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GARDENING IS HEALTHY

But for good results you must have good Tools. Our stock is now replete—everything needed by the professional or the amateur. Come in and look around:—

DIGGING FORKS, \$1.05 to \$1.25
TURF EDGERS 90¢
HOES, 40c, 45c and 50¢
RAKES, 45c to 85¢

Drake Hardware Company

608 Yates Street

Cor. Government Street

IT IS THE AIM OF THE

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

to keep their stock ALWAYS FRESH and CONTINUALLY ON THE MOVE. We do it by GIVING YOU the MOST POSSIBLE of QUALITY and QUANTITY, at LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES. A great combination: QUALITY, QUANTITY, and REASONABLE PRICES. Try them. EVERYTHING we sell we absolutely guarantee.

ROWAT'S ENGLISH PICKLES—

Large quart bottle 25¢

ROWAT'S ENGLISH VINEGAR—Quart bot. 15¢

AUSTRALIAN OR INDEPENDENT CREAM-ERY BUTTER—3 lbs. for \$1.00

FINE ISLAND POTATOES, nice and mealy—

Sack of 100 pounds \$1.35

NICE NAVEL ORANGES—

Per dozen, 35c, 25c and 10¢

FRY'S BREAKFAST COCOA—½-lb. tin. 25¢

MALTA VITA—Per packet 10¢

OGLIVIE'S ROLLED OATS, recognized to be the finest in the world—8 pound sack. 35¢

GRANULATED SUGAR—20-lb. sack \$1.15

CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR—

Per sack \$1.75

PURE GOLD PREPARED ICING, all kinds—

Per packet 10¢

PATRONIZE THE STORE OF THE PEOPLE.

COPAS & YOUNG

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS.

CORNER FORT AND BROAD STREETS

Phones 94 and 95.

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Quick Delivery.

PROMPT ATTENTION

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Gerhard Heintzman

THE PIANO OF QUALITY

The surpassing merit of Gerhard Heintzman Pianos is due to a true comprehension of the problems of tone-production resulting in this best of all systems of construction.

The Gerhard Heintzman tone is characteristic and distinguished from that of all other Canadian made pianos. It is pronounced by the greatest musicians to be the most beautiful piano-tone that the world has ever heard.

This permanence of tone-quality, wonderful durability and power to withstand severe climatic changes are the secrets of Gerhard Heintzman success.

A Gerhard Heintzman Piano will not deteriorate, but like a high-class violin, its tone will endure and grow richer with age.

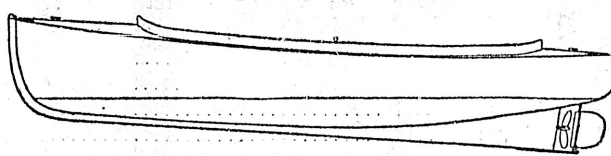
Call in and try the new Spring Model Pianos. They will delight you. Easy terms of payment if you desire to purchase.

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Western Canada's Largest Music House

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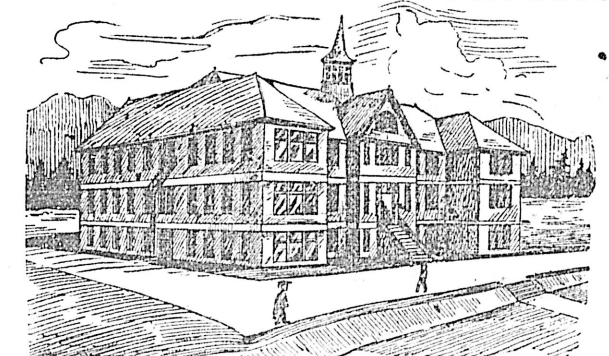
The appointment of the Dominion Trust Company, Ltd., instead of an individual, in the administration of Trust Offices, in whatever capacity, will be found advantageous in every respect.

The services of Solicitors, whose Clients employ the Company in any Trust business—will always be retained.

The Manager will gladly furnish information as to terms, etc.

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Summer Term Begins April 5

At 9:30 a.m.

Fifteen Acres of Playing Fields

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Accommodation for 120 Boarders.

Chemical Laboratory; Organized Cadet Corps; Musketry Instruction; Football and Cricket; Gymnasium and Indoor Rifle Range.

RECENT SUCCESSES AT MCGILL AND R.M.C.

WARDEN:

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PRINCIPALS:

R. V. Harvey, M.A., Camb., J. C. Barnacle, Esq., Lond. Univ., assisted by a resident staff of University Men.

For Prospectus Apply the Bursar.

Here and There

There are in Canada today thousands of homeless men hewing down the forests, tramping over the mountains, threading the beds of the rivers or building railroads. These armies of lumbermen, prospectors, surveyors and navvies are, as a rule, young and strong. Among them are Canadian boys who left good homes to earn money, either to clear off the debt from the old farm or to buy stock and implements for the new one, to be chosen in the West. Among these are some who love the freedom of the woods and who look forward to a time when they can freely spend what they have hardily earned. Others again are foreigners who have left their families behind and who are either saving their wages to prepare a home for wife and children or to live with them in their own loved land when a few toilsome years are past. Here and there, perhaps, is a man who seeks the wilderness to find relief from the burden of sorrow or disappointment, or one who stives to hide from the society he has offended.

But one and all are working with all their might, for there is no place in camp for the idler. To all these come the temptations that result from the loosening of the home ties and the absence of the restraint of society. What is to take the place of the friendly visits to the neighbors, the quiet evening spent at home with boys and girls, with books or work, gathered around the table, the concert and the church. At first the roaring camp fire with its band of more or less interesting story tellers has an attraction for all. Perhaps there is music, always there is the merriest of games, from youth and health. But, when the novelty wears off, when the tales have been told again and again, and the songs sung over and over and the jests have become stale and even the practical joker ceases to surprise, there will come a longing for the old associations and the old interests or a wild desire for new excitement in a life that, in spite of the healthy outdoor life, has grown monotonous.

To supply this need, to prevent the men in the camps from becoming coarse and rough, to take advantage of the many periods of enforced leisure, to prepare the ignorant for the life that lies before them, to keep alive the old associations and, if may be, to inspire the men with a spirit of genuine religion, is the aim of a society which numbers among its members some of the greatest of Canadian captains of industry.

For nine years the Reading Camp Association has sent out into the camps teachers and books and such appliances as are needed for schools in which much considered necessary in cities must be done without. The teachers have, as far as possible, been carefully chosen for the work they have to do. This is no easy matter. Not only must a man have knowledge and ability enough to command the respect of the best educated and most intelligent of the men, but he must be ready to take his place among them at their daily tasks and hold his own with the best of them. Physically and mentally, as well as spiritually, he must be fitted for the position of leader, friend and teacher. It may well be believed that there are not many such men to be found. But this is the ideal, and excellent work is being done in these camps. To fill such a post is a worthy ambition for young men who desire to make the world better, and the work of the Association is worthy the support of all who realize what the country owes to those who are preparing the country for the settlers who are to come.

Already the funds of the Association receive contributions from Quebec to Victoria. In no part of Canada will its work be more needed during the coming year than in British Columbia, where much development work is going on.

The Department of Agriculture of

JAMES BAY ACADEMY

A Private High School.
Science Matriculation a specialty.
Day and Evening classes. Recent successes at Matriculation.
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Corrig College

Seaton Hill Park, Victoria, B. C.
Select High-Grade Day and Boarding College for Boys of 13 to 16 years. Residents of well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely Seaton Hill Park. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business, Life or Professional or University examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. A few vacancies at Spring term, February 1st.
Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

HIGH GRADE DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN

Corner of Oak Bay and Richmond Avenue.

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All subjects taught. Needlework, cutting-out, knitting, vocal music and physical culture are special features of this school. Piano-forte tuition. Modern languages. Good grounds for tennis, games, etc. Fees moderate. Prospectus on application. School opens Monday, February 7.

Principal: Mrs. Steadham, Cert. Eng.

Collegiate School

The Laurels, 1249 Rockland Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

Staff of Three Resident Masters

Excellent accommodation for Boarders. Property of five acres. Spacious School-buildings. Gymnasium.

Organized Cadet Corps

Terms Inclusive

Easter Term Commences Monday, January 10th, at 9 a. m.

APPLY J. F. MEREDITH

The United States has undertaken the education of women in the art of making wholesome and palatable dishes of the cheaper cuts of meat. In a little book which it issues, containing fifty recipes, an called "Economic Use of Meats in the House," gives directions which any housewife can understand on this subject. Everyone will confess that the majority of women have much to learn both in the choice of meats and in their preparation. At the same time, many housekeepers believe that the rule that it pays to buy the best applies to the prime cuts of meat as well as to other good things. However, as long as the choice cuts may be beyond the means of the mother of a large family, it will be wise to try whether by devoting time and thought to the preparation of the inferior ones she can furnish her table as wholesomely as that of her richer neighbor.

There is nothing more puzzling to a Canadian than the low prices of all kinds of food in London, England, unless it be the sad fact that there are thousands of people there who never have enough to eat.

There is in London one of the most benevolent of Trusts founded by Sir Thomas Lipton. To this the Queen has allowed her name to be put, and the Alexandra Trust Dining Rooms are famous not only for their cheapness but for the excellence of the entertainment provided. Sir Thomas Lipton put half a million dollars into the enterprise, which is now self-supporting. No profits are allowed, and when there is any surplus it is used for the purpose of establishing similar restaurants in other large cities or in still further reducing the price of meals.

The aim of the Trust is to supply poor men and women with meals at the lowest possible price. This is accomplished, Sir Thomas Lipton says, by buying the very best foodstuffs in immense quantities. About 3,500,000 meals are now supplied, and it is hoped that the day will come when all workmen's families in London will receive their meals from the Alexandra Trust.

The following is a description of the meals served and the prices paid: The regular meals, served in the dining-rooms, cost five cents or ten cents, according to the amount of food consumed and the variety demanded. For a cent you can get a plate of pea soup, freshly made, and a big slice of bread; or a dish of plum pudding, made from the best fruit, or a large cup of well made tea, coffee or cocoa. For a penny you can purchase any of the following mentioned dishes, besides a dozen others not named—eggs, one for a penny or three for five cents; a pint of excellent meat soup; oatmeal and milk; a whole fish; oxtail soup and bread. For two pence you can have two poached eggs on toast. If you have seven cents to lay out on a dinner, you can call for soup, bread, beefsteak pudding, one vegetable, pie or pudding, and tea, coffee or cocoa. For an extra penny you can have roast of boiled beef, roast pork or mutton, or even roast lamb and mint sauce. The full dinner has the three courses of soup, meat and dessert, including two vegetables, bread, butter and something to drink. The quantities served are really what some of the people call a "big feed."

Among the customers at these restaurants are six thousand working girls and many times that number of workmen. Men looking for work are always welcomed. Not only can each, for five or ten cents, but a good meal, but for a penny more he can have a bath, get his shoes cleaned and his clothes brushed, thus greatly increasing his chances of obtaining work.

Besides the restaurant work this trust is engaged by the London County Council to feed the hungry school children. 18,000 meals are supplied at three cents each. The choice of three menus is given. The first consists of meat pie, beans, potatoes, and bread; the second soup, jam-roll, bread and fruit; the third has stewed peas, onions, meat dumplings, potatoes and bread. The meals are sent out in large, felt-lined, double zinc boxes, so that when they are served to the children they are still hot. Forty vans are sent out and almost all the schools in the suburbs of London visited. The charitable use the Alexandra Trust as a medium through which to bestow their gifts, and many thousands of children, as well as older people have had their hunger satisfied without paying even the small sum charged for the substantial meal received. This another instance of the good use to which some men of great wealth put their money.

Eighty years ago a learned judge in New York, observed "bad symptoms of the diseased state of the public mind in the rapidly increasing appetite for wealth; the inordinate taste for luxury which it engenders; the vehement spirit of speculation and the selfish emulation which it creates; the contempt for slow and moderate gains; the ardent thirst for pleasure and amusement; the diminishing reverence for the wisdom of the past; the disregard of the lessons of experience, the authority of magistrates, and the venerable institutions of ancestral policy." These words might have been copied out of some current issue of a daily paper. Are we really so much worse than the people of a former generation as some thinkers would lead us to believe?

The work of the W. C. T. U. mission for men is now fairly launched in the new premises. The committee of management has greatly appreciated the generous response of the citizens to this important work by which the enlarged quarters have been made possible. The \$1,000 expense involved in the renovation of the premises has now to be met, and although several persons have already sent cheques to

Mrs. Wm. Grant to assist in defraying this expense, there still remains a large amount unpaid. Yesterday two ladies each undertook to furnish a room with single iron bedsteads, mattress and bedding, six more beds and a number of mirrors are required before the furnishings are complete, and other offers of this nature will be very acceptable. The committee have decided to issue tickets for beds and meals. These can be purchased at the mission by those who prefer to give tickets rather than money to men in need.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL

At ten o'clock on Thursday morning the girls of St. George's School assembled for their closing exercises. No elaborate programme had been prepared. It was arranged that the different forms should sing, to recite to, each other and to the parents and friends who always enjoy an hour with the little ones. It was a treat in itself to see the girls in their pretty white dresses and red ribbons and with beaming faces in anticipation of holidays. The songs and recitations were well rendered and particular mention must be made of Miss Pen-will's little ones, who sang the little Easter songs sweetly and reverently and who entered into all that they did with such zest and enjoyment.

Programme

10 a.m.—Kindergarten Entertainment.
10:30—"The Maple Leaf".... School Pianoforte Duet.
Frances and Beatrice Cook.
Recitation—"The Fairies".... Allingham 2nd Form.
Recitation—"Robin Goodfellow".... Old Song.
Nora McEachern.
Song—"Easter Song".... 2nd Form.
Recitation—"Today".... Thos. Carlyle.
Doris Macbain.
Song—"Slumber Song".... Laura Macbain and Bernard Lees.
Winnie Lee and Edith Richardson, with refrain.
Recitation—"Little Orphan Annie".... Aimee Grogan.
Song—"Baby's Horse".... Wardle Jim Hanbury and Douglas Muir, with chorus.
Recitation—"Spring Song".... Kathleen Pauline.
Recitation—"Three Little Kittens".... 1st Form.
Recitation—"Song of the Brook".... G. Humphreys.
Recitation—"The Lay of the Last Minstrel".... Scott 3rd and 4th Forms.
Pianoforte Solo.... Marjorie Kent.
Hymn—"Lord Dismiss Us With Thy Blessing".... God Save the King.

Just previous to the dismissal hymn the marks for the term's work were read out, reports were distributed and then to the holidays.

"The head office of the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company has received notice by cable from its Scottish agents of the completion of the sale of the second issue of sterling debentures. Holders of the permanent stock of this company must be gratified at this pleasing news, as each sale of Sterling Debentures places the permanent stock on a more favorable footing."

Restholme Sanitarium and Convalescent Home 1501 Port Street.—Open for reception of patients Monday, March 28. Physical culture classes (limited) for ladies begin Tuesday, 3 p. m. Apply to Miss Mount, Matron.

HORSES

FOR SALE
CHEAP

Two teams Farm Horses; handy to work single or double. Must be sold. Apply

W. Symons

Phone 911. 741 Johnson St.

NOT FROM CALIFORNIA OR CHINA, BUT LOCAL

Fresh Eggs for
Easter

30c PER DOZEN

Ersine's Grocery

Cor. Johnson and Quadra Sts.

Telephone 106.

PANTAGES

MONDAY, MARCH 28th.

Positively Last Week of the

Hunt Musical Comedy

Company

presenting

"The Devil Up-to-Date"

Something entirely new in musical comedy.

See the Famous Brocken Scene

10—LITTLE IMPS—10

—20—PEOPLE—20

Evenings at 7:30, 9:15. Matinees at 3.

A.O.U.W. Hall

Large and small hall to rent; also large rooms. Classes for beginners every Wednesday night. For terms and particulars apply to Mrs. Simpson, 437 St. John street, Phone R-1825, or on the premises.

\$35.00

For the Missing Word.

The saw a thief about to steal a valuable diamond ring.

The missing word last week was "Several." Ten people guessed it.

EMPRESS THEATRE



AN ARTIST

[Mark Hambourg]

And the Piano of his choice

Ye Old Heintzman & Co.

Will Be Heard at the Victoria Theatre on March 30th next.

At 52 Concerts Throughout Canada this Artist Has Used Exclusively the Heintzman & Co. Piano.

M. W. WAITT & CO., LTD.

The House of Highest Quality

Herbert Kent, Manager

1004 Government Street

THE BIG FOUR

MOFFET'S FLOUR, the best Bread Flour procurable—Per sack.....\$1.85

VOONIA TEA, the best Tea money can buy at any price—Per lb.....50c

CLYSMIC, the best of all Mineral Waters—Price, per dozen.....\$1.75

KING GEORGE 4TH SCOTCH, the best whisky money can buy—Per bottle.....\$1.25

The West End Grocery Company, Ltd.

1002 GOVERNMENT ST.

Tels. 88 and 1761

We Meet All Demands

for poultry, meat and provisions with the finest and choicest to be had. Purchase yours here and your table will be famous for the fine meat, poultry, etc., to be had at it. Don't think this extra quality means an extra cost. It doesn't. Our prices are no higher than those charged for ordinary fresh foods. See our windows for prices:

Shoulders Pork, per lb..... .14
Shoulders Mutton, per lb. 12½
Roast Beef, per lb..... .10
Roast Veal, per lb..... .15



IDEAL MEAT MARKET

620 YATES ST. PHONE 514

BREAD AND PASTRY EATERS

MOFFET'S BEST HUNGARIAN FLOUR makes the most perfect bread. It's the only kind that has the strength to make bread that will not dry out. Per Sack.....\$1.85

DRIFTED SNOW PASTRY FLOUR delights the heart of the pastry cooks—the best you can buy. Per Sack \$1.75

SPRATT'S DOG BISCUITS, per sack.....45c

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.

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KING and DUCHESS APPLES

The Two Leaders For Our District. We still have a fine supply of these thrifty trees, 1 and 2 years old. Also of course all other varieties of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, etc. Every week counts now if you still intend to plant this spring.

Victoria THEATRE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30th.

Mark Hambourg

THE WORLD'S GREATEST PIANIST

PRICES—75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Plan opens 10 a. m., Monday, March 28th. Mail orders will receive the usual attention.

MAJESTIC THEATRE

Yates Street, just below Government St.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

"The Girl Scout"—An interesting and active melodramatic tale about the Canadian contingent in the Boer War.

"A Woman's Strategy"—A good story well told, making use of novel means to prove a man's guilt.

"The Talleman of Happiness"—Beautifully colored film.

"The Trump of the Masquerade"—Great Comedy.

ILLUSTRATED SONGS.

Continuous performance, 2, 5:30, 7, 11.

Admission 10c.

Subscribe to the Colonist

Victoria THEATRE

THURSDAY, MARCH 31st.

Henry B. Harris presents.

Robert Edeson

In His Greatest Success

"A Man's a Man"

PRICES—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50. Seat sale opens Tuesday, March 29th. Mail orders now being received.

New Grand Theatre

WEEK MARCH 28, 1910.

MR. AND MRS. JAMES MCGANN

And their company in "Uncle Charles of Charleston."

"Vaudeville's Artistic Feature"—GUSSE

In a delightful vocal creation.

Cleverest Yet—FRANK WHITMAN

"The Dancing Violinist."

FOX AND WARD

The thorough exponents of minstrelsy.

THOS. J. PRICE.

NEW MOVING PICTURES

Our Own Orchestra.



PERRIN GLOVES

STYLE-FIT-DURABILITY

SOLD EVERYWHERE



Advertise in The Daily Colonist

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

MEN'S SPRING HATS ARE HERE

Sole Agents for the Henry Carter Hat at\$2.50

Sold elsewhere for \$4.00. Five different blocks to choose from.

Sole Agents for Borsalino, in all the latest shades. \$4.00 and\$5.00

Sole Agents for the Celebrated King Hat, black stiff, six different blocks to choose from, at\$3.00

We also carry a large range of Stetson's, Christy's and many other makes.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO VISIT OUR HAT SECTION.

FINCH & FINCH

107 GOVERNMENT STREET

BLOODED DOGS OF CITY VICTORIOUS

Victoria Fanciers Made Clean Sweep in English Setter and Boston Terrier Classes at Vancouver Show

To read over the list of winners in the Vancouver Kennel show, as far as it was available last night, it would appear to be more of a Victoria exhibition than one promoted by Mainlanders and held on the Mainland.

The fanciers of this city took over a strong entry, confident of pulling down a large quantity of the silver, but it is doubtful if even the most sanguine expected what has transpired. In English Setters it was a walk-over. The real competition was between the Arbutus and Montez kennels of the Capital, with honors fairly evenly divided. In the puppy dogs Arbutus Major was easily a winner, but it is doubtful if even the most sanguine expected what has transpired.

A goodly portion of the plums went to local competitors in the pointer contests, but it was among the Boston Terriers that Victoria made the clean sweep. Among the younger fry N. P. Muriel, of this city, had easy picking, and when it came to open dogs, Higgins, owned by Miss Helen Cochrane, of Victoria, simply captured the judge's heart. He took the blue ribbon right through, finally being pronounced the best in the show.

Then there was Mrs. B. McLaren's success with her entries in the Scottish and West Highland Terrier classes. The representatives of her kennel won practically everything of importance. Incidentally Victoria carried off winnings in Pomeranian and Dachshund classes. Besides this the sweepstakes of the Western Demonstrator in the Irish Terrier class, of which there is a fuller account elsewhere.

At the time of going to press no accurate information was available regarding the outcome of competition in the V.I.C. and Smooth haired Fox Terriers. There was a strong entry from this city in those classes and probably this city's share in the good things of the show will be materially augmented when the news is received.

Fine Point Show
Commenting on the show the Vancouver News-Advertiser says: "The ninth annual dog show of the Vancouver Kennel Club, held under the auspices of the Canadian Kennel Club, was opened yesterday in the Horse Show Building under most favorable conditions."

"The show this year is a five-point one, every dog winning a blue ribbon having five points added towards its championship. Of 503 entries received, 36 canines of very high class are being shown before the critical eyes of the judges. This year's show has attracted many blue-blooded animals, many of these coming from the State of Washington. The breeds are represented by greatly increased entries, notably amongst these being the Airedale terrier, looked upon by fanciers as the coming dog of this Province, being a most useful fellow and a splendid bear tracker. The entries numbered 31 of this breed."

"The setters number 54, and are probably the highest classed dogs in the ring. Victoria fanciers have a very strong representation of this dog present. Fox terriers, always favorites, have the next largest entry list, being 52 strong. The bulldogs show particularly strong this year, there being 33 on the bench, compared with five last year. The quality of animals is also much superior."

"The judges are Messrs. Colin F. Jackson, Vancouver; C. A. Goodwin, Victoria; and Lieut. C. B. Stewart, Edinburgh, Scotland."

Where Victoria Won
Here are some of the results of competition in classes in which Victorians are interested:

Pointers, Special.
Best dog or bitch—Silver challenge cup, presented by Mr. R. G. Macpherson, won by Victoria Ned, Claud Wilson, Vancouver.
Imperial Rice Mills Cup, for Best Bitch in Show—Won by Sunset Wapella, E. R. Hill, Victoria.
V. B. Saunders Silver Cup, for Best in Limit Class—Won by Bess, J. Eagles, New Westminster.
E. C. Powell Special, for Best Dog in Novice Class—Won by Sunset Wapella, E. R. Hill, Victoria.
Geo. W. Hutchings Silver Cup, for Best in Field Trial, Dog or Bitch—

Won by Spot's Rip Rap, D. G. Macdonnell, Vancouver.
English Setters
Puppy dogs—1st, Arbutus Major, J. S. Hickford, Victoria.
Novice dogs—1st, Gaffer Montez, H. R. Houston, Victoria; 2nd, Duke Montez, C. W. Minor, Victoria; 3rd, Arbutus Major, J. S. Hickford, Victoria.
Reserve winner, Chum, E. P. Waldo, Vancouver.
Limit dogs—1st, Peerless Count, Mrs. E. Rouseau, New Westminster; 2nd, Dash T, G. Gillespie, Victoria; 3rd, Fleet's Count, C. S. Bolton, Vancouver.
Reserve winner—Rig! Montez, C. W. Minor, Victoria.
Open dogs—1st, Ch. Mallwyd Major, J. S. Hickford, Victoria; 2nd, Roy's Last Montez, C. W. Minor, Victoria; 3rd, Peerless Count, Mrs. E. Rouseau, New Westminster. Reserve winner, Fleet's Count, C. S. Bolton, Vancouver.

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Puppy bitches—1st, Handsome Nancy, Elliott & Robb, Esquimalt; 2nd, Arbutus Sparrow, J. S. Hickford, Victoria; 3rd, Arbutus Yarrow, J. S. Hickford. Reserve winner, Lady Mollie, R. A. Patch, Vancouver.
Novice bitches—1st, Dedora Vic, T. P. McCombes, Victoria; 2nd, Queen's Flo, J. J. Mahoney, New Westminster; 3rd, Dixie, W. Hunter, Vancouver. Reserve winner, Highland Belle, D. D. Mackinnon, Vancouver.

Airedale Terriers
Puppy dogs—1st, Alti Lad, F. B. Franch, Seattle; 2nd, Colne, the Night Rider, N. McConnell, Vancouver; 3rd, John Dougal, Victoria. Reserve winner, Yukon Bob, J. H. McLeod.
Novice dogs—1st, Husky, Chas. Doering, Vancouver; 2nd, Yukon Bob, J. H. McLeod, Prince Rupert; 3rd, Colne, the Night Rider, N. McConnell, Vancouver. Reserve winner, Just Pete, C. W. Mitchell, Revelstoke.
Limit dogs—1st, Husky, Chas. Doering; 2nd, Western Jack, Mrs. A. L. Brownlee, Victoria; 3rd, Bess, J. Eagles, New Westminster. Reserve winner, John Dougal, Victoria.
Open dogs—1st, Husky, Chas. Doering; 2nd, Western Jack, Mrs. A. L. Brownlee, Victoria; 3rd, Bess, J. Eagles, New Westminster. Reserve winner, John Dougal, Victoria.

Puppy bitches—1st, Alaganik Lassie, Fred Philipp, Seattle; 3rd, Sundry Lane Queen, G. Wilkinson, Nanaimo.
Novice bitches—1st, Flora Baynton, Wm. Higgs, Walhachin, B. C.; 2nd, Modest Mary, Miss Dorothy Jackson, North Vancouver; 3rd, Betsy Royal, L. N. Hein, Seattle.
Limit bitches—1st, Flora Baynton, Wm. Higgs, Walhachin, B. C.; 2nd, Betsy Royal, L. N. Hein, Seattle; 3rd, Lady, H. Burgess, Vancouver.
Open bitches—1st, Majestic, N. McConnell, Vancouver; 2nd, Betsy Royal, L. N. Hein, Seattle; 3rd, Lady, H. Burgess, Vancouver.

Pomeranians
Puppy Dogs and Bitches—1st, Baby, J. Colbeck, Vancouver; 2nd, Buster, Mrs. A. Cooper, Victoria.

Scottish Terriers
Open Dogs—1st, Seattle, Mrs. D. B. McLaren, Victoria; 2nd, Ferral, Mrs. D. B. McLaren, Victoria.
Open Bitches—1st, Jean, Mrs. D. B. McLaren, Victoria.
Best dog in the show—Jean, winner of silver cup, presented by Mr. C. B. Bainsford.

West Highland Terriers
Open dogs—1st, Alastair, Mrs. D. B. McLaren, Victoria.

Dachshunds
Open dogs—1st, Skipper, H. Brulin, Vancouver; 2nd, Bueschel West End, P. J. Huescher, Seattle, Wash.; 3rd, Weiden, Mrs. John Douglas, Victoria.

Open bitches—1st, Katrina H, H. Christensen, Seattle, Wash.; 2nd, Hoxie, Mrs. John Douglas, Victoria; reserve winner, Hegie.

Boston Terriers
Puppy dogs and bitches—1st, Narkeesa, F. Muriel, Victoria; 2nd, Purple's Lady Flo, Chas. Forse, Vancouver; 3rd, Lady Brooks, T. R. Quann, Vancouver.
Novice dogs—1st, Buster, H. W. Erickhoff, Victoria.
Open dogs—1st, Higgins, Miss Helen Cochrane, Victoria; 2nd, Purple's Honey Boy, Chas. Forse, Vancouver; 3rd, Buster, H. W. Erickhoff, Victoria.

Novice bitches—1st, Belle's Venus, Bolew Kennels, Auburn, Wash.; 2nd, Purple's Lady Flo, Chas. Forse, Vancouver.
Open bitches—1st, Narkeesa, F. Muriel, Victoria; 2nd, Lady Lou, Chas. Forse, Vancouver; 3rd, Agawan Juliette, Chas. Forse, Vancouver.
Best dog in show, for Rolston cup—Higgins, Miss Helen Cochrane, Victoria; best bitch in show, for Rolston cup, Narkeesa, F. Muriel, Victoria.

Irish Terriers
Puppy Dogs and Bitches—1st, Fonthill Floss, Goddard Bros., Vancouver; 2nd, Tamore Jack, Miss Hilda Taylor, Vancouver; 3rd, P. W. Kay, Vancouver.
Novice Dogs—1st, Paddy Boy, Jas.

McIntyre, Vancouver; 2nd, Fonthill Pat, J. Wilson.
Open Dogs—1st, Western Demonstrator, Jack Wallis, Victoria; 2nd, Paddy Boy, Jas. McIntyre, Vancouver; 3rd, Western Administrator, Jack Wallis, Victoria.
Novice Bitches—1st, Lady Trixie, G. C. and E. S. Pearce, Vancouver.
Open Bitches—1st, Fonthill Uno, J. A. Goddard, Vancouver; Lady Trixie, G. C. and E. S. Pearce, Vancouver.
Best Bitch in Show—Fonthill Uno, J. A. Goddard, Vancouver.
Best Dog in Show—Western Demonstrator, Jack Wallis, Victoria.



ton or 150 pounds. But common sense tells me that 198 or 200 pounds is enough to be my best. I do not expect to weigh an ounce more than 198 when I meet Mr. Jeffries. It is not that I don't need training, but I don't need trainers."

CAVEN'S COLTS SWEEP BOARDS

Splendid Shooting on Friday and Saturday at Clover Point Range—Twenty-Seven Riflemen Compete

The Fifth Regiment C. A. Rifle association commenced practice at Clover Point rifle range on Good Friday, when there was a very good attendance of members, no less than twenty-seven taking part. The day was an ideal one for target practice but the scoring was not of a very high order. This will be remedied as the season advances, as a good deal of practice is required to find and keep the bull. To add interest to the occasion a team competition was inaugurated, captained by Sgt.-Major Macdougall, C. S. M. Caven and Sergt. Carr, respectively. C. M. S. Caven's team was an easy winner. It is intended that more team competitions will be held in the future.

The scores:

C. M. S. Caven's Team				
Co. Q. M. S. Brayshaw	200	500	600	71
Sergt. Boyce	27	29	21	77
C. S. M. Caven	27	32	18	77
Gun. W. Duncanson	27	28	20	75
Gun. J. Stuckey	31	30	14	75
Gun. G. A. Krinkev	28	29	15	72
Bandmaster Rogers	25	27	19	71
Corpl. Richardson	27	28	16	71
Sergt. Wilby	24	22	14	60
C. M. S. Lettice	26	8	20	54
Total	717			

Sergt. Carr's Team.

Sergt. Parker	31	32	20	83
Corpl. Winby	27	32	21	80
Sergt. Carr	30	30	19	79
Co. Q. M. S. Hatcher	27	30	20	77
C. S. M. Nesbitt	30	32	8	70
Sgt. Swarbrick	28	25	11	64
Gr. Neill	27	17	14	58
Corpl. Flury	24	13	16	53
Gr. Macdougall	18	33	10	51
Sergt. Morry	16	0	16	32
Total	631			

Sergt. Major Macdougall's Team

Sergt. Richardson	33	31	21	85
Sgt. Major Macdougall	31	29	19	79
Corpl. Birch	29	22	22	73
Sergt. Smith	28	28	21	77
Gr. Anderson	27	30	15	76
Gr. Brayshaw	26	28	21	75
Gr. Hull	29	25	16	70
Gr. Newbury	20	13	10	43
Dr. Bapty	21	7	—	28
Total	611			

Capt. Harris—No score returned.
Owing to the large number of competitors it was necessary to reduce the number of rounds at six hundred yards from seven to five. Some competitors had difficulty in finding the correct elevation caused by the introduction of new sights and some were using new rifles for the first time. As usual at the practice on Good Friday, Lieut.-Col. Currie acted as range officer.

BRITISH SOCCER

LONDON, March 26.—Following are the results of soccer football matches played in England to-day:
Cup tie, semi-finals—Everton 0, Barnsley 0, Newcastle 2, Swindon 0.
First Division—Aston Villa 4, Bury 1, Bolton W. 2, Bradford City 4, Chelsea 1, Manchester 1, Liverpool 2, Tottenham H. 0, Middlesbrough 4, Notts C. 0, Nottingham F. 1, Sunderland 3, Sheffield U. 4, Bristol City 0, Woolwich 0, Sheffield W. 1.
Second Division—Bradford 4, Leeds City 2, Clapton 0, Glossop 0, Gainsborough 2, Fulham 0, Hull City 0, Derby County 0, Leicester F. 2, Bournemouth 0, Manchester C. 0, Oldham A. 2, Westhampton W. 3, Bury 1, Lincoln City 3, Birmingham 2, Blackpool 2, Stockport C. 0.
Southern League—Brighton and H. 1, N. Brompton 1, Bristol 1, Southampton 0, Coventry C. 0, Southend W. 2, Portsmouth 0, Croydon C. 1, Exeter C. 1, Luton Town 2, Westham W. 1, Millwall 2, Norwich C. 2, Plymouth A. 4, Watford 1, Remington 0.

EMPERESS TOOK WEST'S MEASURE

Winning Soccer Team Played Two Men Short and Still Won—Tie V. W. A. A. For League's Second Place

Playing but nine men throughout the Empress Athletic Club's soccer representatives covered themselves with glory yesterday afternoon by defeating the Victoria West eleven and tying with the latter for second place in the Island Second Division League. The score was 2-1. The game took place at the Royal Athletic grounds before a large crowd of enthusiastic supporters of the respective teams.

In spite of their numerical weakness the Empress lads were there. They attacked from the start, and while the Wests occasionally got away, the former had distinctly the best of it. In the first half they put in one goal and in the second added another. By this time the lads from across the harbor were getting desperate, and just before the whistle blew managed to put in one goal.



J. B. A. A. DEFEATS THE JOLLY TARS

H. M. S. Algerine's' Rugby Fifteen Fell for Second Time In Final of Local Season Series—Score 7-3.

By 7 to 3 the James Bay fifteen defeated H. M. S. Algerine yesterday afternoon in the final of this season's local Rugby matches. The game took place at Oak Bay and, while there wasn't much excitement among the spectators, and although the play wasn't particularly brilliant at any time, it was a clean, friendly, and not uninteresting contest.

The sailors put up a better fight for the honors than was expected. They had opposed to them a fifteen exceedingly fast, although some of the civilians weren't acquainted with the fine points of the sport. The first half ended with the sailors in the lead, having put over one touch, unconverted. In the second period the lads from the city came back, and while the jolly tars put up a plucky defence, they were unable to hold their opponents back.

The Bay's duck egg was broken by Angus McInnes, a soccer player, better known as one of the fastest of the North Ward forward division. He caught a fly, and surprised the sailors by coolly making his mark. It was some distance out in the field, a little to the right. The kick, therefore, was exceedingly difficult. McInnes, however, took his time, and the ball sailed high in the air and careered between the posts, netting the J. B. A. fifteen their first four points. Shortly after a touch was made. It was unconverted, and thus the match ended. M. Sweeney gave satisfaction as referee.

The personnel of the respective teams follow:
H.M.S. Algerine: Full-back, Crowe; three-quarters, Butcher, Williams, Templer, Ashton, Driscoll; halves, Storrer, Leamon; forwards, Halley, Wonnleott, Lieut. Morrell, Gould, Snell, Smith, Bibblings.
Reserve backs: Hudson, Rowe.
Reserve forwards: Bibblings, Ingham.
J. B. A. A.: Johnson, Vincent, Bendrodt, Thompson, Carss, Nason, Scott, Winslow, Sweeney, Jeffs, Miller, J. P. Sweeney, Turner, Wilson, Kennedy, Hiscocks, and Joe Sweeney.

TRY THEIR LUCK IN FOREIGN PARTS

James Bendroit and George Irving Members James Bay Club, Left Yesterday to Enter Australian Roller Races

Two prominent local athletes, James Bendroit and George Irving, both members of the James Bay Athletic Association, have left the city for an indefinite period. They were among the outgoing passengers by the steamer Maitai, which left for Australia yesterday. Their destination is Sydney.

Both Bendroit and Irving propose entering the roller skating races to be held in that city shortly. For several years they have had charge of the local rink. Both are proficient and speedy skaters; Bendroit having entered some long distance contests against the best men of Canada with success.

The young Victorians were escorted to the boat by a large delegation of James Bay members who accorded them a hearty send-off, expressing the hope that they would be as successful as they expect, and that their travels would be unvaryingly enjoyable.

FOR CHEATING ONTARIO

Men Who Were Implicated in Fort Francis Wolf Bounty Frauds Sent to Prison

FORT FRANCIS, Ont., March 26.—The cases in which several white men and Indians were charged with buying wolf skins in Winnipeg, Man., at \$2 and \$3 apiece, and then getting \$15 bounty from the Ontario government closed yesterday, when George Westcott was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years and M. T. Cathcart for two years and a half. Thomas Codin, Joseph Maximium, Robert Horrocks, and Thomas Kirkpatrick got three months each in the provincial jail, with a fine of \$150 or nine months additional. Two Indians, McGinnis and

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It suits every taste.

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Blackbird, were sent to jail for three months, and another one, Baptiste, for four. Two Winnipeg fur dealers, Moses Finkelstein and Benjamin Leviason, from whom Westcott purchased hundreds of skins and then returned them after clipping off the ears for the Ontario authorities, paying \$1 rental for each skin, and getting the remainder of his purchase money back, are now being tried for complicity in the conspiracy.

Prize Fight Forbidden
COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 26.—Governor Harrison today ordered that the prize fight scheduled for Akron next Tuesday night between Biz Mackey and Jack White be cancelled. General Secretary Ames, of the Akron Y. M.C.A., presented a petition to the Governor today against the fight.

MILITARY TOPICS

Silver shields, trophies and other prizes galore arrive for the Fifth Regiment, C.G.A.—British naval estimates—Work of the King's forces in Britain this year will include many new features—new motor kitchen—new style of cruiser

A big collection of silverware, shields, cups and other trophies won by the Fifth Regiment, C. G. A., for general efficiency, shooting, etc., has arrived in Victoria, and will be presented to the victors at a general parade ordered by Lieut.-Col. A. W. Currie, commanding the Fifth Regiment, for Monday, April 4th. The local gunners, as will be remembered, made a clean sweep of the prizes of the Dominion Artillery Association for last summer. The Turnbull shield for big gun practice, won by No. 3 Company, is a work of art, with its bas-relief representations of artillerymen at work. The prizes won by the Fifth Regiment C. G. A. were as follows:

General Efficiency—1st prize, won by No. 2 Company, Governor-General's cup and \$50; 2nd prize, won by No. 3 Company, Lansdowne cup and \$40; 3rd prize, won by No. 1 Company, \$25.

Big Gun Practice—1st prize, won by No. 3 Company, Turnbull shield and \$25; 2nd prize, won by No. 2 Company, Hugh-Black cup and \$18; to three gun-captains and 3 gun layers of No. 3 Company, \$20.

Signalling—No. 1 Company, 1st prize \$5, Gnr. J. Williams; 2nd prize \$3, Corp. C. W. Birch; No. 2 Company, 1st prize \$5, Gnr. H. Baker; 2nd prize \$3, Gnr. J. Stuckey; No. 3 Company, 1st prize \$5, Corp. V. Williams; 2nd prize \$3, Gnr. G. R. Wilson.

Gun Laying—No. 1 Company, 1st prize, badge and \$5, Sgt. T. M. Ross; 2nd prize, badge and \$3.75, Sgt. G. H. Swarbrick; 3rd prize, badge and \$3.75, Sgt. F. Kroeger; 4th prize, badge and \$3, Sgt. W. R. Smith; 5th prize, badge and \$2.25, Sgt. R. Parker; 6th prize, badge and \$2.25, Corp. D. Rochfort; No. 2 Company, 1st prize, badge and \$4.50, Sgt. A. G. Morry; 2nd prize, badge and \$4.50, Bom. W. G. Eden; 3rd prize, badge and \$3.50, Corp. A. Richardson; 4th prize, badge and \$3, Gnr. V. M. Rolfe; 5th prize, badge and \$2.50, Gnr. L. Ostler; 6th prize, badge and \$2, Corp. A. Briedford; No. 3 Company, 1st prize, badge and \$5, Sgt. A. C. Boyce; 2nd prize, badge and \$4, Gnr. E. J. Bird; 3rd prize, badge and \$3.50, Gnr. A. Penketh; 4th prize, badge and \$3, Corp. W. W. Thrall; 5th prize, badge and \$2.50, Gnr. J. J. Wilson; 6th prize, badge and \$2, Bom. F. B. Elworthy.

Regimental Orders

The following regimental orders have been issued by Lieut.-Col. A. W. Currie, commanding the Fifth:

1.—Enlistments—The following men having been duly attested are taken on the strength and will assume the regimental number opposite their names: No. 93, Gnr. Chas Hine, 18-3-10; No. 95, Gnr. Allan A. Cameron, 18-3-10; No. 97, Gnr. E. D. Akers, 21-3-10; No. 112, Gnr. Albert Cruickshank, 23-3-10; No. 115, Gnr. John W. Alton, 23-3-10; No. 267, Gnr. F. A. Russell, 23-3-10.

2.—Posted—The following men having been passed by the Adjutant are posted to No. 1 Company: No. 47, Gnr. R. J. Wailey; No. 93, Gnr. Chas. Hine; No. 95, Gnr. A. A. Cameron.

3.—Easter Holidays—It is notified for general information that the Drill Hall will be closed for drill purposes from Friday, 25th, to Monday, 28th, inclusive. The Association Club Rooms will remain open as usual.

4.—Parade—The regiment will parade at the Drill Hall on Monday, April 4th, at 8 p.m. Dress—Drill order. The D. A. A. prizes will be distributed at this parade, also the specialists' pay.

Advices from Peking state that sixteen naval and military officers under Duke Tsai Tao, including four Generals, leave China, March 20, for Japan to investigate the military and naval systems of Japan. This is taken as indicative that China will model her new army and navy after that of Japan.

Commenting on China's modern army in view of the recent riots at Canton, the Hongkong Daily Press says:

"Since China began to organize a practical army trained in warfare according to foreign methods the world has been led to expect great things from the development. The Chinese nation unquestionably possesses the raw material for turning out good soldiers, but a writer who knows his China well has declared that the whole Chinese system, or want of system, added to the corruption in the ranks of those who pretend to lead them, nullifies against the Chinese Tommy Atkins being anything but a coward before a Western foe and a desperado and robber in the piping times of peace amongst his own countrymen. The quiet and peace-loving home-abiding Chinaman, according to this observer, may well say, 'Defend us from our defenders!' What has been happening at Canton during the past week lends support to this view. Because a policeman in the execution of what he conceived to be his duty arrested a couple of soldiers by way of putting an end to a brawl in the public street, some three or four thousand troops cast military discipline to the winds, disregarded the commands of their officers and flocked, a disorderly rabble, into the crowded city, wreaking vengeance on every member of the police force they met and bent on razing police stations to the ground. Something like a reign of terror appears to have existed in the City of Canton for three days. Firearms were used with deadly effect by both parties to the combat, and but for the fact that Admiral Li was able, by means of wireless telegraphy, to rapidly concentrate his naval forces for the protection of life and property in the city the record of destruction and the loss of life would certainly have been far more formidable than happily is the case. No reliable statistics appear to be yet available as to the casualties incurred

in this prolonged riot. Estimates usually do, but having regard to the fact that both the soldiers and the police had arms and ammunition, it is not improbable that the casualties run into hundreds. The Viceroy and even the military officers, were powerless to control the enraged soldiers. The latter were doubtless well aware of the punishment their mutinous conduct entailed. Martial law prevails in the Chinese army, and the soldier detected in any flagrant crime has short shrift, his superior officers having the power of life and death in their hands, without the necessity of referring to the Emperor for confirmation of the sentence. Hence the mutineers have deserted in large numbers, and are now being hunted down and shot when captured. At the height of the riot a free pardon was promised those who returned to barracks, and presumably had the effect desired. No serious punishment can be meted out to the general body of mutineers when they are to be numbered by thousands. The lesson learnt from the incident is that the army of China is not amenable to discipline, and that in any disturbance which arises neither the government nor the commanders of the forces can confidently count upon their loyalty and obedience to commands. It was doubtless this feature of the incident at Canton that led to the report that this was the beginning of the anti-dynastic rebellion which is believed to be an ever-present possibility in South China, but in reality no political significance whatever is to be attached to the incident, and it is a matter for congratulation that the mutiny of the troops has not, by the use of any political battle cry, drawn the civilian population into the fray and magnified it into a civil war."

Invasion of Tibet

Considerable comment was made in Japanese newspapers received by the steamer Titan regarding the invasion of Tibet by a Chinese expeditionary force. The Jiji Shimpō considers action in Tibet is to be interpreted as an evidence of a new sense of sovereign rights and a new determination to enforce them not only in Tibet, but also in Manchuria and Mongolia. The Jiji considers that the incident may prove a turning point in Asiatic history.

The Japan Mail says: "So far as can be made out at present the sequence of events has been this:—Since the Dalai Lama's return from Peking last year there has been an obvious disposition on the part of the Buddhist priests in Tibet to defy Chinese authority. Just as the Peking government was growing uneasy in the presence of reports to this effect, a despatch arrived from the Resident in Lhasa, saying that the Dalai Lama had concluded a convention with Russia, and urging that a note should be addressed to St. Petersburg explaining the invalidity of such an agreement. The Chinese government then decided that it was time to take decisive measures, and orders were issued to send a portion of the Szechuan garrison troops to Lhasa. No sooner did these troops cross the frontier, however, than they began to take measures which from the people's point of view counted cruel and oppressive, though from the point of view of the troops they were essential commissariat precautions. On receiving news of these

events, the Dalai Lama at once left Lhasa and crossed into Sikkim." The Buddhist pontiff is probably of the opinion that for some time past his experiences have been too remarkable and too interesting to be pleasant. He fled from the Holy City on the approach of the Younghusband Mission; and though he was invited to return and take part in the negotiations that ensued he stoutly refused. The Emperor of China signed a decree depriving him of such powers as he possessed. His temporal authority was placed in the hands of a Regent and Council, and his ecclesiastical powers were transferred to the head of the Tashilumpo Monastery, generally known as the Tashi Lama, whose divine attributes as an incarnation of the Buddha are scarcely inferior to those of the Grand Lama of Lhasa. Since then the latter has been a wanderer. He went to Peking in the autumn of 1908, and was received there with profound respect both by the populace and the government. It was reported at the time that the Chinese authorities were willing to assist him to return to Lhasa on the condition that he would in future be wholly guided by the advice of the Ambassadors or representatives of the Imperial government there. If, however, this arrangement was really contemplated it must have fallen through. At any rate, the Chinese later endeavored to prevent his return. It is probable that by this time they saw their way to re-establishing their suzerain control over Tibet without the aid of a shifty and not too intelligent hierarchy. According to information received at the India office he reached Lhasa, after his long absence, on Christmas day; but only to find the place too hot to hold him. As the British government relinquished its right to have a representative at Lhasa, it is impossible to say exactly what happened. What seems most likely is that the Council of Regency was encouraged by the Chinese Ambassadors to oppose any attempt on his part to resume his old position; while the advance of a Chinese military force from the East may well have filled him with apprehensions for his personal safety. After a narrow escape from his pursuers he is now safe in British India.

But the flight of the Dalai Lama and the preparations that are being made for his reception at Calcutta are really of less importance than the development of Chinese designs for the complete subjugation of Tibet. The suzerainty of China in this part of High Asia dates back to a very early period, long before Dalai Lamas made their appearance on earth. It was temporarily overthrown by the Kalmuk Tartars in the eighteenth century, when a Kalmuk chief invaded Tibet, slew the Mongol Khan who tried to defend Lhasa, and sacked and burned the great monastery at Potala. The Dalai Lama's life was spared, and he appealed to the Emperor of China for assistance. A Chinese army was sent to Lhasa, the Kalmuks were driven out, and the pontiff was restored. Some years later the Emperor Kienlung suppressed a native rising in Tibet, and it was then settled that the administration should be invested in the hands of the Dalai Lama and four Ministers, or "Shashe," but subject to the authority of Chinese commissioners. These are the Ambans, of whom we so often hear; and at first, no doubt, they were practically

the rulers of Tibet, especially as they enjoyed privileges which usually enabled them to select new incarnations of the Grand Lama. But as the prestige of the Manchu Empire declined, China's hold on Tibet grew weaker; and, in spite of Chinese pretensions, the Peking government may be said to have exercised no real influence over Tibetan affairs throughout the greater part of the last century. Within the last two or three years, however, Chinese statesmen have seen their way to recovering lost ground. The British government wisely threw away most of the advantages gained by Sir Francis Younghusband's mission. China having failed to restrain the Tibetans from unprovoked attacks on British Indian territory, her claims to suzerainty might reasonably have been ignored; and modified British protectorate could have been established with the full consent of the Tibetans, to their advantage and to that of our own subjects. But the clause of the agreement empowering the India government to have a political agent was vetoed, and the only practical result of the expedition was the exaction of an indemnity. This the Chinese undertook to pay, foreseeing, no doubt, that it would give them a hold over the Tibetans, which could be exercised whenever convenient. The Tibetan part of the Anglo-Russian agreement showed that there need be no fear of interference either from London or St. Petersburg if a forward policy was pursued.

It cannot be said that the last step towards an effective occupation of Tibet by the Chinese comes altogether as a surprise. More than two years ago there were evident signs that China was bent on breaking down whatever independence the Tibetans still enjoyed. Chinese officials, civil and military, were sent to Lhasa and Shigatse, and even to posts adjacent to the Indian frontier. The Viceroy of Szechuan, one of the ablest statesmen in China, was transferred to Lhasa as Amban; and as long ago as September, 1908, it was reported that he had been reorganizing the administration on lines laid down by the Central government in Peking. A large military force was sent to the Eastern districts, where opposition to Chinese interference was most likely to be encountered. In November last it was reported that the Amban at Lhasa had asked for troops to be sent to the capital, and that a general named Chiang Kuei-ti, with two regiments, had been ordered to advance. These are probably the troops which have recently arrived at Lhasa. By this time, it is probable that the Chinese have between 6000 and 7000 troops in Tibet; far superior in arms and discipline to any force which the Lamas could put in the field.

Dorando Wins at Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, March 26.—The fifteen mile Marathon race tonight at the Arena Rink was won by Dorando. Marsh was second, 1 1-2 laps behind Dorando. St. Yves finished 3 1-2 laps behind Marsh. Winner's time, 1:27:30.

C.L.A. Meeting

TORONTO, March 26.—The 23rd annual convention of the Canadian Lacrosse Association was held today in the Labor Temple. It was an enthusiastic meeting and was a huge success so far as the regular business

of the association was concerned. The amendments to the rules were argued pro and con and were finally adopted or discarded as the larger number of delegates saw fit. On nearly all the amendments there were warm discussions, and it was the general opinion

of the delegates that no better meeting has been held in several years.

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BEACON HILL PARK LOTS

Three Lots, 59.4x150.6, facing Beacon Hill Park, near Dallas Road, on Douglas Street. These lots command a magnificent view of sea and mountains, and cannot be duplicated for beauty of situation anywhere in Victoria. They are situated on the park, are but a minute's walk to the beach and the car line. In several respects these lots occupy a unique position and should advance rapidly in value. As a contrast the price of these lots in Vancouver would be at least \$15,000 each. Now there is not six hundred per cent. better value in Vancouver residence property than that of Victoria. The conclusion is obvious—these Beacon Hill lots are being offered for at least one-half their present value. The three lots on Olympic Avenue, backing these, of the same dimensions, can be purchased at \$1,900 each. Terms are one-third cash and one and two years, at 7 per cent.

BUSINESS PROPERTIES

I have a number of quotations to submit to investors in Government, Fort, Yates, Douglas, Langley, Store, Wharf, Chatham, Herald, and in fact in all business sections of Victoria, including wharfage, at favorable prices.

Residences

QUEBEC STREET.

House and lot, 60 x 120, on Quebec street, midway between Menzies and Oswego. House renting for \$15 per month. The lot is worth \$3,000, as it is a very desirable one. Easy terms. Price \$3,500.

DALLAS ROAD

Handsome, well appointed, ten room modern residence, with large frontage and depth on Dallas Road, near Menzies. This is the most desirable property for anyone desirous of securing a fine residence and an excellent investment. Price \$15,000.

HILLSIDE AVENUE

Two-storey residence on Hillside avenue, near Blanchard street. This can be purchased on easy terms for \$2,650.

BLANCHARD STREET

Three two-storey residences on Blanchard street on two lots 100.6x133 to a lane. These are in good condition in a first class neighborhood. One two or three can be purchased at the rate of \$2650 each on easy terms of payment.

GORGE ROAD BUNGALOW

Seven rooms, modern in all respects; a most attractive residence at a moderate price and easy terms. The lot has a frontage of 131 feet on Gorge road, with an average depth of over 260 feet. The price is \$6,500 the terms \$2,500 cash, with balance on mortgage.

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Handsome residence of eight rooms, commanding one of the finest views of straits and mountain ranges, provided with all modern conveniences of attractive design on stone foundation, rooms are large, pantries and closets are spacious. A roomy, comfortable home in a delightful situation. Price on easy terms \$8,400.

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PROVINCIAL HAPPENINGS

George D. Tite (formerly of Victoria) has the contract for furnishing the new Royal hotel at Prince Rupert.

A bylaw is to be submitted to the people of Revelstoke to raise \$30,000 for necessary new school buildings.

Mrs. P. Tucker of Revelstoke dropped dead last week, while carrying a bucket of water from the spring. Heart disease is blamed for the tragedy.

Bridgman W. McCoy had his right arm broken at Rogers Pass last week, while working with the rotary, clearing away slides.

A brick-making plant has been established at Pitt Island, near Prince Rupert, Victorians being behind the enterprise.

A Montenegro named G. Moscoso is under arrest at Prince Rupert in connection with the raising of a cheque for eight dollars to eighty dollars.

W. C. C. Mehan, the new G. T. P. manager at Prince Rupert, has arrived in that northern city and taken up his important duties.

Mr. Lines of Victoria, it is stated in Prince Rupert, to be slated for the management of the G. T. P. hotel at that city.

The new Church of the Annunciation (R. C.) at Prince Rupert, has been formally dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, Rev. Father Bunois preaching the dedicatory sermon.

The marriage was solemnized at Prince Rupert recently of Mr. Frederick Ernest Hunt and Miss Ida May Saunders, Rt. Rev. Bishop Du Vernet officiating.

Public indignation has been excited at Prince Rupert by the fact that there were no religious exercises of any sort at the interment of the body of Edward Hansen, found dead on the shore of Kaituma Island recently.

Nelson's city council has resolved to ask the license commissioners of the city to co-operate with them in endeavoring to abolish all saloon licenses during the current year.

Owing to the washing out of the sewer apron on the river bank at Revelstoke, much difficulty has been experienced in taking off the superfluous water before a flood occurs. The civic authorities are busy repairing damages.

G. H. Gray, a Meanskimsht prospector, was badly injured recently while cutting cordwood, being caught by a falling tree. The accident occurred but a few days after his discharge from Hazelton hospital, where he had been receiving treatment for injuries received in a previous accident.

Although Foley, Welch & Stewart's steamer Skeena has made her appearance on the river, it is expected to be a fortnight or so yet before there will be free navigation on the Skeena. For the present the Skeena will not attempt to go farther than Hole-in-the-Wall. It will probably be May before steam-boating both above and below the canyon is in full swing.

Train-wreckers, who are assumed to be also intended train-robbers, endeavored to cause disaster to passenger train No. 97 of the C. P. R. a few nights ago, by placing a pile of ties on the track at a point a few miles from Kamloops. The passenger train struck the obstruction but scattered the ties and passed safely.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE UPON PUBLIC WORKS

(Continued from Page 5.)

\$2,000 is to be spent upon the Hay Road, from Anacoda to Lot 7; \$2,750 on the road up Nicholson Creek; \$1,500 on an urgently required extension of the upper Myers Road; \$2,500 on the road up Kerr Creek; and \$10,000 on the main trunk roads.

Islands District

The Islands district claims an expenditure in all of approximately \$20,000 on short roads on Gabriola, North and South Salt Spring, Mayne, Galliano, Pender, Saturna and Thetis Islands, the distribution of this appropriation according to the more pressing needs of the district residents at present awaiting a report from the road superintendent interested.

Both Kamloops and Kaslo districts have large requirements in road work which this year's appropriations will go far towards satisfying. In the former constituency \$2,000 will be expended on the road from Douglas Lake to Grand Prairie; \$2,500 on the Kamloops-Nicola Road; \$2,500 on the Lewis Creek Road; \$3,000 on the Malakwa and Mara Road; \$2,000 on the North Thompson, west side; \$2,000 on the Grand Prairie-Vernon Road; \$2,000 on the Reserve Creek Road; \$3,000 on the road from Kault to Salmon Arm; and \$7,000 on main trunk roads in the vicinity of Salmon Arm.

To deal with Kaslo, \$4,000 is provided for the general betterment of the Canyon Creek Road; \$2,000 for the Duncan River Road from Haley Creek to the old Wagner mine; \$1,500 for the Frye Creek-Kootenay Lake Road; \$1,000 for the Grey's Creek-Crawford Bay Road; \$1,000 for the Howser Lake Road; \$2,000 for the trail from Howser Lake to Lardner River; \$1,000 for the road on the east side of Howser Lake to the Matthews' Ranch; \$4,000 for the road on the west side of Kootenay Lake to Kaslo Creek; \$500 for the south Lakeside Road; \$3,000 for the Kaslo Creek Road, north fork and south fork; \$1,000 for the Trout Lake and Trout Creek Road; \$2,000 for the Kootenay and Arrow River Road to The Me-

A bullet from a Boer rifle was the primary cause of the death of his home in Kamloops of Asel Craddock, as told in the Colonist yesterday. In a skirmish on the veldt the deceased, who was then sergeant in Howard's Scouts, was shot through the lungs, and this gave consumption a hold upon the soldier's system which was never shaken off. The burial was with full military honors.

A Russian lad whose foot was crushed while he was engaged in construction work is waiting for his injured limb to heal in the Prince Rupert police station. He has been proffered the accommodation of the best hotels, but insists that "this is good enough"—"this" meaning the police station. He has also shown himself an eccentric by declining \$1,000 proffered by the contractors, asserting that he "hasn't earned the money."

The bylaws of the city of Revelstoke are in very bad shape. They consist, according to the Mail-Herald, of a mass of odds and ends compiled over a period of about twelve years and pigeon-holed as old scrap. Recent investigation shows these bylaws have been a dead letter. The taxes provided under them have not been collected, and it is doubtful whether anyone knows what bylaws or taxes are in force, and what are not. For the past six years various councils have proposed to have the city bylaws revised and consolidated and the present council would do good work for the city if it undertook the task, which has been shelved by one council after another, till the bylaws are now in a hopeless mess.

Revelstoke was the scene of another tragedy last Monday when Gus Laikso, a Finn; John Osur, an Icelandic; and M. J. McKay, a Scotchman, lost their lives through an accident at the new dam being constructed at the city hydro-electric plant, for which Newman & Co., of Winnipeg, have the contract.

The men were engaged in drilling holes for blasting out the rockwall on the south bank of the Illicilewaet, to make room for the final section of the monolith, which is to be built into the rock of that bank. The rock is schistose in character, badly broken and in its dip overhangs the bed of the Illicilewaet at that point. At noon the men had fired a round of holes, and erected a staging so as to drill holes in the rock higher up. They had been at work an hour and a half after dinner, when a slab of rock, measuring about eight feet square, broke off from above their heads, having evidently been loosened by the removal of the underlying strata. It broke off without warning, falling on the three men and crushing them with the scaffolding on which they stood down into the bed of the stream below, causing instant death.

STORE REMODELLED

Changes to Fitzpatrick & O'Connell's Government Street Premises Materially Add to Attractiveness

Having gone into considerable expense in the remodeling of their Government street premises the enterprising gentlemen's furnishing establishment of Fitzpatrick & O'Connell now are the happy possessors of one of the brightest and most attractive stores of Victoria.

When these business men first opened in this city they secured quarters which gave them a double entrance on the city's main thoroughfare. This arrangement, however, they found inconvenient, involving unnecessary loss of space. A few weeks ago, therefore they resolved upon a change.

As a result of the plan adopted the entire floor space has been thrown into one large store with window frontage of no less than thirty feet. The additional accommodation thus secured has enabled them to dispose of their exceedingly large stock of summer clothing to advantage.

New York Warms Up.

NEW YORK, March 26. — The mercury rose to 77 degrees yesterday afternoon, the highest temperature recorded for March in New York for 40 years.

dows; \$3,500 for the Trout Lake and Old-Mile House Road; and \$1,000 for the Woodbury Road from the head of the creek to Kootenay Lake.

Large expenditures are projected throughout the Lillooet district, the allotment of the principal items being as hereunder: \$25,000 on the Cariboo main trunk road; \$4,000 on the Lillooet-Lytton road; \$15,000 for the Mission to Cadwalder road; \$4,000 for the Pemberton Portage road; \$3,000 for the Churn creek ferry road to Hanceville; \$5,000 for the Chimney Creek road; \$2,000 for the North Bonaparte road; \$4,000 for the Clinton-Alkali Lake road; and \$1,200 for the road from Clinton by way of Kelle's lake.

Island Appropriations

Nanaimo's available appropriation of \$7,500 is chiefly to be expended in the betterment of the main trunk roads, while the request that the government put in good repair the road followed by the pipe-line of the Nanaimo waterworks system remains in abeyance until a special report in the matter is received from the government agent at the Coal City.

Of Newcastle's appropriation of approximately \$18,000, \$5,000 is to be devoted to the improvement of conditions on the Victoria-Campbell river road, \$2,000 to the construction of a road from the Esquimalt to Nanaimo railway line in to the mines of the Pacific Coast Coal Co. at South Wellington.

In the Okanagan district the practice has been adopted of dividing the appropriations not by roads—of which this splendid district has no less than 1,600 miles already constructed, and in constant use—but by sections, the distribution for 1910-11 being thus as follows: Salmon Arm section, \$2,100; Mara section, \$2,200; Endersby section, \$9,645; Vernon section, \$6,357; Lumby section, \$5,502; Shuswap section, \$6,300; Mabel Lake section, \$4,500; Cherry Creek section, \$6,900; White-man section, \$7,020; Big Horn section, \$5,940; Rainbow section, \$19,770; Kelowna section, \$14,985; Westbank section, \$6,030; Peachland section, \$5,700; Summerland section, \$3,400, and Nanaimo section, \$5,600.

Revelstoke's requirements in road

works involve an expenditure of \$5,000 on the Columbia river road north to the Big Bend; \$10,000 on the Columbia river road south, through a farming section of more than ordinary productivity; \$3,000 on the road on the west side of the Columbia; \$2,000 on the Greely Creek road; \$2,000 on the Trout Lake road; and \$10,000 on the Downie Creek-Goldstream road.

In the constituency of Richmond, \$40,000 is to be invested in new roads made necessary by the rapidity of development in Hastings townsite and D. L. 301; \$7,500 in work on the Squamish valley road; \$10,000 on the Gibsons Landing and Sechtel road; \$1,200 on Bowen Island roads; \$5,000 on roads in the Pemberton Meadows; \$2,500 in North Vancouver; \$15,000 in South Vancouver; \$10,000 in Burnaby; and \$10,000 also on the Steveston trunk road to the North Arm.

That Mr. Shattford, the member for Similkameen, fully deserves the congratulations that he is daily receiving from his constituents upon his success in securing adequate appropriations for the development of his great district is evidenced by the appropriations for roads alone, which include \$5,000 for the Princeton-Copper Mountain road; \$3,500 for the Fairview-Penticton road; \$2,000 for the Fairview-Rock Creek road; \$2,000 for a road from 5-Mile Creek to Princeton; \$2,000 for the Granite Creek road; \$6,000 for the Hedley-Otter Lake road; \$2,500 for the road from Hedley to 20-Mile creek; \$7,000 for the road from Valedin townsite to Okanagan Falls; \$4,500 for roads in Kereomes and vicinity; \$6,000 for the 9-Mile road; \$2,500 for the Osoyoos-Sidley Mountain road; \$5,000 for the Princeton-Fish Lake road; and \$3,000 for the road up the west fork of Kettle river.

Skeena's Roads

Coming to the Skeena district, which enjoys the distinction of enjoying the largest appropriation for roads and bridges of any riding in the province, and which—like the Okanagan—it will probably be necessary to divide into three or more electoral districts in the near future to avoid unwieldiness, the practice has this year been adopted of grouping the works contemplated by divisions—described as the Interior division; the Bella Coosa division; the Coast division; and the Queen Charlotte division. For the Interior division, Mr. Williscroft's particular bailiwick, a total of \$71,600 is provided for the current season, of which large sum \$19,000 is for the Hazelton-Aldermere road; \$5,000 for the Aldermere-Pleasant Valley road; \$5,000 for the Kispiox road; \$5,500 for the North Francois Lake road; \$2,000 for the Pleasant Valley and Francois Lake trail; \$3,000 for the road from South Francois lake to Ootsa lake; \$2,500 for the Telkwa-Canyon Creek road; \$2,000 for the trail from Ootsa lake to Bella Coosa; and \$15,000 for the main trunk road from the Government Ranch to Fraser lake. The principal expenditures in Mr. Macfarland's (Bella Coosa) division are \$7,000 for the Hagensberg road and \$5,000 for the Sloan road. For the Coast division, Mr. E. Clarke's official territory, the principal expenditures contemplated this season are: On the Bear river wagon road, \$3,000; Copper river trail, \$2,500; Kitsileas-Gold Creek road, \$2,000; roads and trails in the vicinity of Kitsumkalum, \$4,000; Little Canyon-Lakeside road, \$12,000; Porcher Island roads, \$8,000; Portland-Canal-and-Bitter Creek trail, \$3,000; Glacier Creek trail, \$3,500; and Little Canyon and Deep Creek road, \$2,000. The Queen Charlotte Islands division, under the general charge of Mr. Jennings, receives \$12,500 for road purposes, of which about \$2,000 will be used on the Cape Fife to Masset trail; \$1,000 on the Lawn Hill to Skidegate road; \$750 at Lawn Hill north settlement; \$1,500 in Lawn Hill West; \$1,500 on the Nadeau road; \$1,250 on the Lockport-Tasso trail; and \$1,000 on the Kootenay harbor-Sewell Inlet trail.

Contrasted with big Skeena's, the expenditures upon the roads of the Slokan are modest although sufficient, the principal outlay contemplated being upon the West Columbia River road, from Nakusp to the Needles, which calls for disbursements to the amount of \$15,000. Upon the Cariboo and Snow Creek road, \$4,000 will be spent; on the Deek Park road, \$4,000; on McCormack's road, \$2,000; on the New Denver-Rosebery road, \$4,000; on the East Nakusp road, \$2,000; on the Silverton to 4-Mile road, \$2,000; on the Slokan river and Lemon Creek road, \$6,000.

In Yale, the main trunk road calls for an expenditure of about \$15,000; Deadman Creek road, \$2,000; the Highland Valley road, \$2,000; the Hop-Popum road, \$1,500; the McKay-Loring road, \$2,000; the Merritt-Hamilton Hill road, \$6,000; the Nicola-Princeton road, \$6,000; the Speries Bridge-Nicola road, \$3,000; and the Venables Valley road, \$2,000.

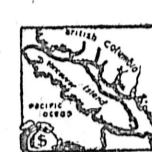
Ymir's appropriations are spread over a very considerable number of local roads on a scale of which important repair work is to be done, as indicated by these appropriations: Christie's Landing to Watshan road, \$2,000; Arrow Park road, \$1,500; Needles to Watshan Lake road, \$2,500; roads in Fire Valley, \$2,500; Trail-Castlugar road, \$500; Sayward-Erle road, \$2,000; Yellowstone road, \$2,500; Sheep Creek road, \$1,500; Burnt Flat-Salmon road, \$2,000; Salmo-Ymir road, \$1,000; roads in and about Fairview, \$2,500; Proctor-Harpoons road, \$1,500; Bull-Har-4-Mile road, \$2,000; Summit Creek road, \$1,500; Erleekook road, \$2,000; Duck Creek road, \$5,000; and roads in the immediate vicinity of Rosland, \$2,000.

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D. D. D. Prescription Cured Him
Only those who have suffered from it know the tortures of eczema. Mr. James Lulloch, of Iron Bridge, Ont., knew them all too well. He writes gratefully of his cure by D. D. D.: "I have suffered for years with eczema, and now, through using two bottles of your wonderful cure, my skin is as pure as it ever was." "My face was so bad I could not see, I could not sleep. I could not rest at all for the terrible itch. "Thanks to your wonderful medicine I am cured." D. D. D. is a simple compound of oil of wintergreen with thymol, glycerine and other substances. It penetrates to the inner skin, where the germs of disease are, kills them, and immediately relieves the terrible itch. We can recommend it highly because we know it accomplishes just what is claimed for it. C. H. Bowes & Co., druggists.
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\$2500—Two lots on corner of Government street, James Bay; terms.
\$1100—Good high corner lot on Superior st., \$500 cash will handle.
\$2325—Coburg St., 6-roomed house, now rented for \$17.50 per month; full sized lot and several fine houses are being built in this locality. A bargain and good terms.
\$5000—In the very choicest residential portion of Government St. Handsome 7-roomed house, just built and up-to-date, with every modern convenience. Property in this locality is being sold much below its actual value and we predict a rapid rise in the near future. Terms can be arranged.
\$10,000—Two very fine lots in unexcelled position, \$10,000 for the two; size about 50x200 each. A snap at this price.
Also
A Snap—Gorge Park, 2 large corner lots on Gorge road, the finest in the subdivision. Price \$700 each, for quick sale; terms



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Good 2-story, 7-room house and large lot, 54x120, facing south. This property is well located on Battery Street. Price, \$3,300—\$1,300 cash and the balance can remain at 6½ per cent.

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This corner lot, 50x100 feet, has a two storey brick building. Purchase price is \$15,000. Terms can be given.

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New 6-room Cottage and lot 50x220, running from Oak Bay to Chaucer Street. Cottage has a hot air furnace and verandah half way round house. Price, on good terms, \$3,650. Balance at 7 per cent.

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- 1312 Stanley Avenue.—7-roomed modern Bungalow, with large attic. \$25.00 per month, water extra.
 1113 Pandora Avenue.—Cottage, containing 5 rooms and all modern conveniences. \$25.00, including water.
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 756 Discovery Street, corner of Blanchard Street.—Modern Dwelling containing 6 rooms. \$35.00.
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 148 South Turner Street.—Modern Residence, containing 2 sitting rooms, dining-room, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, bath, trunk rooms, etc. Will lease for a term of 2 years. \$35.00 per month.
 430 Dallas Road.—2-storey Dwelling, containing 8 rooms, furnace, and all modern conveniences. \$40.00.
 312 Dallas Road.—2-storey modern Residence, containing 10 rooms and furnace. Rent \$50.00.
 779 Market Street.—2-storey Dwelling, containing 8 rooms and all modern conveniences. \$22.00 water extra.

FURNISHED

- Battery Street.—2-storey Residence, containing 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, sitting-room, kitchen and all modern conveniences. \$70.00, water extra. This is well furnished, and possession may be had during April or May.
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We have a few Offices in the new building adjoining the Merchant's Bank, on Yates Street.

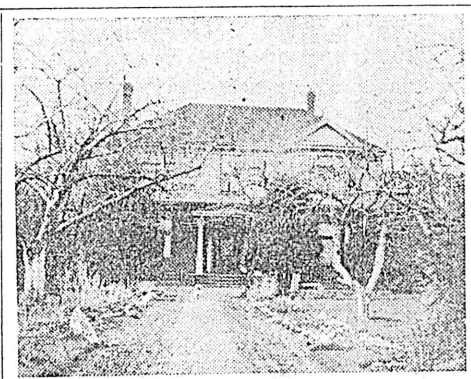
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This cut represents a modern 12-roomed house on Pemberton Road. House is in first class condition

The Grounds are beautifully laid out with shrubbery, flowers, ornamental trees and fruit trees. One and a half Acres with this house, half block from car line. \$21,000---Terms

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Apply at above address for Suites in New October Mansion (corner Cook and Fort Streets), where plans may be seen.

To Rent==Five Room Cottage

With all conveniences, standing on 3½ acres of garden, all under cultivation. Young orchard, a large number of strawberry plants and small fruits. Just off Monterey Avenue and within five minutes of Oak Bay car line. The rent is \$25.00 per month and considering the value of the property it is only a mere acknowledgment. This property will only be rented on condition that the garden is properly kept up.

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Fort St., 30x120, between Blanchard and Quadra.
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 Store and Cottage, Government St., producing 13½ per cent. Don't miss this opportunity.

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60 feet, next to Douglas, running through to Cormorant, fronting on both streets, income bearing. This property is within 200 feet of the City Hall and is cheap at the price of \$25,000. Easy terms.

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THREE FRONTAGES—close to Ross Bay beach and one block from car line—nice level lots. Sewer and water pipes laid. A rapidly growing section. Price for the seven, on terms \$3,000

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A cash payment of \$500 will secure this. See us at once, and we will arrange for you to view the house.

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52 acres choice land on pretty lake, ½ mile from E. & N. Station, mostly maple, cedar and fir timber. Small part is cleared and fit for cultivation. Small shack.

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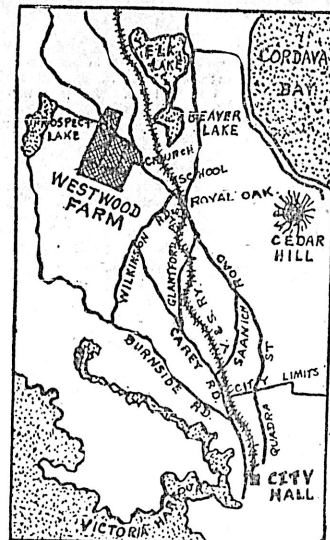
320 acres on Koksilah River, which runs one mile through the property and has many good fishing pools. This is only two miles from E. & N. Railway Station.

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100 acres between Ladysmith and Chemainus, six acres cleared, 10 acres partly cleared bottom land, 25 acres slashed, 6-roomed dwelling, wash-house, dairy with cement floor, chicken house, barn and workshop.

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Cheapest Acreage on the Gorge

Five acres on Gorge Road, facing the water, with 200 feet of water frontage. Trees are all slashed, and can be easily cleared.

Price \$1,400 per acre

Terms are easy

The cheapest land on Gorge Road adjoining is \$1,500 per acre.

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- 11 Acres, all cleared, in good cultivation, with a new 6-room cottage, well-built and painted and papered; large barn; chicken house; water piped over garden and chicken yard. Price \$5,250
 - 6 Acres—Good new house and barn, all cleared; fine land..... \$3,000
 - 12 Acres—All cleared; good new house and barn \$7,000
 - 5 Acres—Good fruit trees; good house and barn; all in a high state of cultivation \$4,200
- These places are all snags and are within 3½ miles of the City Hall.
- Hollywood Park Waterfrontage**—Only 9 lots left out of 33. We are offering these at \$1,000 each, and they are the most beautiful property in the City of Victoria. Terms, \$100 cash, and \$20 per month.
- Beautiful, Well-finished Bungalow**, new, with good stone foundation, on car line and close to school; all modern conveniences, sewers and boulevards, etc. \$3,700
- Baylis Lots, Hollywood Addition**—Nice and level and good soil, close to the Beach. Terms, \$50 cash and balance at \$15 per month.
- Lot on Belton Avenue**; nice situation \$550
- Half Acre Blocks**—Only 5 left, at Foul Bay Beach, the beauty spot for your new home; \$1,500 to \$2,000
- Cook Street**—Good level cleared lots, 50x120, on the terms of \$25 cash and the balance at \$10 per month.

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618 TROUNCE AVENUE.

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12 1-2 Acres of Splendid Fruit Land ONLY \$1600

This property is only 7½ miles from the City on the main road to Saanich, all good land and no rock, half of it has been cleared, and there is a live stream running through this property, which is fenced. Call early if you want this

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Five Acres, splendid building site, the highest and cheapest piece in the district, close to Oak Bay and fronting on three streets—
Price, **\$10,500**

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- 1—Modern 5-roomed bungalow on Graham St. \$2500
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Imperial Bank Chambers, Yates St.
James Bay, close to Parliament Building, modern 8-roomed house, full sized lot, \$4500
James Bay, overlooking Senator Macdonald's property, new house, 5 bedrooms, etc., modern \$3150
James Bay, lot across the street from Parliament building, \$4000

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Of 320 Acres For Sale
Good Neighborhood, near Railroad
Here is an opportunity that occurs only once in a life time, where one may get hold of a really first-class farm at a dead bargain. The owner is an old man without relatives, who wants to retire. This farm will stand investigation. There are 30 acres of rich bottom land, clean and well drained, without a stump; nearly as much again can be cleared, chiefly Hardrock bottom, 150 acres under fence. Two Fine Barns, 60x100 each; comfortable dwelling. Price \$14,000; or with stock, machinery, etc., at a valuation. Terms can be arranged.

R. Grubb

Trounce Alley
Part of Flint & Co.'s office

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100 Per Cent Profit

200 ACRES OF FINE LAND, within 4 miles of city hall, 40 acres under plough, 70 acres slashed and seeded, balance all good land. Will make ideal 10 and 5 acre tracts. Close to Portage Inlet. Water easily obtainable on any part of land. The price is \$300 per acre, and on very liberal terms.

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There are still a few of the most desirable Lots to be obtained in this sub-division. The location is ideal, and roads have already been commenced. Look over this carefully. It will not long remain at the price. Maps and pamphlets can be obtained at our office

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A PRETTY HOME

lying in an acre of ground nicely laid out in lawn; garden planted with ornamental shrubs and fruit trees.

The house contains 9 rooms and all modern conveniences.

Price \$8,000

\$2,500 cash, balance easy.

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Only **\$2365**
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Everything the Best

We know of no better built house in Victoria than this—

One of two storeys, with 8 large rooms. On the ground floor are: large reception hall, large and beautiful dining-room, parlor, kitchen, etc. Above there are 4 large bedrooms, with very large closets, and bath.

The basement is full size, dry and airy. Everything is modern and first-class. Warm in winter, cool in summer.

The lot is 60 x 100, with fine lawn, and is high and choice.

The location is good, one minute from car and ten minutes' walk from the postoffice.

With a good substantial cash payment, the balance may be left on mortgage.

We suggest you see this home.

\$5500

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Insurance—Fire, Life and Accident.

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We have at present several very nice furnished houses on our list which may be had for the summer months.

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A GREAT SNAP

On Fort Street

Two fine 50 foot lots.
Each \$1,250
\$250 handles either of these.
Balance over two years.

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EASY TERMS

1 Lot 25x135; price \$150.00
4 Lots 45x135; each \$350.00
Fernwood Road, 6 roomed house, bath, electric light, hot water, etc., stable, lot 106 ft. frontage on Fernwood road, all in garden; price \$3,000
House, 6 rooms, modern, good-sized lot; price \$1,500; terms very easy.

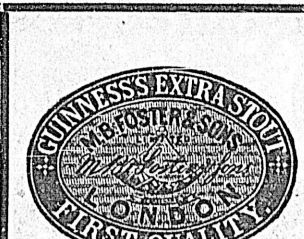
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Is very materially added to by well designed mantels and grates with appropriate tiling to match your carpet. We never had a better stock of

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A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientists for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made great strides during the past century, and among these by no means least important, discoveries in medicine come that of

THERAPY.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricci, Kosen, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chenevigne, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases (like the famed philosopher's stone) has been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond their power—such as could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a potent and safe remedy in the healing energies of the confirmed and in the case, and in the other so effectively, speedily and safely to get rid of the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THERAPY.
which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and increasing demand that has been created for this medicine, wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapy may be obtained of the principal chemists and merchants throughout the world.—Diamond Fields Advertiser, KIMBERLEY.

On the Waterfront

STEAMER WASHED FROM THE BLOCKS

Heavy Run of Ice Jams Fraser Canyon and Sudden Rise of Water Floated New Stern-wheeler from Shipbuilders

EXPRESS COMPANY'S VESSEL DAMAGED

Clark Steamer Also Floated from the Blocks, But Work on This Vessel Was Not as Far Advanced as on Other

The new sternwheel river steamer which Alex Watson, Jr., of Victoria, went to Soda Creek to build was swept from the block in his yard at Soda Creek yesterday morning by a sudden rise of the Fraser, and has been severely wrecked. It may be totally wrecked by ice. The new steamer being built for the Clarke Company was also swept from the blocks and damaged. It was in far less finished state, though, than the other steamer, which was well under way. The Clarke steamer was commenced at the beginning of this week. The accident to the steamers was due to an unusually early and heavy run of ice in the Fraser river, which jammed at the canyon and caused the water to rise to summer high water mark.

The damaged sternwheeler of the British Columbia Express Company was being built at a cost of \$40,000. The vessel is of the usual sternwheel type, so many of which have been built by Alex Watson and his father. She is 125 feet in length, 26 feet beam, and, when loaded, is expected to draw not more than 24 inches of water. The housework was being arranged to provide good accommodation for one hundred passengers and space was provided for forty tons of cargo. The engines, which had not been placed in the hull as far as can be learned, were to be powerful, providing for a speed of fifteen knots per hour.

SILVER WAVE MADE A NOTABLE VOYAGE

Vessel on Which Explosion Took Place Was Brought From North With Locomotive, Firemen

Her captain no more of an experienced navigator or seaman than the fireman on a locomotive, and with but one member of her crew of four who had ever before steered on a sea voyage, the little two-masted schooner Silver Wave, which may have been the death trap to her crew by reason of the explosion of her gasoline tank at the Standard Oil dock Wednesday evening, completed a voyage into the Sound in November, which is probably unparalleled in Pacific coast shipping. Added to the remarkable circumstance of inexperience on the part of her crew, her voyage from Nome was made in twenty-two days, with no other nautical instruments than an old compass and a Russian chart printed in 1906, which would have been regarded as dangerous to a seaman of experience.

Built in Oregon twenty years ago, almost the entire life of the schooner was passed in the harsh experiences of a trader in remote small seaports of Alaska and the Bering Sea. Finally abandoned to her fate, she was left high and dry a mile inland near Nome. The members of her crew, who were miners out of funds, but with a keen desire to get outside, dug a waterway to the ocean and succeeded in floating her into deep water. With the compass and the old Russian chart, the inexperienced men sailed her safely to Ballard, where a gasoline engine was installed in her.

AWAITING EXPERT'S OPINION ON WRECKS

Underwriters Will Not Reach Decision Regarding Farallon and Yucatan Until Capt. Logan Reports.

SEATTLE, March 26.—The final action by underwriters in regard to the wrecks of the Farallon and Yucatan in Alaskan waters will not be taken until a report is made by Capt. Logan, sent out from the coast by Lloyd's to make a personal inspection of the wrecks and advise regarding the best course to pursue. Capt. Logan is now at the scene of the Yucatan wreck in Icy Straits, where the Santa Cruz is standing by and doing all possible to save the steamer.

The Farallon, wrecked in Blinn Bay, has been abandoned by the company, although not formally by the underwriters. The steamship company has brought back officers and crew standing by the vessel and they arrived here tonight on the Victoria. It is expected Capt. Logan will visit the Farallon wreck and report on conditions there. The underwriters finally announce her abandonment.

MONTEAGLE COMPLEMENT FREED FROM QUARANTINE

Steamer Princess Royal Took Passengers and Crew From William Head to Vancouver Yesterday

The quarantined company of the steamer Montego of the C. P. R. released from William Head yesterday were taken to Vancouver on the steamer Princess Royal, which was sent to the quarantine station soon after her arrival from Seattle. The launch Capt. J. G. Cox brought Miss

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

By Government Wireless
Point Grey, 8 a. m.—Overcast; calm; bar., 29.73; temp., 47; thick seaward.
Cape Lazo, 8 a. m.—Overcast; calm; bar., 29.75; temp., 43; spoke Chicago, 7.30 a. m., north bound, off Cape Lazo.
Tatoosh, 8 a. m.—Cloudy; wind south, 8 miles; bar., 29.80; temp., 43; out, bark Gen. Des Moines, towing, 6.30 p. m.; out, President, 6.30 p. m.; in, 4-masted schooner, during night; in, steamer Delhi, 7.45 a. m.; in, schooner Kona, 7.55 a. m.
Pachena, 8 a. m.—Cloudy; S. E.; bar., 29.69; temp., 44; sea smooth.
Estevan, 8 a. m.—Cloudy; wind S. E.; bar., 29.82; temp., 44, sea smooth.
Point Grey, noon.—Overcast; calm; bar., 29.77; temp., 41.
Cape Lazo, noon.—Clear; calm; bar., 29.82; temp., 50; sea smooth.
Tatoosh, noon.—Light rain; wind S. 7 miles; bar., 29.84; temp., 45.
Pachena, noon.—Clear; wind S. E.; bar., 29.76; temp., 40; sea smooth.
Point Grey, 6 p. m.—Clear; calm; bar., 29.80; temp., 46; sea smooth; no shipping.
Cape Lazo, 6 p. m.—Clear; calm; bar., 29.85; temp., 46; sea smooth; no shipping.
Tatoosh, 6 p. m.—Light rain; easterly wind; bar., 29.95; temp., 46; sea smooth; no shipping.
Pachena, 6 p. m.—Cloudy; calm; bar., 29.85; temp., 50; sea smooth; no shipping.
Estevan, 6 p. m.—Cloudy; calm; bar., 29.95; temp., 56; sea smooth; west bound, 3-masted schooner, 1 p. m., bound for Nootka.

Allison and eight other passengers to Victoria. The remainder of the contingent, which for two weeks has been detained at William Head, went on to Vancouver by the Princess Royal.

WHALERS BUSY OFF WEST COAST

Tees Returns to Port With News that 21 Have Been Captured by the Orion and St. Lawrence

The steam whalers of Sechart have begun work in earnest, according to advices brought by the steamer Tees, Capt. Gillam, which reached port yesterday afternoon from the West Coast with a cargo of whale oil and general freight and 62 passengers. The steamers Orion and St. Lawrence, which are being operated from the Sechart station, have secured a total of twenty-one whales since they began work, eleven being taken since the last visit of the Tees to the station. As was the case last year, there is keen rivalry between the hunters on the two steamers. The Orion was leading her rival by one whale, having a total of eleven, against ten for the St. Lawrence. The Tees brought 150 barrels of whale oil from the West Coast station.

News was brought by the Tees from Quatsino of an accident in the coal mines there. Barnes and Francis, two former Nanaimo miners, were going into the tunnel, one carrying a safety lamp, the other a naked light, when a small pocket of gas exploded and burned both severely about the face. The injured men went across the trail to Hardy Bay to take passage from there to the hospital maintained by the Church of England at Albert Bay.

Two sealing schooners were reported. The schooner Thomas F. Bayard was anchored at Clayoquot, shipping her Indian crew, and the schooner Umbria was passed off Ucluelet.

The passengers of the steamer included Messrs. Rhodes, prospectors, who have been working in the Tofino district. Mr. Gibson, a lumber cruiser from Kyauquot; Amos Ellis, the old time storekeeper from Kyauquot; P. Deakin and S. Smith, of Port Renfrew.

The Tees will sail again for the West Coast on Friday night.

MANY PARROTS ON THE SLOOP SHEARWATER

Warship Leaves San Francisco Tomorrow For Esquimaux—Blue-jackets Bring Many Pets

H. M. S. Shearwater, which will leave San Francisco tomorrow, completing her voyage from Valparaiso and many ports to Esquimaux, has no less than 39 parrots on board. The sloop of war left here last October, and went south after representing Britain with the Algerine and Bedford at the Portola celebration at San Francisco. She went as far as Valparaiso, making leisurely stops at various ports. At Corinto several days were spent, during which the crew competed with the crews of the American warships Albany, Yorktown, Princeton and Buffalo in races on Christmas Day. While at Corinto, too, the Shearwater's men caught a 16-foot shark. On the way back the blue-jackets took a fancy to parrots, and thirty-three of the birds, fluent in Spanish words, are still aboard the warship.

Lieut. Cecil Heycock, who was here last October in the Shearwater, was detached at Corinto and ordered home and his place was taken by Lieut. Patrick Henderson, recently from England.

CHARLOTTE IS FASTER SHIP

Question of Rivalry Between C. P. R. Vessels Settled for Time Being by Trial Trip Yesterday

SPEED RUN PROVES MOST SATISFACTORY

Newer Steamer Averages 20.114 Knots Over Measured Course from Trial Island to Race Rocks.

The steamer Princess Charlotte has proved herself to be a faster vessel than the Princess Victoria. The statement is made on the authority of Scottish Engineer Paikeny, who yesterday was on board the Princess Charlotte on a special speed trial which was undertaken to test her speed.

The s.s. Princess Charlotte left port at 10 a. m., with the object of carrying out a series of speed trials. Her speed on a measured course of 10.7 knots, from Trial Island to Race Rocks, with and against the tide, was 20.114 knots per hour.

Subsequent to this trial the vessel was put on a run from Brothie Ledge to Point Wilson, and return, when the speed averaged 19.80 knots per hour. This speed was based on the distance given by patent log, the various currents and tides upon the route preventing any further record being made.

The results were considered most satisfactory by Scottish Engineer Paikeny and he and his assistants having completed their task in Victoria, will now return to the old land. The Princess Charlotte was never built for a 20 knot service boat, yet in all her speed trials she has exceeded this clip. When first tried in a six hour run on the Clyde, her speed was 20.34 knots per hour.

The question of the rival speeds of the Princess Charlotte and the Princess Victoria has been the subject of considerable comment on the waterfront ever since the former vessel arrived at this port. The latest trial evidently demonstrates the superiority of the newer ship, and until some new record is made by the Princess Victoria, the Charlotte must, on the authority of experts, be awarded the palm.

DROWNED NAVIGATOR'S COAT WASHED ASHORE

Visitor from Pender Island Called Yesterday Morning to Inform Shipping Master of Find.

The coat of the drowned master of the foundered tug Arthur B. Capt. McCrahanan, has been washed ashore on Pender Island, near Plumper pass. A resident of Pender Island called upon Capt. Kirkendale, the shipping master, yesterday morning, to report the finding of the coat of the drowned navigator. In the pockets were letters, photographs, a notebook, and some cards, bearing the name of Captain McCrahanan. The Arthur B. foundered some days ago off the mouth of the Fraser river, and all hands, five in number, were lost. Captain O'Brien, of the Sandheads lightship and his mate witnessed the tragedy, but were powerless to render assistance. The finder of the coat will bring it to the city tomorrow and turn it over to the shipping master to be forwarded to relatives of the late Captain McCrahanan.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. W. Crawley Ricardo, manager of the Coldstream ranch, near Vernon, and his sister, Mrs. Gerling, who had been in Victoria, were in Vancouver for a day or two this week on their way home.

Mrs. A. Lathare Russell and her little daughter Sheila left this week for Victoria, wherethey will spend a fortnight. They are staying at the Oak Bay hotel.

Mrs. George Powell, of Vancouver, and Miss Myra Goodlove, of Rossland, were among the guests at a large luncheon given by Mrs. William Templeman in the parliamentary cafe at Ottawa last week.

Mrs. W. H. Merritt and Miss Adah Merritt will leave today for Kansas City, where the marriage of Dr. Billings and Miss Merritt will take place in a few days. They will afterward go on to make their home at Port Stanley, New Mexico, where Dr. Billings has been stationed.

Mrs. Peters, of Winnipeg, who has been the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. H. C. Hanington, has gone to Vancouver on her return trip.

Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Lennie, from Nelson, are spending a few days in Victoria.

Mr. Walter Arnold, from Brighton, Sussex, England, is a recent arrival in Victoria. And after spending a few days here intends leaving for Cowichan where he will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. James Parsons, from Bellingham, arrived in town yesterday, and will spend the Easter holidays here. They are the guests of relatives at Beacon Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Wuenham, from

Nanaimo, are visitors in Victoria for Easter.

Mr. W. R. Dockrill is in town from Chemalpus, and is staying at the Empress.

There are many visitors at present in town from Winnipeg. Among them being Mr. J. Crawford, Mr. K. B. Bickland, Mr. J. C. Gillespie, Mr. George, F. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Jones, Mr. Robert Hennessey and Mr. M. Rosenbaum.

Among Seattle visitors in town for Easter are Mr. W. H. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Whyte and Miss Marion Whyte, Mr. J. T. McKillop, Mr. T. A. Kelly and Mr. and Mrs. Grahame McKillop.

Mr. and Mrs. McVheer, from Aberdeen, Scotland, who have been touring Canada, and have spent the past few days in town, left yesterday for Cowichan and district, where they intend spending a few weeks.

Mr. H. P. Gibson, Mr. C. H. Vernon, Miss Mary Vernon, Miss Ethel Wickett, Mr. S. K. Mason, are visitors for Easter in town from Stewart, B. C.

Mr. Henry Croft returned from Vancouver on Friday evening.

Concert in Aid of Band
On Tuesday evening, March 29, a concert will be held in the Centennial church, under the auspices of the C. A. B. C. The proceeds will be in aid of a brass band fund. A good programme has been arranged, and an enjoyable evening is assured to all.

Baron Ogilvie Chartered.
The British steamer Baron Ogilvie, en route from Suva with sugar for this port, is reported to have been chartered to load at Portland for Australia. She is due here the end of April. A steamer not yet named has been fixed to carry a cargo of cement from Europe to this port.

Government Wharf at Rupert
Survey work in connection with the new Provincial Government wharf at Prince Rupert has now been begun, and construction will be advanced as rapidly as possible. Mr. Solomon Cameron is in charge, as contractor. There have been certain minor and a few important alterations from the original plans, which will increase the general usefulness of the structure. Chief among these is the building of a scow. The completion of Mr. Cameron's contract is not looked for before the end of September.

Lecture on West Coast
A lecture will be given tomorrow night in First Presbyterian Church by Mr. J. G. Brown, on "The West Coast of Vancouver Island." Mr. Brown is particularly well qualified for this, in view of his experiences in tramping on two occasions from Victoria to Cape Beale and from Ucluelet to Clayoquot, possessing a fund of information regarding this wild and rugged coast that cannot fail to interest everyone. Mr. Brown has had 112 lantern slides prepared, showing the principal points along the route and some of the industries that are being developed. Among others will be found views of Sooke, Otter Point, Jordan River, Port Renfrew, Camanah lighthouse, river and beach, Cloose, Pachena, Cape Beale, Banfield, Barkley Sound, Ucluelet Arm, Long Beach, Wreck Bay, Clayoquot, Toquart, Uchuckiesit, Hundred Islands, Sechart whaling stations, Alberni Canal, Alberni, Sprat, Lake Samass, river, Port Alberni, and Cameron lake.

OBITUARY NOTICES
Lee
The funeral of the late Christina McClellan Lee will take place from a family residence, 72 Front street, Victoria West on Monday afternoon at 2:30 and at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Henry street, at 2:45. Interment will be made in Ross Bay cemetery.

Lindsay
The funeral of the late Joseph Lindsay, who passed away at the St. Joseph's hospital Friday last, will take place tomorrow afternoon from the family residence, 460 Superior street, at 2:30 o'clock. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Keyworth. The Workmen will attend the funeral in a body. Interment will be made in the Ross Bay cemetery.

Livingstone
The funeral of the late Robert Livingstone will take place from the residence of his son, corner of Queen's avenue and Quadra street, at 2:30 p. m. The Rev. Hermon Carson will officiate.

AUTO TAKES FIRE
Brigade Ready For Emergencies—Squirts on Lone and Fractious Benzine Buggy
With all the paraphernalia out and fast time being made to the scene of the conflagration which resulted in an alarm from box 37, located at the Royal Jubilee Hospital, a ladder truck on ice Hospital, a fire engine, and a fire department last night responded in record time to grapple with an automobile on fire from a chemical engine did the trick and the brigade returned from its long run its members thankful that the trouble was no more serious than it proved.

Arthur Lee, member of the real estate firm of Lee & Fraser, with a party of friends, were out on a Richmond road about 7 o'clock last night, when opposite the Isolation Hospital something went wrong with the mechanism. The gasoline became ignited and communicating with the storage tank burst into flame. The reflection was so bright that many residents of the neighborhood heard a considerable conflagration was in progress. Mr. Lee and his companions did not stand on ceremony but escaped from the blazing machine which chugged and snorted as the flames mounted skyward. In the meantime an alarm had been turned in and the brigade responded. On the way out Port street the reflection was so bright that Chief Davis thought the hospital was ablaze and extra good time was made, the horses not being spared. The Yates street station chemical was first on the scene and the fire was quickly put out.

A team of horses was repulsed to drive the helpless machine back to the repair shop. Damage to the extent of about \$250 was sustained by the automobile. Another alarm at 10:15 o'clock called the brigade to the corner of Blanchard and Courtenay streets where a fire fire at the residence of Mrs. Whitelaw, 216

Close to High School

We offer a new, modern House, with hall, large parlor and dining-room, den, kitchen, double pantry, and one extra room suitable for bedroom or breakfast-room, downstairs, and three good-sized bedrooms and bath upstairs; full-sized basement, cement foundation and furnace.

All on a large lot, within a nice walking distance from town, close to High School and just a step from the car—just far enough away to avoid the dust during the summer.

Price \$5500, and we can make suitable terms.

Tracksell Anderson & Company

1210 Broad Street - Phone 1722

EXCURSION TO NEW ORLEANS

Via the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND RETURN Via the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
\$87.50

TICKETS ON SALE: Thursday, March 31st ONLY. GOING TRANSIT LIMIT: Twelve (12) days from date of sale. FINAL RETURN LIMIT: Three (3) months from date of sale.

GOING ROUTES
The Canadian Pacific and Soo Line to St. Paul via Portal or Emerson (through Winnipeg). From St. Paul to New Orleans via Kansas City, St. Louis or Chicago, and other routes on application.

RETURNING ROUTES
Reverse of any going routes, or via Dallas, Colorado common points, Ogden and Huntington, via Southern California, through El Paso, Los Angeles, San Francisco to Portland, Ore.

For further information write or call on L. D. CHETHAM, Cor. Fort and Government Streets. City Pass. Agent.

WEST-BOUND COLONIST FARES

To the Northwest

\$25.00 from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Missouri River points.
\$33.00 from Chicago. \$32.00 from St. Louis.

Like Reductions from all points in the Middle West, the East, the South.

Ticket deliveries arranged without extra charge.

We are quoting Tourist Fares to the East.

We are pleased to give details.
Ticket Office: 1234 Government Street, Victoria.
E. E. BLACKWOOD, General Agent.

Northern Pacific Railway

We also sell Atlantic Steamship Tickets.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

And Southern California
Leave Victoria 8 a. m. March 30; April 6. Steamers UMATILLA or CITY OF PUEBLA.

THROUGH SERVICE
Leave Seattle 10 a. m., steamers GOVERNOR or PRESIDENT, April 1, 8. For Southeastern Alaska, COTTAGE CITY or CITY OF SEATTLE leaves Seattle 9 P. M. April 2, 5, 13, 16, 24, 27.

TICKET AND FREIGHT OFFICE—1117 Wharf St., Phone 4.
R. F. RITHEAT & CO., Ltd., Agents.
C. D. DUNN, Gen. Passenger Agent.
112 Market St., San Francisco.

For further information obtain folder.

Canadian Mexican Line

TO AND FROM MEXICO, Europe and Eastern Canada VIA TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE

Steamers call at San Pedro providing sufficient inducement offers.
S. S. Georgia will sail from Vancouver about 10th April.

S. S. Louisiana will leave about the 8th of May from Vancouver. Limited first-class passenger accommodation.

Apply to Shallice & Macauley, Agents, Victoria.

TO THE KLONDIKE

During the period navigation is closed on the Yukon River this company operates stages between White Horse and Dawson, carrying freight, passengers, mail and express.

For further particulars apply, TRAFFIC DEPT., W. P. & Y. R. 405 Winch Building, Vancouver, B. C.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

Important Sale of Freehold Property

Stewart Williams & Co.

duly instructed will sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, March 31

at 11 o'clock

at the premises

1937 Blanchard St., Victoria

subject to such conditions as may then be read; all that

Valuable Freehold Property

situated at the corner of Blanchard and Pembroke streets, in the city of Victoria, and known as "Maplehurst," the same being part of suburban five-acre lot, number one, with the dwelling-house and buildings thereon, and well adapted for subdividing into lots.

The property has a frontage on Blanchard street of 224 ft. 8 in., more or less, by an average depth of 397 feet, more or less, and contains three and a third acres, more or less.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, 637 Port Street, or to Messrs. Pooley, Luxton & Pooley, Chancery Chambers, Victoria, B. C., solicitors to the vendor.

The Auctioneer, STEWART WILLIAMS

IMPORTANT SALE OF CORDWOOD EQUIPMENT

Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed by Ian Mair, Esq., will sell by Public Auction, on his

farm on the

BURNSIDE ROAD

on

Tuesday, March 29

at 11 o'clock

The Whole of His Up-to-Date

Machinery, Wagons,

Tools, Etc.

for getting out Cordwood, also all his Household Furniture, etc., including 3 h. p. Portable Saw, very strong Cordwood Wagon, Blacksmith's Outfit, Spring Wagon, Light Express, Two Wheeled Cart, Phaeton, 2 tons of Oat Hay, Chaff Cutter, several sets of Double and Single Harness, Saddles, a quantity of Tools, Tarpaulins, Dump Cart and Harness, Cultivators, Seeders, 50 Cords of Wood, Grindstones, Pumps, Harrows, Lawn Mowers, Truck, Garden Frame, Separator, Corn, Wind Machine, Wagon, 1 1/2 h. p. "Stuart" Water-cooled Gasoline Engine, English Lathe 6-inch swing screw cutting with soft center and independent chuck, Vice, Drilling Machine, Cross Cut Saws, 3-100-candlepower Gasoline Lamps, Steeldrums, good Kitchen Stove and Boiler, Kitchen Treasure Table, Chairs, Cooking Utensils, Dinner Set, Trays, Scales, Scales, some Indul Sheraton Bookcase, Bed Lounge, 2 Oak Stools, Deck Chair, 3 Oak Chairs, Bamboo Wharfedale, Oak Desk, Card Table, very fine American Organ in perfect order, Roller Top Desk and Office Chair, Wicker Chairs, Arm Chairs, Bookshelf, Oak Music Cabinet, Fire Screen, Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, Bedsteads, and Mattresses, Toilet Ware, 2 Hall Chairs, Cupboards, Sewing Machine, a Quantity of Lumber and Shingles, 2 very fast Trotting Ponies about 14 hands, Heavy Team about 3,600, Harness and Wagon, Buckskin Horse 6 years old, Driving Pony, Spring Cart and Harness, Grade Jersey Cow, 2 good Milch Cows, about 20 Chickens, Pail Calf and other goods too numerous to mention. Luncheon will be served on the grounds.

Take the train to Stuart's Crossing on the E. & N. Ry.

The Auctioneer, STEWART WILLIAMS

Important Sale of Horses, Hacks, Buggies, Etc.

Stewart Williams and Co.

Duly instructed by the Arbitrator R. S. Day, Esq., will sell by Public Auction, at the Premises occupied by

The Island Transfer

Company, Fort St.

on

Wednesday, March 30

at 2 o'clock

All the Horses, Hacks, Buggies and Cordwood Equipment, including two Heavy Teams, the well-known Stallion "Falconstone," 13 Driving and Saddle horses, 3 Hacks, 5 Buggies, Sulley, Wood Wagon, 2 Express Wagons, 2 Carts, Sleigh, 2 Express Wagons, 3 Gravel Wagons, 6 Sets of Single Harness, 6 Sets of Double Harness, Clipping Machine, Fire Proof Safe by Taylor, Office Furniture, Blankets, Rugs, Stable Implements, etc.

On view Tuesday, March 29th.

For further particulars apply to

The Auctioneer, STEWART WILLIAMS

Maynard & Son

Auctioneers

Instructed, we will sell without reserve on

Tuesday Next, 2 p.m.

At the Residence, corner Rock Bay Avenue and John Street,

DESIRABLE AND WELL-KEPT

Furniture and Effects

Including: Bedrooms—Almost new dresser and stand, bureau, washstand, 3/4 and full-size iron bedsteads, springs and mattresses, carpet squares, toilet sets, blankets, sheets, bedspreads, feather pillows, 4 pairs lace curtains, blinds, chairs, tables,

Dining-room: Drop-leaf table, couch stuffed with horse hair, rockers, chairs, lace curtains, china and glass-ware, carpet, etc.

Kitchen: 4-hole cook stove, kitchen table and chairs, cooking utensils, linoleum, matting, tubs, etc. On view Tuesday morning.

MAYNARD & SON Auctioneers

The Toronto City Board of Control

The history of the rise and progress of municipal government may be traced back to a period so remote that it is finally lost in the obscurity of antiquity. The word "municipal" is no doubt derived from the Roman "municipium;" but civic organization will probably be found in a more or less crude state long prior to the time when Romulus and Remus were suckled by a she wolf.

Municipal government, so far as it is the subject of authentic history, has been established and developed largely in Europe and America. The motives underlying its creation have varied in different countries. In Spain, for example, it was granted by the kings as a means of defence, they not having the wherewithal themselves to defend the kingdom. In most places, on the other hand, it arose out of local necessities and for local convenience. One writer states (Encyclopaedia Britannica "municipality"), "the municipalities of Europe have a separate history of their own, and it is difficult to find any general law in determining their method of development."

We find them under various names, boroughs, guilds, bourgeoisies, communes, communa, civic franchises and civic charters, and in our land, counties, townships, cities, towns and villages.

It may be interesting to note here that a municipality has no vested or inherent rights such as pertain to a federal government. It is purely a creature for local objects and its scope is limited strictly to what it given it expressly or implied by law or charter. Beyond these limits its acts are ultra vires.

In our Dominion it can perhaps be fairly stated that there are three great elements underlying our civic government, viz., first, the legislative; second, the administrative; and third, the executive. I am aware that the two latter terms are often used as having the same meaning, but we here distinguish between them by attributing the word "executive" to the head of the various departments employed and paid to carry out the actual works of the corporation, constructive and otherwise. By the administrative is meant the body which works out the mass of detail that always intervenes between the acts of the legislative and their actual fulfillment by the executive.

As an illustration of the distinction between the legislative and the administrative let me quote the immortal Swift, who said: "It may pass for a maxim of state that the administrative cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legislative in too many." I would impress this maxim, because it will be referred to a little later as one of the chief features present in determining to create the Board of Control in Toronto.

It might be convenient here to refer to the agitation which for some years has prevailed more or less both in Canada and the United States in favor of civic government by Commission. The inherent weakness of civic government by Commission, as we understand it, is that while it provides for administration, it entirely ignores the legislative, which is one of the essential elements of any good government.

The Board of Control

With these general observations, let us proceed now to discuss the precise subject with which this paper is intended to deal, and for the sake of clearness I will take the liberty of subdividing it, as follows:

1st. The origin of the Board of Control in Toronto.

2nd. Its functions.

3rd. Its operation and success.

So far as I can learn the board of control as an integral part of the civic institution originated in Toronto. It cannot well be said that any one thing or condition caused it to be founded. In all probability, perhaps without having read of being consulted of it, the principle of Swift's maxim above referred to, that there cannot be too few in the administration or too many for legislation asserted itself strongly enough to demand a change. Prior to 1896, when the Board of Control was launched in to being, the legislative side of our city council was strong and the administrative weak. Everyone connected with the work of the corporation realized that there was too many administrators altogether. For each department, such as the Works, Fire, Parks, Property, Island, etc., there was a standing committee, besides which there was an Executive Committee which had charge of all the finances of the city. The administration, therefore, was in the hands of, perhaps, more than half a dozen committees, some of them quite large, consisting of a dozen or more members. All the standing committees reported to the council through the Executive Committee to vary, alter or amend any of the standing committees' reports was so limited as to practically amount to nothing.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee consisted of the two senior members for each of the six wards; consequently there were twelve men upon it, many of them also, practically by virtue of their seniority, chairmen of the other committees. This committee had charge of the advertising for and the opening of tenders, and, subject to the approval of council, the awarding of contracts, and it was openly alleged on several occasions that information as to tenders leaked out before the time for opening them had arrived, and this gave rise to a great deal of friction and adverse criticism. In addition to the large number of persons in whom the administration was vested was the fact that the meetings were infrequent. Except the Executive committee met once in two weeks and the Executive very little oftener, with the result that business of the greatest importance was kept standing over for a considerable time and there was a lack of close touch between the legislative, administrative and executive branches of the corporation government. Considerable public discussion took place as to the remedy to be applied to bring about satisfactory administration. Many were in favor of government by Commission. It was on all sides felt that a change of some kind was needed, and the important point to determine was what form the change should take in order

to best serve the interests of the city. The idea of a Commission was rather attractive and had many supporters. Probably it failed to become the real factor in the situation owing to the desire of the people to have a considerable legislative body in close touch with the electorate and readily responsible to them from year to year. Another solution was looked for, and legislation was by the Ontario Legislature placed upon the statute book about the year 1894 providing for a small board of administration, which seemed likely to meet the necessities of the case. At this time there being six wards in Toronto, four aldermen were elected from each ward, and the Mayor elected from the city at large each year. The council, therefore, consisted of 25 members. The provincial legislation which was passed authorized the council to drop the Executive Committee and elect out of its own members a small committee to be called a Board of Administration consisting of three aldermen and the Mayor. Ample administrative powers were given to this committee and its appointment and operations were regarded with a great deal of public interest. In the following year authority was given by legislation to change the name of the committee from the Board of Administration to the Board of Control. Each of the three members received a salary of \$700. The Mayor's salary at that time was \$4,000 per year. Changes were from time to time found necessary. For instance, the Mayor had two votes and each of the other members had one vote, and therefore the Mayor and one member practically controlled a majority. This was changed by adding another member and taking away one of the Mayor's votes, thus making the board to consist of the Mayor and four members. After some years' experience and finding that the appointment of the Board by the Council each year gave rise to a great deal of wire-pulling and not a little friction, it was decided to try the experiment of a Board elected by the people, and the Provincial legislation was amended providing that the people in each ward should elect only three aldermen and the city as a whole should elect four controllers and the Mayor, and that all should sit together in council, the Mayor presiding. The salary of controllers was increased to \$1,000, and subsequently authority was given to make it \$2,500, which was done, and the Mayor now receives \$5,000 per annum, and is by law chairman of the Board. At first the law required that no one could qualify as a controller who had not served the city as an alderman for at least two years. This clause was, however, repealed a few years ago, though up to date only one has been elected who had not previously been an alderman, and even in that case the candidate was able to claim twelve years' municipal experience in connection with one of the newspapers. It is generally felt that experience in the City Council is very important for one who desires to be a controller. Out of this process of evolution came the Board of Control of Toronto as now constituted. No doubt the evolution will continue until each of the controllers receives an adequate salary and gives his whole time and attention to the business, and we will then have all the advantages of government by Commission without destroying in any way the legislative authority of the City Council.

The Administrative Link

From the above it will be seen that the Board of Control is the administrative link between the city council and the officers of the corporation who carry out the various works. In short, as above stated, all the work of the city is originated by or sent on through the Board of Control to council. One might think at first sight that the various duties of the Board are so numerous and important that they would appear to strip the council of its chief functions, and leave it as a mere figurehead to record the will of the Board of Control. This, however, has not proved to be the case. There has been little or no jealousy between the council and the Board. The council has always recognized the fact that the Board in exercising its functions has and must continually have regard to the dignity and importance of the Board of Aldermen, and it must also be borne in mind that except in small matters, no act of the Board of Control is final and complete, no monies recommended by them to be paid can be paid, no contracts recommended by them to be let are actually let until the action of the Board is ratified by the city council. As a general rule only a majority is needed for the purpose of ratification, but, as the Board is in money matters the amount cannot be increased by the council without a two-thirds majority. Having regard to the above functions and also on a variety of others which do not come specifically under any general head, it will readily be seen that the general scope of the work of the Board of Control is so extensive that it is the working out of the policy of the council and digesting the multitude of details which are necessary before the legislation of the council can be placed in the hands of the officers of the city ready for execution. As an illustration of how the functions are worked out, take for example the case of a pavement. The City Engineer reports that a pavement is necessary on a certain street. This comes before the Committee on Works who recommend it and pass it on to the Board of Control, who confirm the recommendation and send it on to the city council who add their confirmation. The matter is then referred back to the Board of Control, which advertises for and receives tenders. These tenders are opened by the Board in one of its public meetings and they decide which of the tenderers should receive the contract, and forward their recommendation to the city council, which, as a general rule, is confirmed. The matter then comes back to the Board of Control again and under their supervision the contract is prepared, executed by the contractors, by the vice-chairman of the Board of Control, and by the Mayor before the transaction is complete. It will thus be seen that every branch of the civic government has its due share, and only its due share, of the work and responsibility in carrying out a transaction as above described, and it will be noticed that the chief responsibility and the working out of all the details devolves upon the Board of Control. The above transaction may be taken as typical of the manner in which the respective jurisdictions of the city council and the Board of Control are adapted to each other and harmonize in the proper carrying out of the city's business.

2. The operation and success of the Board of Control have, we may fairly say, been phenomenal, and I believe we can safely assert that the Board has been a more popular civic institution in Toronto. Its creation and the manner in which it has fulfilled the expectations in regard to it, have left nothing to be desired. No doubt the process of evolution will continue and indeed already we can see indications of changes which might be made in the way of improvement, but up to the present time the Board has been a decided success. Having been on it but two years myself and what I describe having been largely the work of my predecessors, I trust that I will not be considered egotistical in giving it the credit to which it is thought to be entitled.

Many Meetings

The meetings of the Board are innumerable. It is quite within the mark to say that there is at least one meeting of the Board for every working day in the year. During the several months when the estimates are being considered there are often three meetings in a day, and special meetings are a very common thing throughout the whole year. The usual and ordinary public meetings of the Board are held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week, between 11 and 1 o'clock, and usually take up the whole of the time. These meetings have become very popular, because any man in the city, however humble he may be, has, and any deputation of citizens have the right to come without notice or any preliminaries and state any civic grievance before the Board, whether it relates to a sidewalk or a drain, or indeed to any business, and the head of the department having the matter in charge is sent for and it is thrashed out and the complaint dealt with at once.

The Board is in close touch every day with the heads of the various departments, each of whom can be brought to the meeting on a moment's notice to discuss anything that comes to his department. One of the advantages of the Board is that its business is transacted, while having every regard to the legal and necessary form, without any more formality than business between man and man, and the result is that the people appreciate very much the courtesy, the readiness, the promptness with which their matters are handled, and the satisfactory way, from a business point of view, in which they find everything done by the Board.

Meetings Are Public

Probably one of the most essential elements of successful government in this democratic age is publicity. The ordinary meetings of the Board of Control are public, and what they do in the morning is known by the whole city, through the evening newspapers in the evening, and in that manner from day to day, the people generally are kept in close touch with the operations of civic government to an extent which one, without knowing it, would hardly believe to be possible. While the ordinary and general meetings of the Board are public, it reserves to itself the right to hold private sittings, which is done as a rule when consulting with the Law Department, when negotiations are being carried on that it would not be wise in the public interest to divulge until they terminate in some way, and in the consideration of the estimates, and the discussion of the details thereof with the heads of departments and officials. In these and other matters the Board has found it in the city's interests to have occasional private meetings. This right has never been challenged except by some

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The Finest Flavoured Tea

"SALADA" is hill-grown tea—grown on plantations high up on the hills in the Island of Ceylon. The leaf is small and tender with a rich, full flavour.

"SALADA"

—is always of unvarying good quality. Will you be content with common tea when you can get "SALADA"? — Black, Mixed and Natural Green, 40c, 50c, 60c and 70c per lb. —

A. CHATTON'S

New Clothing and

Furnishing Store

DON'T FORGET

To See Our Splendid Stock of

Easter Goods

Newest Spring Shirts, Hats, Etc.

Suits at Prices Unbeatable.

623 Johnson Street

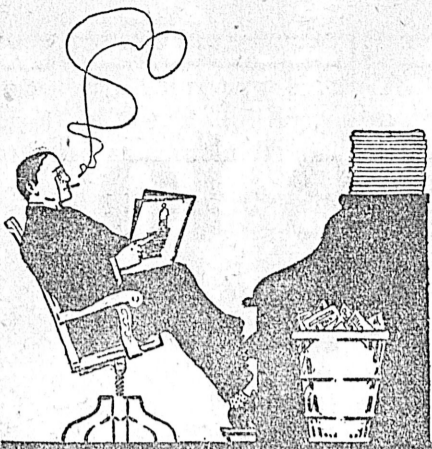
Next to Indian Trader

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869.

Capital Paid Up \$5,000,000.00

Reserve \$5,700,000



The Business Aspect of Tuckett Cigarette Supremacy

All manufacturers whose ambitions lie in the direction of permanent success, are continually striving, either to build or to maintain reputation.

Apply this thought to



and you'll readily understand why they must be of first quality.

With the name "Tuckett" firmly established in the minds of all Canadians as a guarantee of cigar and tobacco goodness, the Tuckett reputation is much too important an asset to permit of any slightest chance being taken.

Hence the rigid insistence on high quality in the production of Tuckett's cigarettes.

TUCKETT'S "CLUB" CIGARETTES—made from an exquisite blend of Virginia leaf. 15c. a package of 10.
TUCKETT'S "T & D" CIGARETTES—for the man who likes a full-flavored Virginia. 10c. a package of 10.
TUCKETT'S "SPECIALS"—made from a mild Turkish leaf, rich in flavor and aroma. 15c. a package of 10.

WESTS CAPTURED SENIOR HONORS

Lads From Across Harbor Defeated First Vancouver Basketball Five and Lost to Juniors—Teams Decisive

Taking the senior basketball title, and losing the junior, the Victoria West quintettes last night met the challengers—the Vancouver Athletic association fives—in inter-city championships. The preliminary match—the junior meeting—was taken back to Vancouver by a decisive score of 29-13, while the senior game was ta-

able to their excellent passing and combination play.

Next came a decided change in tactics of the local quintette and soon the respective scores began to grow. Vancouver was credited with 12 points, while the Wests enjoyed the tally of 13. Proctor, of Vancouver, was the outstanding star of the game, for his shooting was excellent, never failing, where a good opportunity offered, to make his shot.

Vancouver was well represented, a large number of the younger sportsmen making the Easter trip to this city. They didn't leave their yells behind, either, for where the game was slow, there was always work to be done by the "yell-master" and things were kept on the go all through, whether losing or winning. Victoria's yells and "yell-masters" must have been lurking elsewhere last night.

The individual scoring was as follows: Vancouver—Benson, 5 points; Proctor, 8; Buck, 10; Hunter, 2; and Pascoe, 4. The Wests—Todd, 6; J. Kennedy, 4; and Kennedy, 3. The other two West players were Robertson and Corlie.

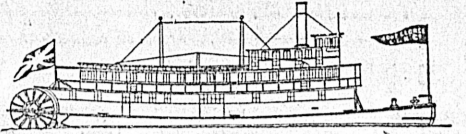
toria Theatre next week include several very interesting and amusing films, among them being "The Georgia Possum Hunt," "Skippers' Yarns," "A New Divorce Cure," "His Vacation," "Magic Cartoons," "In Hot Pursuit," "The Ranch King's Daughter," "An Afternoon Off," "The Day After," "Choosing a Husband," "Any Port in a Storm," "Too Much Advice" and a number of others. The illustrated songs are entitled "Simple Life" and "When I Fell in Love." In connection with the regular show a guessing contest is being conducted every evening in which the winner receives a prize of five dollars. The contest is to guess the number of beans contained in a jar that is on view in the lobby of the theatre, while on Saturday afternoon, a handsome doll will be given away to the child making the nearest guess. The pictures will be shown on Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday evenings, with a matinee on Saturday afternoon, to which children will be admitted for half price.

Mark Hambourg

Under the auspices of the Victoria Musical Society in the Victoria theatre

Fort George Lumber & Navigation Company Operating Three Steamers on the Upper Fraser, Nechaco and Stewart Rivers.

From Soda Creek to Tete Jaune Cache, on the Fraser River and from Fort George to Fraser and Stewart Lakes on the Nechaco and Stewart rivers. This is the only company operating a complete through service from Soda Creek to all points on above mentioned rivers and lakes.



STEAMER "FORT GEORGE."

TRANSPORTATION SEASON OPENS ON MAY 1st.

The company's boats will be run in connection with an automobile service from Ashcroft to Soda Creek, thus providing an up-to-date and pleasant method of travel.

Advance charges will be paid on all freight shipped to the company's care at Soda Creek, B. C., and at the same time will be cared for and carried forward on first outgoing steamers.

A branch office of the company will be opened at Ashcroft about April 1st, where intending settlers and travelers can obtain the fullest and most reliable information regarding all points in the interior of British Columbia.

The company is prepared to furnish all kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber at their mill at Fort George, or will deliver orders to any points on above mentioned rivers and lakes.

For full information as to Freight, Transportation and Lumber Rates, apply at the company's office, 614 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B. C., or at the company's office, Fort George, B. C.

New Grand Theatre

That splendid comedy "Uncle Charles of Charleston," written by Miss Kate McLaurin, will be presented this week at the Grand theatre by Mr. and Mrs. James McCann and company, who have won loud praise for their splendid efforts in this comedy all through the west as well as in the east. It is a story of the "Raffles" type, with a burglar who mixes thieving with sentiment; who gives good advice, while he despoils his victims; and who averts a double domestic tragedy by a piece of diplomatic acting that is delightful. To tell the remainder of the plot would be to mar the pleasure of those who will go to see it, but Mr. and Mrs. McCann promise to give the best comedy of the vaudeville season.

Artistic creator is Guise, who will be billed here this week. As an impersonator he is a gay deceiver, and one of vaudeville's artistic creations.

A decided novelty will be offered by Frank Whitman, the dancing violinist, who sings, dances and plays the violin all at the same time. He will have clog dancing and imitations on the violin. He also has the novelty of playing the violin without the bow, using a whisky flask instead. In this part of his performance he will imitate an intoxicated person.

Two renowned minstrel men, Fox and Ward, will be here tomorrow. The act is the best that forty years in minstrel work can produce, and that promises something right up to the top mark. The act closes with an "essence" dance and stereoscopic views of scenes in the Sunny South. The regular pictures and song will be shown.

Robert Edson

Dishonest divorce laws and legislative corruption are attacked with vivid dramatic force in "A Man's a Man," a new American play, by Anna Steese Richardson and Henry Leslie Fridenberg, in which Robert Edson comes for the first time to this city to the Victoria Theatre on Thursday, March 31, and which has been announced elsewhere to be the most popular vehicle this popular young actor has yet secured for the display of his undoubted talents. The scenes of "A Man's a Man," the action of which takes place in the present day, are laid in New York City and in the capital of a western state, which has attracted attention and censure to it.

viser, but in reality to lobby a dishonest divorce law through the legislature. Townsend Hewitt, a wealthy young New Yorker of good birth and established social position, who has practiced law mainly as a hobby, Hewitt, intoxicated by the power Crane's wealth places in his hands, becomes so engrossed in his work in Montana as to completely lose sight of his own obligations and duties to his own wife, who rebels at being isolated from him. Mrs. Hewitt, because of the fact that her husband's efforts in Crane's behalf, leaves him no time to devote to her, returns to New York with the conviction that her husband's love for her has died. Unconsciously Hewitt neglects her by his failure to correspond regularly, he being completely wrapped up in furtherance of the plan to put through the legislature a law making "incompatibility of temper" a ground for divorce in order that the ungrateful Crane may legally abandon the wife who in his earlier days had resorted to cooking for miners and washing their clothes to provide her husband with funds to grubstake him in his search for wealth.

BUY FRUIT ACREAGE IN ALBERNI VALLEY

James Drummond and Associates Pay \$50,000 for 3,500 Acres—Subdivision for Settlement Purposes

With a view of developing the lands in the neighborhood of Alberni, lands which have been officially reported upon as ideal for fruit-growing purposes, James Drummond, local manager of the Victoria Fruit Exchange, and associates, have purchased 3,500 acres in the neighborhood of the west coast port and will subdivide the property into ten and twenty acre plots for settlement purposes. The property was secured from the E. & N. Railway company, the purchase price being \$50,000.



People of Taste

and refinement in dress understand the perfection of our methods in cleaning and pressing work. It's uniform always and garments leaving our hands are perfect in appearance, while our charges are small. Yes, we call for and deliver whenever you say.

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS
844 Fort St. Phone 717.

The Logical Cure for Sick Headache.

It is a mistake to endure a headache as a necessary affliction. It is equally a mistake to doctor it as simply a headache, for though you may relieve, you cannot cure it that way.

Only in rare cases is a headache caused by anything wrong with the head itself. The trouble lies in some impurity of the blood that irritates the delicate network of nerves and causes the ache. That is why every pulsation pouring in more blood, is so plainly felt.

Lessening the flow of blood to the head by means of a tight compress, an ice-bag, or some drug that acts on the heart and reduces the pulsations, sometimes gives temporary relief. But these measures have absolutely no effect on the blood impurity which was the cause of the whole trouble.

In practically every case this blood impurity would be removed from the system by the bowels, kidneys, skin or lungs, if these were all working right. It is the inactivity of one or more of them that allows the poisons to accumulate in the blood, and the headache is simply a symptom or warning that things are not right.

The way to put them right—to cure the root of the whole matter—is to take Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They act directly on the bowels, regulating them—on the kidneys, strengthening and stimulating them—on the skin, opening up the pores—and on the lungs, clearing the delicate membrane of any mucus which may have collected.

When these four great eliminating organs get working properly again all impurities are quickly taken out of the blood, and the unpleasant symptoms, of which the headache is one, disappear—not simply relieved, but cured.

You can take Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills with confidence, for they have a record of over half a century of remarkable cures.

Rev. A. L. Bowers, of Bristol, Tenn., tells how they cured him:

"I want you to know how much good your Indian Root Pills have done for me. I was troubled with terrible headaches and biliousness. I tried several doctors but they did me no good, and for fourteen years I suffered. The use of your pills has made a cure in my case."

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS
Cure Headaches
For Sale Everywhere at 25c. per Box. 25



MAY ROBSON

Victoria Theatre, Monday, April 4th

AMUSEMENTS

May Robson

Here is what the New York Herald of November 13th had to say about May Robson, who comes to the Victoria Theatre on Monday, April 4th: "Standing like an oasis in a desert of dreary and weary plays, 'The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary,' with May Robson in the title role, will be held by many as the best comedy seen here this year. This statement, while it may seem extravagant, is entertained by the audience which greeted the opening performance. To miss this play is to miss one of those rare and delightful treats which come but seldom in a theatrical season."

"Devoid of all problems, suggestion or coarseness, the play is one of sweet simplicity. It is refreshing from the rise to the fall of the curtain. There is truly a laugh in every line and a smile in every action."

"The play is from the pen of that talented magazine writer, Anne Warner, and that woman has given to the stage a creation which has proven a panacea for the blues, and affords a most delightful evening."

Lambardi Opera Company

The Lambardi Opera Company concluded its engagement last evening by rendering Lucia de Lammermoor with the following cast:

"Henry Ashton of Lammermoor," Pietro Bugamelli; "Lucy," Mme. Cecilia Tamazzi Zavascki; "Edgar of Ravenswood," Giovanni Nadali; "Norman," P. Elena; "Raymond," Alceste Mori; "Alice," A. Giana; "Lord Arthur Bucklaw," A. Neri.

The opera was admirably sung and the fine orchestra was at its best. Mme. Zavascki is a "Lucia" of great merit. Her voice has a brightness, flexibility, range and purity that are delightful, and she sings with much dramatic power. There has never been a better "Lucia" on the stage of the Victoria Theatre. The whole cast sang excellently. The sextette was rendered with vigor and a fullness of tone that aroused the audience to great enthusiasm. Encores and curtain calls were numerous, and well deserved.

At the matinee "Il Trovatore" was given to the great satisfaction of all present.

Animated Pictures

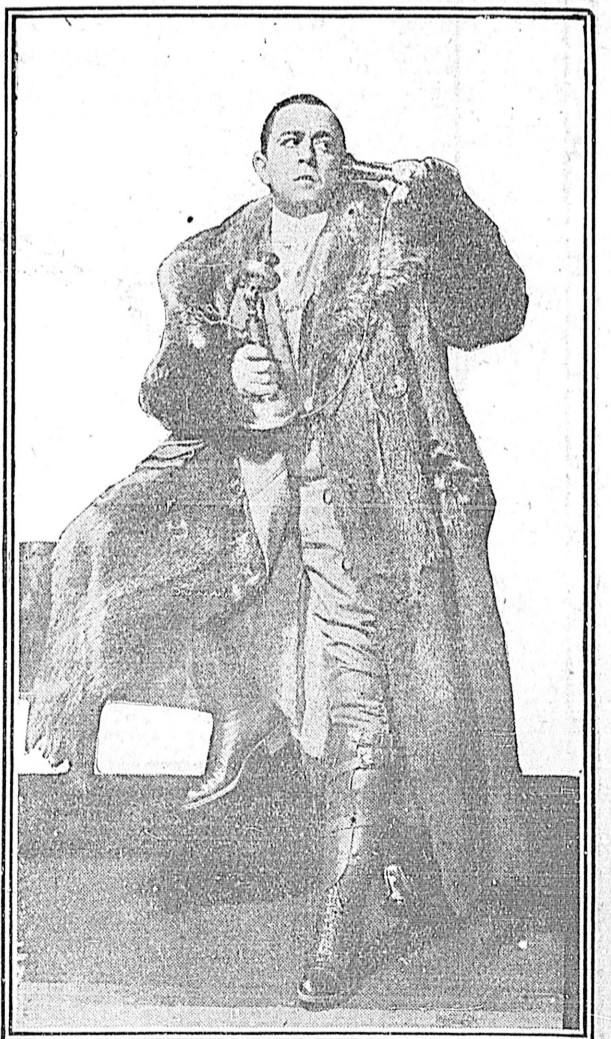
The films that have been secured for the animated pictures at the Vic-

on the evening of March 30th, Mark Hambourg will give a recital.

"Not every fine pianist has a personal following, but among those who lack that desirable appendage, Mark Hambourg certainly has no place. Wherever he plays in London a large and most friendly audience is certain, and he may look with equal assurance for applause, encores single and double, and even laurel wreaths. It should be added, unquestionably, that the unanimous verdict of such an audience as filled Queen's hall on Saturday afternoon is not to be passed over lightly. Beginning with the Italian Concerto of Bach, Mr. Hambourg passed on to Beethoven's Sonata in C sharp minor. For his performance of the last named, Mr. Hambourg was rewarded with six calls, not the forced calls of a clique, but the demand of perhaps, 2,000 people, speaking with one voice. Subsequently Mr. Hambourg played, and that very well, three of Schumann's most popular pieces, following on with the inevitable Chopin group and other things. How much applause, how many recalls, and how many encores cannot be told. Enough that Mr. Hambourg, on leaving the platform for the last time, must have done so with a very justifiable feeling of artistic pride."—Daily Telegraph.

PANTAGES THEATRE

Next week is the last of the Hunt Musical Comedy Company and the bill to be presented will be an exceptionally strong one, being something entirely new in the musical comedy line entitled "The Devil Up-to-Date," one of the biggest successes of the ensuing season. Great preparations have been made to make the new bill a record-breaker, with the most elaborate scenic effects reproducing the depths of the infernal regions, the home of his satanic majesty and his satellites. The comedy offers especial opportunity for the comedians, while the costuming and music is the same as used in the original production. The outline of the plot is as follows: Tom Walker, a colored individual, is relegated to the infernal regions and usurps Boelzebub's throne, installing wireless telegraphy and other numerous up-to-date innovations. Walker has been ill-used on earth and proceeds to administer punishment to all those who have ill-treated him, in a very amusing manner. Taken altogether "The Devil Up-to-Date" is the most attractive bill in the Hunt Company's repertoire, and will undoubtedly play to capacity houses during the last week of their engagement.



ROBERT EDESON

In His Latest Success, "A Man's a Man"

self by reason of the elasticity of its divorce laws. At the opening of the play, John Crane, who has become fabulously rich through the discovery of a new mine, becomes a candidate for United States Senator, and busies himself in the effort to find a way to secure a divorce from his wife, who, although deeply in love with him, is considered by the mining millionaire to be an obstacle to the success of his company's repertoire, and will undoubtedly play to capacity houses during the last week of their engagement.

An option has also been secured upon another block of adjoining land of about the like dimensions. A syndicate will be formed and the lands disposed of for strictly settlement purposes.

Edwards Arrested.

WINNIPEG, March 26.—Robert C. Edwards, proprietor of the Eye-Opener, was arrested on Thursday night on a charge of publishing obscene literature, and as later released upon bail of \$1,000.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" that is
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

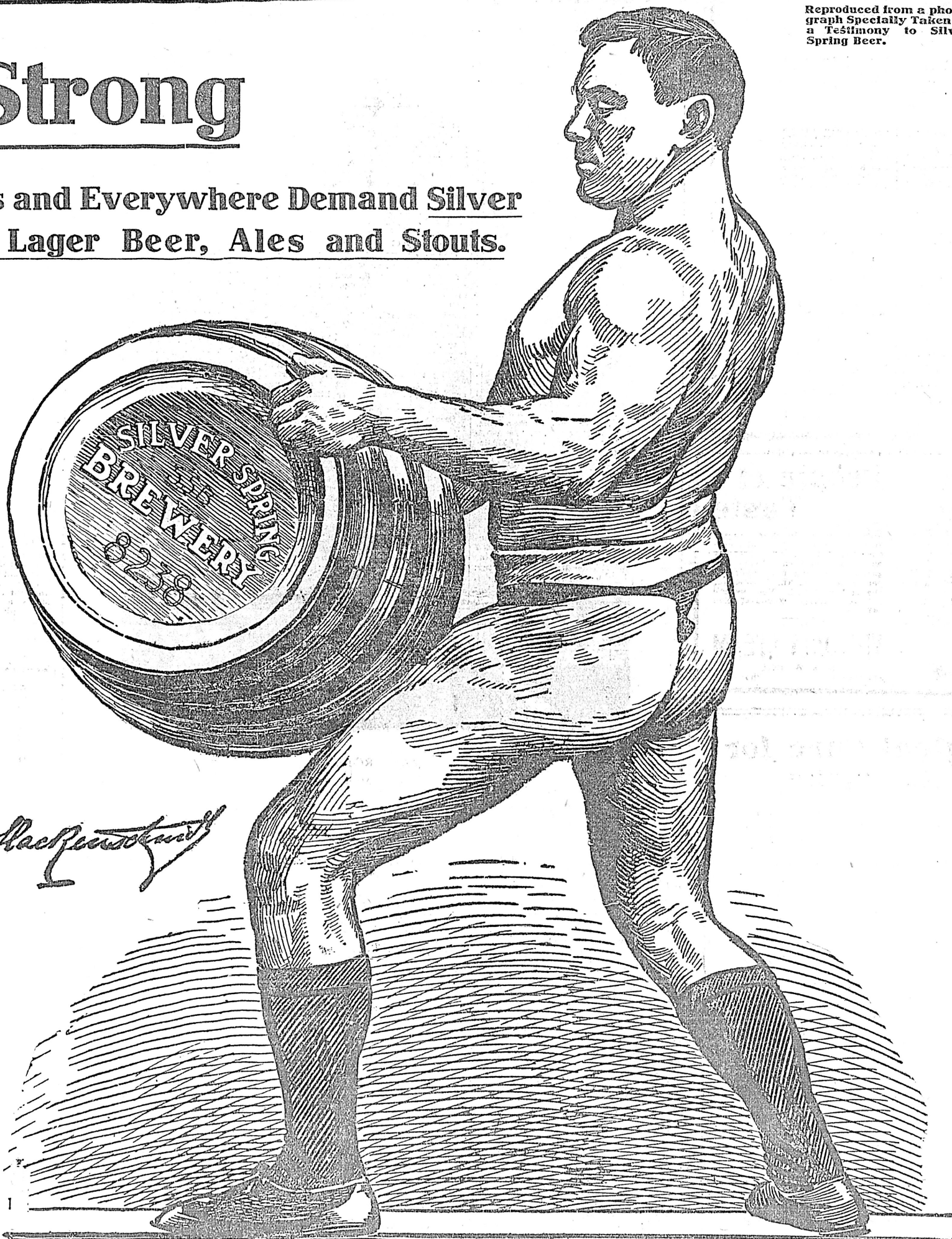
E. W. Grover
on box. 25c

A Strong Man's Tribute to Silver Spring Beer

Be Strong

Always and Everywhere Demand Silver Spring Lager Beer, Ales and Stouts.

Reproduced from a photograph Specially Taken as a Testimony to Silver Spring Beer.



GET THE
HABIT
USE IT
ALWAYS

SILVER SPRING BREWERY

Women Who Suffer

from woman's ailments are invited to write to the names and addresses here given, for positive proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound does cure female ills.

Tumor Removed.
Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Alvina Sperling, 11 Langdon Street.
Lindley, Ind.—Mrs. May Fry.
Kinsley, Kans.—Mrs. Stella Gifford Beaman.
Scott, N.Y.—Mrs. S. J. Barber.
Cornwallville, N.Y.—Mrs. Wm. Boughton.
Cincinnati, O.—Mrs. W.K. Housh, 7 Eastview.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Mrs. Emma Luse, 533 1st St., German.

Change of Life.
South Bond, Ind.—Mrs. Fred Certia, 1014 S. Lafayette Street.
Noah, Kentucky.—Mrs. Lizzie Holland.
Brookfield, Mo.—Mrs. Sarah Lousignot, 207 S. Market St.
Paterson, N.J.—Mrs. Wm. Somerville, 196 Hamburg Avenue.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Mrs. K. E. Garrett, 2407 North Garnet Street.
Kewaskum, Wis.—Mrs. Carl Dahlke.

Maternity Troubles.
Worcester, Mass.—Mrs. Dossyva Coté, 117 Lafayette Street.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Mrs. A. P. Anderson, 1207 S. Pratt Street.
Big Run, Pa.—Mrs. W. E. Pooler.
Atwater Station, O.—Mrs. Anton Muehlhaupt.
Cincinnati, Ohio.—Mrs. E. H. Maddocks, 2135 Gilbert Avenue.
Mogadore, Ohio.—Mrs. Leo Manges, Box 131.
Dewittville, N.Y.—Mrs. A. A. Giles.
Jelmstown, N.Y.—Mrs. Homer N. Seaman, 103 E. Main Street.
Burtonview, Ill.—Mrs. Peter Langenbahn.

Avoid Operations.
Hamstead, Ind.—Mrs. Jos. H. Dandy.
Adrian, Ga.—Mrs. L. V. Henry, Route No. 3.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Mrs. Bessie V. Piper, 29 South Addison Street.
Louisville, Ky.—Mrs. Sam Lee, 5233 Fourth St.
South West Harbor, Maine.—Mrs. Lillian Robbins, Mt. Desert Light Station.
Detroit, Mich.—Mrs. Frieda Roseman, 544 Moldrum Avenue, German.

Organic Displacements.
Mozier, Ill.—Mrs. Mary Ball.
Ligonier, Ind.—Mrs. Eliza Wood, R.F.D. No. 4.
Moline, Iowa.—Mrs. Clara Worman, R.F.D. No. 1.
Bardonia, N.Y.—Mrs. Joseph Hall.
Lewiston, Maine.—Mrs. Henry Cloutier, 58 Oxford Street.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Mrs. John G. Moldan, 2115 Second Street, N.
Shamrock, Mo.—Mrs. Josie Ham, R.F.D. No. 1.
Box 22.
Marion, N.J.—Mrs. Geo. Jordy, Route No. 3, Box 40.
Chester, Ark.—Mrs. Ella Wood.
Oella, Ga.—Mrs. T. A. Cribb.
Fondleton, Ind.—Mrs. May Marshall, R.R. 44.
Cambridge, Neb.—Mrs. Nellie Moslander.

These women are only a few of thousands of living witnesses of the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to cure female diseases. Not one of these women ever received compensation in any form for the use of their names in this advertisement—but are willing that we should refer to them because of the good they may do other suffering women to prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a reliable and honest medicine, and that the statements made in our advertisements regarding its merit are the truth and nothing but the truth.

Advertise in the Colonist

AT CITY CHURCHES

ANGLICAN

Christ Church Cathedral.

Easter Day—Morning: Organ, "Sing Unto God." Handel; pro. hymn, 157; psalms, for the day as set; to deum, Kottachmar in F; solos, Mr. Allen and Master George Paulin; jubilate, Hy Smart; anthem, "Come Let Us Join;" Vine Hall; Kyrie and Gloria, Hy Smart; hymns, 166, 397; communion interludes; Smart and Merz. Evening: 7 p. m. Organ, offertory, Baiter; processional hymn, 164; psalms, for the day as set; magnificent, Hy Smart; nunc dimittis, Attwood; anthem, "Christ Our Passover;" Schilling; solos, Miss Archbutt and Mr. A. T. Goward; hymns, 592, 168; amen, Dr. Stainer; recessional hymn, 157; organ, Postlude (Baptiste Calkin).

St. John's Church.

For Easter: Matins—Prelude, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth." Handel; psalms for Easter morning, Cathedral psalter; to deum, "Tours in F; benedictus, Garrett; anthem, "Who Shall Roll Away the Stone." Torrance; Kyrie, Tours in F; Gloria, Burnett; hymn, 110 and 221; organ, Postlude. Evening—Organ, Prelude; pro. hymn, 134; psalms for Easter evening, Cathedral psalter; magnificent, Stainer in A; nunc dimittis, Stainer in A; anthem, "Who Shall Roll Away the Stone." Torrance; hymns, 136, 499; amen, Burnett; vesper, Burnett; organ, Postlude, "Hallelujah Chorus." Handel. The Rev. Percival Jones, the rector, will preach in the morning and the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard in the evening.

St. Barnabas.

Corner of Cook street and Caledonia avenue. There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 7 and 8 a. m.; matins at 10:30 a. m.; choral eucharist and sermon at 11:15 a. m.; children's service at 2:30 p. m.; choral evensong at 7 p. m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for the day.

All seats are free and unappropriated. The musical arrangements are as follows: Morning—Organ, "Marche Particulaire." Gounod; processional hymn, 134; communion service, Maunder in C; offertory anthem, "The King of Love." Rev. E. V. Hall; soprano solo, choir boys in unison; hymns, 131, 222, 323 and 135; nunc dimittis, St. John. Evening—Organ, "The Silver Trumpets." Viviani; proper psalms, Cathedral psalter; magnificent, nunc dimittis, Dr. Burnett in F; anthem, "The King of Love." Rev. E. V. Hall, soprano solo, choir boys in unison; vesper, "Jesu We Pray Thee." Armitage; organ, Hallelujah. Handel. Ante-communion with devotional reading at 9 a. m.; matins and address at 11 a. m. Three hours of devotion from 12 noon to 3 p. m.

St. James Church.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8 a. m.; matins and sermon at 11 a. m.; celebration of holy communion at 12; children's service at 3 p. m.; evensong and sermon at 7 p. m. The musical arrangements are as follows: Morning—Organ, Voluntary; opening hymn, 134; Easter anthem, Cathedral psalter; proper psalms, Ca-

thedral psalter; to deum, Dykes; benedictus, Langdon; anthem, "He is Risen," Caleb Simper; hymns, 135, 499; Kyrie, Ms.; sanctus, Bridgewater; com. hymn, 322; nunc dimittis, Felton; organ, Voluntary. Evening—Organ, Voluntary; opening hymn, 134; proper psalms, Cathedral psalter; magnificent and nunc dimittis, Beade; anthem, "He is Risen," Caleb Simper; hymns, 136, 140; vesper hymn, Calfire; organ, Voluntary.

St. Paul's—Episcopal.

Rev. W. Baugh Allen. Holy communion, 8 a. m.; matins, 10:30 a. m.; evensong, 7 p. m. Preacher for the day, the rector.

St. Mary's—Metochion.

Service at 2:30 p. m. conducted by Rev. W. Baugh Allen.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL

Church of Our Lord.

Corner of Humboldt and Blanchard streets; 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered at both morning and evening services. Sermons by Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone. Morning subject, "If Christ Be Not Risen, What?" Evening, "Doctrine and Conduct, or the Effect of Faith in the Resurrection." There will also be a service for children at 3 p. m. when Mr. A. T. Frampton will give an address. Thursday evening service with exposition at 8. Morning—Organ, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth." Handel; hymn, 211; psalms as set, Cathedral psalter; to deum, 19. Evening, Mercer; benedictus, V. Mercer; anthem, "Jesus Lives." Spinnery; Kyrie, V. Mercer; hymn, 209; introit, Holy, Holy, F. Collier; hymn, 206. Evening—Organ, "Kyrie." Mozart; hymn, 210; psalms as set, Cathedral psalter; magnificent, Barnby; nunc dimittis, Barnby; anthem, "Jesus Lives." Spinnery; hymns, 587, 214.

PRESBYTERIAN

First Presbyterian.

Corner of Blanchard and Pandora streets. Rev. Dr. Campbell, minister. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.; adult Bible class at 2:45 p. m. The pastor will preach in the forenoon an Easter sermon, subject, "Christ the First Fruits of the Resurrection." The Rev. J. W. Rochester, secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, will preach in the evening. Mr. Rochester is a clear, forceful preacher, and all interested in maintaining the Sabbath as a day of rest, "the poor man's dearest friend," are cordially invited to hear him.

St. Andrew's.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m. Bible class at 3 p. m. The pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., will be the preacher for the day. Strangers heartily welcome to all services. The following special programme of music will be rendered: Morning—Organ, "La Resurrezione." Handel; psalm, 8; anthem, "Awake Up My Glory." Barnby; hymn, 58; offertory, "The Dawn." Barteldt, violin, obligato, Mr. J. C. Corle; solo, "The Dawn of Redemption." Gray, Mr. W. Melville; hymn 61; anthem, "Thanks Be to God." Clare, soprano solo, Mrs. Reid; bass solo, Mr. Angus; hymn 59; organ, "The Silver Trumpets." Viviani. Evening—Organ, "Alleluia to the Pa-

ther." Beethoven, from "Mount of Olives"; psalm 65; anthem, "Lift Your Glad Voices." Percipie, contralto solo, Mrs. J. Longfield, bass solo, Mr. Melville; hymn 62; solo, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth." Handel, Mrs. Reid; offertory, "Evensong." Warner, with violin obligato, solo, "Hosanna." Granger, Mr. W. Nelson; hymn 60; anthem, "King of Kings." Simper, soprano solo, Mrs. Reid; organ, "The Hallelujah Chorus." Handel.

St. Columba Church.

Hulton street, off Oak Bay avenue. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Mr. McConnell of Westminster Hall, will preach morning and evening. In the morning a special sermon will be preached for young people. Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:45 p. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited. Morning—Psalm 87; hymn 58; anthem, "It is Jesus," with solo, Miss Paterson; hymn 64; duet, Miss Burns and Miss Gravin; hymn 60. Evening—Psalm 16; hymn 59; anthem, "The True Easter;" hymns, 61 and 67.

St. Paul's.

Corner of Henry and Marty streets, Victoria West. Dr. MacRae, pastor. Morning worship at 11 a. m.; evening at 7 p. m.; Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. of C. E. meet immediately after the evening service, to which all young people are cordially invited to attend. Ronald Meleod, of Westminster hall, Vancouver, will conduct both services.

METHODIST

Metropolitan.

Corner of Pandora and Pandora streets. Pastor, T. E. Helling, B. A. Parsonage, 916 Johnson street. Phone 765. Easter services; 10 a. m. class meetings; 11 a. m. public worship, address by Rev. W. M. Rochester, of Winnipeg; anthem, "Christ is Risen from the Dead," by Elzer; solo, "The Resurrection." Mr. H. Staley; 2:30 p. m. Metropolitan Sabbath school, open session, special music by the orchestra; 2:45 p. m. Spring Ridge Sabbath school; 7 p. m. organ recital by Mr. E. Parsons, assisted by Mr. W. E. Gregson, 1. March in D, Guilmant, 2. Andante Grazioso, Henry Smart, 3. violin solo, (a) A. Iroso, Rossi, (b) Ave Marie, Bach-Gounod. Mr. W. E. Gregson, 4. Reverie in A flat, Stainer; 7:30 p. m. Easter song service as follows: Doxology and invocation; hymn 174; anthem, "Christ Belong Raised," Elvey; solo, "Hosanna," Granger, Mr. J. H. Griffith; solo and quartette, "The Song the Angels Sing," James, Misses Sherritt, Cocker, Messrs. Wills and Shandley; anthem, "O That I Knew Where I Might Find Him." Bennett; hymn, 170; solo, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth." Handel, Mrs. Edward Parsons; duet, "Jesus, Thou Joy of Loving Hearts," Weigand, Messrs. Dunford and Blakeway; solo, "Resurrection Morn." Stearns, Miss Ella Cocker; anthem, "Blessed Be the God and Father." S. S. Wesley; hymn, 812.

Centennial.

Pastor, Rev. A. Henderson, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "The Vacated Sepulchre;" evening subject, "With What Body Shall We Arise?" The choir will supply bright Easter music. Everybody welcome. Bible classes and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.

James Bay.

Corner of Michigan and Menzies

BAPTIST

Emmanuel.

Corner Fernwood road and Gladstone avenue. Services will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. William Stevenson. Morning, 11 a. m., "The Apostles Who Went a Fishing at Easter." Evening, at 7:30, "Resurrection Life." Sunday school and Bible classes held until service in the church at 2:30 p. m., address by the pastor; B. Y. P. U., Monday at 8 p. m.; prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. The music follows: Morning—Holy, Holy, Holy; hymn, 137; anthem, "Rise, Shine." Sir G. Elvey; hymns, 133, 162; organ, "Christ Our Passover." Schilling; hymn 142. Evening—Hymn, 649; anthem, "Behold, How Good and Joyful." Dr. Clarke-Whitfield; hymn 637; organ, "The Strife is Over," Mendelssohn; hymn, 421.

First Baptist.

Victoria Hall, Blanchard street. Services today at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school, First, Burnside and Victoria West at 2:30 p. m. Ladies Philanthropic and men's Baraca classes at same hour. Prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m.

Tabernacle.

Corner of Fairfield road and Chester street. Rev. F. T. Tapscott, M. A., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. B. Y. P. U. Monday evening; men's club Wednesday; prayer meeting and Bible study Thursday evening. Themes for Sunday: morning, "The Historic Basis of the Resurrection." Evening, "The Philosophic Basis of the Resurrection." During the evening service the choir will render the following selections from Handel's Messiah, "Comfort Ye," "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," "Since by Man Came Death." "For as in Adam All Die."

CONGREGATIONAL

First Congregational.

Corner Pandora and Blanchard avenues. Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. Herman A. Carson, B. A., pastor, will conduct the services. Rev. T. C. Moore of Toronto will preach at the morning service. The theme of the pastor's sermon at the evening service "The Message of the Resurrection." Bible school, men's own Bible class and adult Bible class for women at 2:30 p. m. Y. P. S. of W. W. S. devotional meeting Monday at 8 p. m. Tuesday men's own social club literary meeting at 8 p. m. Junior C. E. Wednesday at 4 p. m. Thursday at 8 p. m., prayer meeting, Morning anthem, "Jesus Word of God Incarnate." Gounod. Evening anthem, "Christ Our Passover." Schilling; solo, "The Resurrection Morn." Rodney, by Mr. Wellington J. Dowler. All are cordially welcomed.

LUTHERAN

Grace English Lutheran.

There will be services held on Easter day at the K. of P. hall, corner Pau-

dora avenue and Douglas street, as follows: Easter communion service at 10:15 a. m., subject of sermon, "The Resurrection." A children's Easter service at 7:30 in which the congregation and others will assist. Suitable recitations and dialogues have been given the children and rehearsed. An interesting and helpful programme is looked forward to. The Sunday school will meet at the usual hour, 2:30 o'clock at which time the service will be rehearsed for the last time. A cordial invitation is extended to all. William C. Drain, western field secretary, pastor.

MISCELLANEOUS

Society of Friends.

Broad street hall, 1305 Broad street. Meeting for worship at 11 a. m. All are welcome.

Salvation Army.

Services will be held in the Salvation Army Citadel, Broad street, on Sunday as follows: 11 a. m., holiness meeting; 2 p. m., Sabbath school; 3 p. m., praise meeting; 7:30 p. m., salvation meeting. These services will be conducted by Adj. Smith from Vancouver. All are invited.

Unitarian.

First Unitarian, Sir William Wallace hall, Broad street. Preaching service, Sunday at 7:30 p. m. Rev. H. E. Kelington, minister. A cordial invitation to all.

New Committee on Rules.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—By an unanimous vote the House today adopted a resolution naming a committee on rules, composed of six Republicans and four Democrats, in pursuance of the provisions of the Norris resolution.

Turkish Bath Quick Rheumatism Cure

Quickly Cures Kidney Trouble Nervous Prostration and all Skin Diseases.

Well known physicians say that the Robinson Thermal Bath at home is about to become an almost universal conqueror of disease. Any man or woman can prove its results inside of 24 hours, in some cases 30 minutes.

In cases of rheumatism, especially, the uric acid poison is extracted from the system through the pores, almost as liquids are sucked up through a straw. Drugs merely smother the poison or ease the pain. They do not extract the poison from the body.

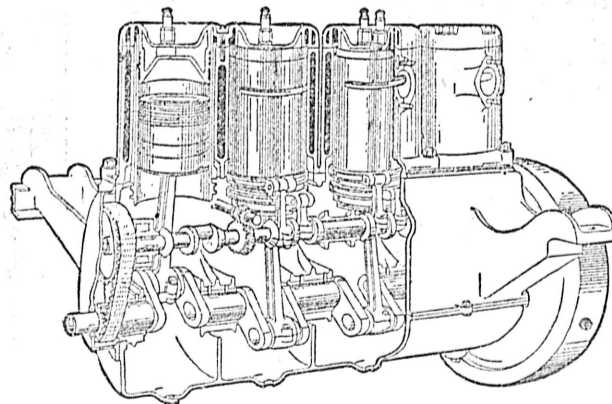
Anyone can now take Robinson Thermal baths at home and at a cost of only about 2c a bath. The only way to take these baths is by the use of Robinson Thermal Bath Cabinet, which is a unique and marvelous invention.

The Robinson Thermal Bath Cabinets can now be seen and examined in Victoria at Cyrus H. Bowes. Ask the dealer also for a copy of that great book "The Philosophy of Health and Beauty." The regular price is \$2, but you can get one free now for only a limited time.

If you cannot go yourself, just send your name and address to the Robinson Manufacturing Company, Suite 71, Snowflake Bldg., Toledo, Ohio, for full illustrated information, free.

CHALLENGE To the World Still Untaken

A year ago the ROYAL AUTOMOBILE CLUB of Great Britain and Ireland, the foremost organization of the kind in the world, submitted the



Silent Knight Motor

to the most gruelling tests known to automobile history.

So wonderful was the result that the manufacturers of the motors immediately announced that they were prepared to deposit £250 to be turned over to any motor manufacturer, if he could secure from the R. A. C. a certificate for an engine of the mushroom valve type equaling either of those awarded the Knight motors under test.

No motor manufacturer has accepted the challenge.

No one even attempted to put his engine to a similar test.

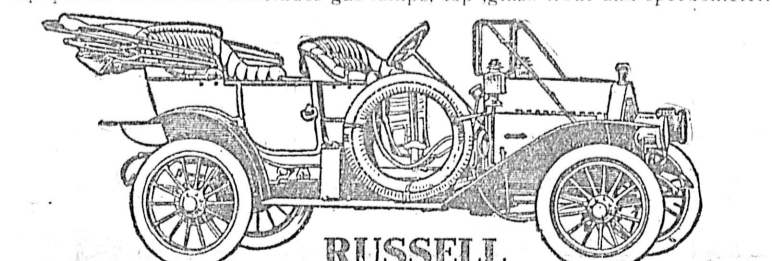
Awarded Dewar Trophy

The "DEWAR CHALLENGE TROPHY" is awarded yearly by the ROYAL AUTOMOBILE CLUB for the most meritorious performance of the year under the general regulations. Of these the "SILENT KNIGHT" engine test for the Daimler Motor Co. has been adjudged by the Royal Automobile Club to be the most meritorious.

This wonderful combination of life and silence has been adopted by: The Daimler in England, the Mercedes in Germany, the Panhard in France, the Minerva in Belgium, the Russell in Canada.

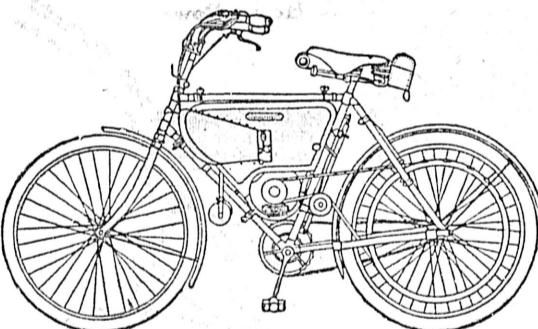
Over twenty leading manufacturers in the United States have applied for licenses to use it.

Russell "30"—5 passenger, 115-in. Wheel Base	\$2500
Russell "30"—7 passenger, 120-in. Wheel Base	\$2950
Russell "22" Knight—120-in. Wheel Base	\$3900
Russell "38" Knight—127-in. Wheel Base	\$5500



RUSSELL

For one week only we will have a sectional Silent Knight Engine at our store where those who are interested in the latest and best in engine construction can leisurely examine this wonderful machine. Step in and look at it, you will be surprised at its easy glide and perfect mechanism.



BICYCLES

Wholesale and Retail

We are sole agents for the following well known lines of High-grade Canadian, English and American Bicycles:

Singer, Humber, Royal Enfield, Rover, Excelsior

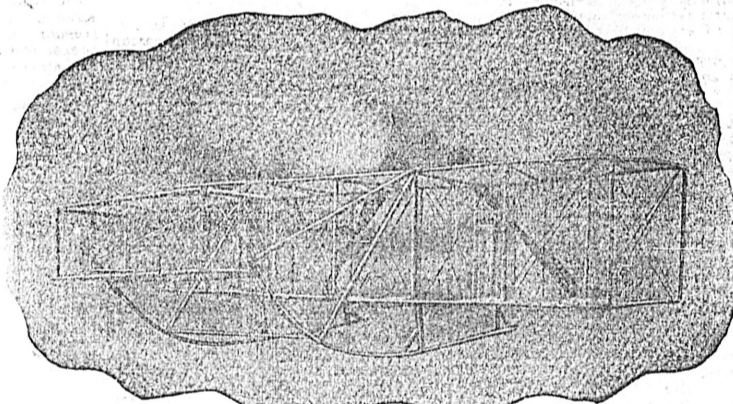
Coventry, Coeur de Lion, Tourist, Victor, Massey-Harris, etc. We have about thirty different models to select from.

We sell all kinds of Bicycle Supplies and Sundries.

Our Repair Department is the largest in the city. We cure sick bicycles.

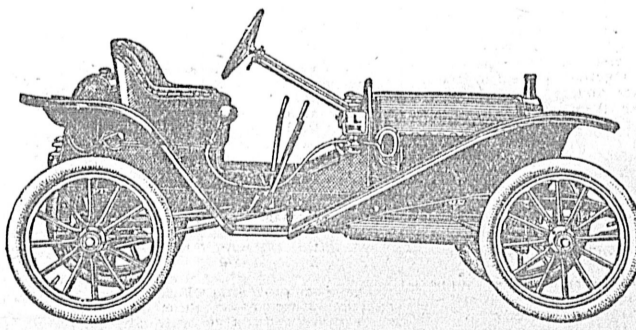
We want agents in territory where we are not now represented. Write us.

We also sell Post Card Projectors, Little Buckeye Stereopticons, Electric Flash Lights, Sewing Machines, B. S. A. Air Rifles, etc.



Wright Aeroplane

Look at our window and see the splendid model of the Wright Flying Machine, also the Latham and the Bleriot. We will deliver a complete Flying Machine, ready for service on trips to the Mainland, carrying two passengers, for \$5500.



4 CYLINDER—

Hupmobile THE BUSINESS MAN'S CAR

A small car with big capabilities. The specifications of the Hupmobile embody features that are found only in some of the larger automobiles.

Price complete, only \$1100.

THOS. PLIMLEY

1110 Government St., Opp. Spencer's

We are Sole Agents for AMERICAN OLIVER VISIBLE TYPEWRITER, American Typewriter and the GEM ADDING MACHINE.

HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades
Unionists Gleaned From
Many Sources—Here and
Elsewhere

Allied Printing Trades Council.....
Barbers.....2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths.....1st and 4th Tuesday
Boilermakers.....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Bookbinders.....1st and 3rd Thursday
Bricklayers.....2nd and 4th Monday
Butchers.....1st and 3rd Sunday
Carpenters.....1st and 3rd Sunday
Cigarmakers.....1st Friday
Cooks and Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Electrical Workers.....2nd and 4th Friday
Garment Workers.....1st Monday
Leathers.....1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.....
Laundry Workers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen.....Every Monday
Lumber Carriers.....4th Wednesday
Machinists.....1st and 3rd Thursday
Marine Engineers.....Monthly
Moulders.....2nd Wednesday
Musicians.....3rd Sunday
Painters.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Printing Trades Council.....Last Sunday
Printing Pressmen.....2nd Monday
Shipwrights.....2nd and 4th Thursday
Sheet Metal Workers.....1st and 3rd Thursday
Steam Fitters.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Stonecutters.....2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees.....2nd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Stenographers.....Monthly
Tailors.....1st Monday
Typographical Union.....Last Sunday
U. M. Council.....1st and 3rd Wednesday
Theatre Stage Employees.....1st Sunday
Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday

Secretaries of Labor Unions will con-
fer a favor on Labor Editors by send-
ing them forward any items of general
interest occurring in their unions to The
Colonist.

There is a possibility of a labor
temple being erected in Ottawa.

The International Typographical
Union now has over 50,000 members.

Salt Lake City is reported to be
over-run with carpenters.

There are 40,750 members of local
trades and labor unions in Canada.

Los Angeles unionists dedicated their
labor temple last week.

The mines of Butte, Mont., have a
combined payroll of \$3,000,000 a year.

The Big Four depot in Springfield,
O., will be erected by union labor.

The International Typographical
Union's benefits last year amounted to
\$303,000.

Six hundred workmen were killed
at their labors in Chicago during
1909.

All the iron trades unions are urg-
ing the adoption by congress of the
eight-hour extension bill.

Vallejo is to have a labor temple.
Directors have been elected, and pre-
parations are under way to sell stock.

The photo-engravers will pay a per
capita assessment of 1 cent for the
work of organizing migratory labor.

Last year there were 399 important
disputes between workmen and their
employers in the Old Country of which
more than 65 per cent were settled by
compromise.

Oakland trade unionists are in arms
over the employment of Japanese to
clean school windows. The attention
of the board of education will be
directed to the matter.

Last Monday the Puget Sound
sailors' wage agreement went into ef-
fect. Included are sailors, firemen,
cooks and stewards, and all other help
on vessels.

T. L. Lewis defeated William Green
for the presidency of the United Mine
Workers of America by 23,597 votes.
Frank J. Hayes won the vice-presi-
dency by a majority of 34,000 votes.

Work, the capacity for work, is ab-
solutely necessary, and no man's life
is full, no man can be said to live in
the true sense of the word if he does
not work. This is necessary, and yet
it is not enough. If a man is utterly
selfish, if utterly disregardful of the
rights of others, if he has no ideals, if
he works simply for the sake of min-
istering to his own base passions, if
he works simply to gratify himself,
small is his good in the community.
I think even then he is better off than
if he is an idler, but he is not. The
use unless, together with the quality
which enables him to love his fellows,
to work with them and for the com-
mon good of all.—Ex-President Roose-
velt.

Every trade unionist, as well as
every student of modern industry, will
subscribe to the truthfulness of the
following advice given the employers
of labor by James A. Emery, the em-
ployers' representative at Washing-
ton: "Gentlemen, make it a part of
your business to know what happens
in Washington just as you make it
a part of your business to know what
happens in your own factory. Legis-
lation is at the bottom of everything
the business man has to-day. The
law protects the methods under
which your business operates. The
arm of equity is always ready to
protect every right that you possess
which is necessary for your comfort,
peace and progress."

Miss Anna Heinrichsdorff is the first
woman to receive an engineer's diplo-
ma in Germany. After studying
four years in the Berlin Polytechnical
Institute, she passed the electrical en-
gineer's examination, and received the
mark of excellent in each branch. She
has opened offices in Berlin, and will
practice her profession.

"The union labor leader is brachy-
cephalic. The socialist is dolichoceph-
alic," says Professor R. F. Hoxie, of
the University of Chicago, at a recent
meeting of the Single Tax Club of that
city. We wonder under what head the
professor comes, now that he has made
it clear where labor leaders and so-
cialists belong?

The Cleveland Citizen is authority
for the statement that the headquar-
ters of the Printing Pressmen and As-
sistants' International Union may be

removed from Cincinnati to Cleveland.
President Berry has said that he favors
a change of location, and Cleveland
is making a fight for the honor.

That tuberculosis is, to a great ex-
tent, an economic disease, is well
demonstrated, if another demonstra-
tion be necessary, by recent German
statistics. Among well-to-do per-
sons the annual rate of mortality from
consumption is 49 per 10,000; among
the moderately well-to-do 66 per 10,
000; among the poor 77, and among
the paupers 97 per 10,000.

Lethbridge, Alta. Trades and Labor
Council, which already owns a splen-
did site, proposes to build a \$75,000
labor structure. So writes W. Symonds,
secretary of the building committee. A
large assembly hall to seat 1,500 people
will be provided; three other rooms
suitable for smaller gatherings, lodge
and union meetings; a library, gym-
nasium, pool and billiard hall, cafe and
other advantages. "The whole struc-
ture," says Secretary Symonds, "we
hope will not be behind Vancouver."

By the direction of its executive of-
ficers, Benjamin Weinstein, general
organizer of the United Hebrew
Trades, a central organization of 125
Jewish unions, issued an order Febru-
ary 27 to its 70,000 members to take
a referendum vote on a proposition to
levy a per capita tax on all its mem-
bers of \$1 to start a fund for the
erection of a Hebrew labor lyceum. A
movement for the erection of such a
building was begun several months
ago.

The long drawn out strike of the
Barre, Vt., granite cutters was report-
edly settled February 20, and the 5,000
men who left their work on November
13 last, or at least those who remained
in the city during the strike, resumed
their old positions at the end of the
week. While all the concessions asked
for were not obtained, enough, how-
ever, was granted to term the strike
one of the most successful ever won
by the Granite Cutters' Union. The
new schedule, as signed, will continue
for five years.

At a meeting of the Central Federat-
ed Union of New York city some weeks
ago, it was decided to appeal to the
American Federation of Labor to or-
ganize a national labor party in this
country, modelled on the lines of the
British Labor party.

Each day brings its duties for union-
ists. One of these should be an in-
sistence on union label products. We
all want others to patronize the re-
sult of our toil manufactured under
proper conditions, and we should re-
ciprocate.

The labor movement is actively en-
gaged in helping the agitation Cal-
ifornia cities for public playgrounds
for children. It is realized that to aid
the physical development of the young,
and at the same time to keep them
out of mischief, will mean an enriched
citizenship in the days to come.

John J. Manning, who was selected
by the Toronto convention of the A. F.
of L. as its fraternal delegate to the
Trades and Labor congress of Canada,
is general secretary of the Internation-
al Laundry Workers' Union, and his
successful efforts on behalf of that
body have won for him the commend-
ation of labor leaders all over the
country.

The independent labor party at Tor-
onto is conducting an organization
campaign, which, according to its offi-
cers, will be in splendid shape to take
part in the next municipal campaign.

The international convention of the
Stereotypers and Electrotypers is
 slated for Omaha this spring, and the
craftsmen in that burg are working
night and day to frame up plans for
entertainment.

The liverymen in fifteen towns of
Staten land, N. Y., have decided to
fight the "undertakers' trust." They
offer to supply coaches for funerals at
half the price charged by the under-
takers.

The American Federation of Labor
has restored the charter of the Daven-
port, Ia., Trades and Labor Assembly,
which was revoked some time ago be-
cause of the refusal of the local body
to put out the Electrical Workers.

The Birmingham Small Arms Com-
pany has received an order for a large
consignment of rifles, extending to
many thousands, which will find em-
ployment for the next twelve months.
The order is for cadet rifles for the
Australian government.

Longshoremen in St. John, N. B.,
are objecting to Sunday work even
with double pay. They have also not-
ified the Montreal longshoremen that
in event of the latter going on strike
against the bonus system they can
count on their co-operation.

The American Federation of Labor
executive council will be held in Seat-
tle next month. The members will
address mass meetings of unionists
going to and returning from the coast.
Here's an opportunity for Pacific
Coast unionists to get President Gom-
pers into western Canada territory.
Possibly he might be induced to re-
turn to the east via the C. P. R., ad-
dressing mass meetings en route.
There would then be no further need
of resolutions asking for a permanent
A. F. of L. organizer.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Inter-
national union makes claim that its
system of twenty-five cents per week
dues saves it from the fear of strikes
and in such emergency does away
with the necessity of calling upon sis-
ter crafts for financial aid. High dues
also enable the union to prosecute
more successfully its campaign for the
union stamp. The boot and shoe
workers have \$100,000 in bank.

Open shop has been declared in
Vancouver amongst the sheet metal
workers of that city, and the union
there is expecting trouble.

Robert J. Burdette, the Southern
California preacher-humorist, has
composed a phrase that should live.
Instead of talking about "captains of
industry," he says let us make it
"captains of other men's industry."

One of the foremost of the trade
unions of San Francisco is the Sailors'
Union of the Pacific. On Monday,
March 7th, it celebrated its twenty-
fifth anniversary. Elaborate prepara-
tions were made to make the silver
jubilee a noteworthy event.

Upon recommendation of the labor
organizations of Oklahoma, the state
board of public affairs has adopted the
rule that hereafter no contractor who
is not willing to stipulate that only
union labor shall be employed and

union rates paid for such labor will be
permitted to bid on state work.

Plans are rapidly nearing fruition
by which the three separate organiza-
tions of carpenters in the country will
be amalgamated with the United
Brotherhood.

Robert J. Glocking, of Toronto,
president of the International Brother-
hood of Bookbinders, reports the or-
ganization in a highly prosperous con-
dition.

The executive of the Labor Educa-
tional Association of Ontario is mak-
ing arrangements for the holding of
mass meetings in various centres
throughout the Dominion.

The Quebec legislature will be asked
by the cotton workers to adopt an
amendment to the factory laws, fixing
the legal working day for women at a
maximum of eight hours.

The Sacramento barbers have agreed
not to press the constitutionality use
on the Sunday closing ordinance. An
agreement has been reached whereby
the shops will generally close.

George L. Berry, of San Francisco,
has been re-elected president of the
International Printing Pressmen and
Assistants' Union, and Charles B.
Crowley, of Holyoke, Mass., is the new
secretary.

An evil in connection with the fac-
tory life in the early half of the
nineteenth century was the system of
paying the operators from the "com-
pany store," a custom said to be in
vogue in certain mining districts even
today. It was a woman who changed
this rule. One Hannah Borden, best
weaver in the mill and daughter of a
stockholder, felt it unfair that opera-
tors should not be allowed to inspect
their accounts, but were obliged to
take the balance the agent chose to
say was their due. She went to the
agent and threatened to leave unless
allowed to see her account. Items
like suspenders and rum were charged
against her. She demanded her wages
in money as the only condition of re-
maining, and her success encouraged
others to insist on the same treatment.
By the way, Hannah learned to weave
on the hand loom when she was eight
years old. At fourteen she was reck-
oned an excellent weaver. There are
some interesting tables compiling wom-
en's wages during the period men-
tioned above, showing them to be much
less than women receive in the gainful
occupations of today. Women worked
long hours in the cotton mills for a
wage which rarely equalled \$4 per
week. Out of 248 women employees
of the Waltham mills in 1821 only one
was paid \$4 a week.

This advance of labor against greed,
against child labor, against woman
exploitation, against labor compul-
sion, is democratic. The organization
of labor is democratic. It is one of
the most democratic movements of
the day. Democracy calls for co-
operation in the production of wealth.
Labor must have a large share in the
wealth it assists in producing. This
is a movement for freedom. The cause
of freedom is a noble one. It is an
age-long one. Its battles have been
many. Incident to this great struggle
there is the Magna Charta, the Revo-
lution, the Puritan Revolution, the
Declaration of Independence. We
have attained to political freedom,
freedom of thought, freedom of the
press, freedom in religion, and now
the struggle is for industrial freedom.
—Rev. R. E. Sayles.

With the passage of the referendum
vote of the International Printing
Pressmen and Assistants' Union for
the establishment of a home and san-
atorium for the members of that or-
ganization, marks the progress being
made by the printing pressmen and
assistants of this country, and fur-
ther demonstrates the broad fraternal
spirit that prevails within the ranks
of organized labor. The International
Printing Pressmen and Assistants'
Union, which is composed of artisans
producing 99 per cent. of the news-
papers, magazines, and all forms of
printing of this country, have a mem-
bership of 23,000.

A merger of the resources and the
interests of the Western Federation
of Miners (metal) and the United
Mine Workers of North America
(coal), to embrace all the organized
miners of the United States and Can-
ada, is in prospect as a result of ac-
tion taken on January 20 at the con-
vention of the United Mine Workers
in Indianapolis.

The purpose of the condition is, as
set out by Charles A. Moyer, presi-
dent, and others, is to carry on the
projected attack on the United States
Steel Corporation. He also pleaded
that in the "Copper Trust" campaign
against the copper miners the miners
were helpless, standing alone.

Every gainful occupation in which
a woman is employed in the United
States shows a lower mortality than
that of the total number of females
for the same age period, with the
single exception of domestic servants.
The contrasts between the women
who work outside of the home and
those who work inside the home is
appalling. The general average for
the two classes is 8.3 per 1,000
at all ages, and 17.1 per thousand for
domestic servants. The home and the
farm have become now practically
the only places where women can be
habitually and persistently overwork-
ed, overstrained and underfed, with-
out the interference of the law.—Dr.
Woods Hutchinson.

The new liability act is being dis-
cussed by labor men and government
officials in Washington, D.C. John
Mitchell says that the United States
lags far behind Europe in dealing
humanely and justly with the claims
of killed and injured workmen. Samuel
Gompers addressed the house judiciary
committee on February 17th. He stated
that the great increase in the num-
ber of accidents and deaths due to
modern industry and machinery had
caused us to reach a stage where
something must give way.

To give labor a square deal, we
should see that it is put on an equality
with its rival, capital. For the
square deal that society must have
from all industries, this should be done.
But labor is fighting many of the
battles of the church. If for nothing
else than what it has done to raise
the classes of toll above the reach
of most sordid oppression, it should
have a fair deal. When I think of exist-
ing sweatshop conditions and realize that
only organized labor has been able to
give any real relief, I cannot help tel-
ling you that we must give it a square
deal. The thrill of the pitableness
makes you shudder. But the only way

you can help stop it is to look for the
union label.—Rev. William Friend.

Trades Union Principles
Why shouldn't workmen have as
much right as anybody else to have
a minimum rate of wages? The doc-
tors get together and decide what shall
be the least amount for which they
will make a call. The coal dealers
agree on a uniform price. The same
thing is true of practically every
business in the country. Even some
preachers' organizations will not in-
stall a minister unless the congrega-
tion promises to pay him their union
rates of wages. Why doesn't somebody
set up a howl on some of these folks?
Why does everybody jump on the
labor union when it simply follows the
examples of those who are supposed
to know better?

Same thing with "limiting the out-
put." How often do we get slammed
on this question? Why doesn't the
country jump on the coal operators,
who deliberately decide at the begin-
ning of the season just how much
coal is to be mined, so that they may
regulate the price? What about the
owners of the steel plants and other
great corporations who do just as they
choose about such matters? Nobody
seems to care very much about what
these people do, but the whole crowd
will throw it into the workman when
he tries to make a fight for a
decent living. The corporations do
these things so that they may get a
bigger profit. The workmen seek to
regulate his craft so that he can
make both ends meet.

They call us a trust. How can an
organization be a trust when we are
all the time after new members, try-
ing to get every man in the craft to
join us, and sometimes lowering or
cutting our initiation fee altogether,
in order to make it easier for him to
do so? A trust is exclusive. Its a
close corporation. Our union is a
wide open institution, whose doors are
closed only by incompetents, immoral,
and disreputable characters.

Then they say that we are insisting
upon a "closed" shop. There's quite a
difference between a closed shop and a
union shop. As a matter of fact, when
the average employer runs a so-called
"open" shop, it is actually a "closed"
shop to the trades unionist, because the
boss will not employ a union man. One
of the questions that is asked every
man who applies for a job in most big
shops is this, "Are you a member of a
labor union?" If he is, he steps down
and out.

The day of individual bargaining has
gone by for most workmen. We pre-
fer to do our bargaining collectively,
through a chosen representative who
knows all about the game, because he
is a specialist on that sort of a deal.
He knows the tricks that are com-
monly practiced on workmen, so
that he can properly represent our in-
terests. He goes to the boss and
makes him a proposition that the union
which he represents will furnish him
with competent men. These men
are to work so many hours per day,
and all details are to be settled by
mutual agreement. Our business agent
can control the men in his organiza-
tion. They will abide by the con-
tract which he has made. We cannot
control the men who are outside our

organization, so that we ask the em-
ployer to employ only our men, in
order to have perfect harmony. If
these outside men will agree to make
the same contract that we have made
with the boss, they come in on the
same terms. We ask no more of them
than we are willing to do ourselves.

I'll admit that it isn't a square deal
to force a man into the union if he
feels that he doesn't want to join. But
if he will not come in, then he has no
right to the benefits which come as
the result of our fighting and sacri-
fices. Many a workman who says
that he has "conscientious scruples"
against joining the union, simply
means that he is against paying dues
and assessments for a thing which
he believes he will get, anyway, be-
cause the other fellows will do the
fighting for him. I call that a snide
game.

It's all nonsense to say that the
bosses would have advanced us with-
out the help of the union. They don't
do things that way. Some of them
would, if they could, but unless the
bosses as a class are compelled to do
so the better class of employers would
find it hard to compete with the fel-
lows who declined to advance wages
and other privileges. As it is, under
the union rules, they are all on a com-
mon footing, and they know just what
every other employer is compelled to
pay his men, unless there are special
reasons why he may pay more or less,
but in such a case the thing is bal-
anced up in some other way, so that they
are still in the same class. Our plan
really protects the man who wants to
do the square thing by us.

But about this whole business of
judging labor unions, why does every-
body gauge us by our worst points,
whereas they themselves expect to be
judged by their best? Folks don't
treat any organization as they do ours
in this respect. It's hardly a square
deal. When the average man thinks
of the labor union, his mind runs at
once to the last union "slugging"
story reported by a sensational news-
paper, which, in all probability, was
greatly exaggerated, and for which

for chapped hands
or frost bite—
those ills that winter
weather so often brings—

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Carbolic Ointment
is an effective remedy
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For a burn, scald, or bruise, for sore skin, cuts,
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Meat.....300 lbs.
Milk.....240 qts.
Butter.....100 lbs.
Eggs.....27 doz.
Vegetables.....500 lbs.

This represents a fair ration
for a man for a year.

But some people eat and eat
and grow thinner. This means
a defective digestion and unsuit-
able food. A large size bottle of

Scott's Emulsion

equals in nourishing properties
ten pounds of meat. Your Physi-
cian can tell you how it does it.

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Send 10c. name of paper and this ad. for our
beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Sketch-Book.
Each bank contains a Good Luck Penny.

SCOTT & BOWNE
126 Wellington Street, West Toronto, Ont.

organized labor does not at all stand.

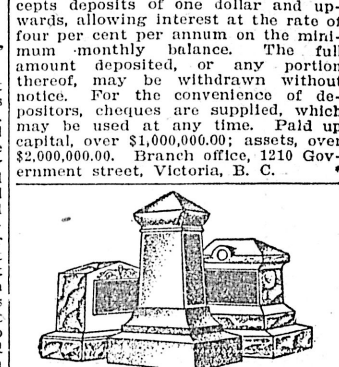
It might not be amiss to tell about
the way in which organized labor has
elevated the great mass of workers.
Their labor halls have become social
centres, where lecture courses are
given, and where the union man may
take his wife and family for social
functions. Why don't our enemies tell
about the sick and death benefits paid
out by our national and local organiza-
tions, so that a trades unionist never
appeals to anyone for charity? What
about the correspondence schools that
are being supported, so that a man
may become a better mechanic? Let's
hear about the technical courses that
are being printed in our journals. Who
ever talks of the fight that organized
labor is making for equal pay to men
and women for equal work, so that the
women folks may get a square deal?
What about the struggles of labor on
behalf of children? Who is doing more
in a practical way for the abolition of
the sweatshop, for the wiping out of
unsanitary conditions in shop and
tenement, for the securing of a shorter
workday, so that there may be time
and strength left for the better things
of life? Aren't the lessons in co-oper-
ation, in teamwork, in real brother-
hood, worth anything?—Rev. Charles
Stelzle, in "Letters from a Workman."

Vice Consul James L. A. Burrell de-
scribes the operation of the German
school for blacksmiths at Halgerstadt,
in the Madgeburg district: "Young
smiths receive instruction for the ex-
amination of shoeing which was made
compulsory in the German Empire by
the Imperial act of July 1, 1883, and
is held in the various provinces by
state examining commissions. The
school is supported by appropriations
from the city, the province and from
the two agricultural associations in
Halgerstadt. The courses of instruction
last three months and four of them

are given during this year, beginning
each quarter. The theoretical in-
struction is in charge of a retired mil-
itary veterinary surgeon. The charge
for the practical and theoretical in-
struction, including the use of iron,
etc., is only 25 marks (\$5.95) for the
course. Board and lodging can be
had in the school very cheaply. For
young blacksmiths without means
four free courses, with board and
lodging, are provided at the rate of
candidates who pass excellent examina-
tions receive premiums. Only six per-
sons may take part in each course of
instruction."

The campaign for the collection of
funds for the erection of an addition
to the Victoria West Athletic Associa-
tion's building is making gratify-
ing progress. There seems to be
every reason to believe that the
money will be available within a short
time for the work intended, as well
as for the purchase of shells to allow
the western athletes to take part in
this summer's aquatic sports.

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cepts deposits of one dollar and up-
wards, allowing interest at the rate of
four per cent per annum on the min-
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amount deposited, or any portion
thereof, may be withdrawn without
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positors, cheques are supplied, which
may be used at any time. Paid up
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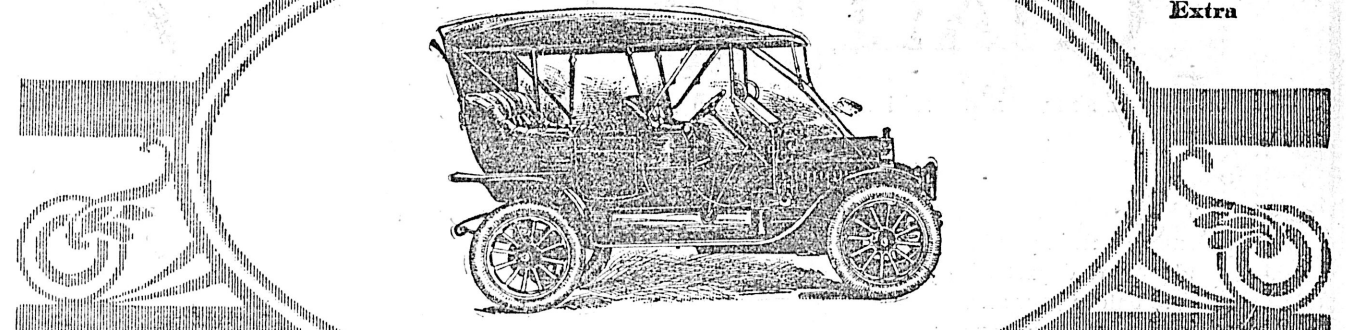
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careful workmanship and thorough efficiency that are such prominent features of
the entire McLaughlin-Buick Line.

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—within range of the price—so large, so attractive or so powerful as Model "17." A *real*,
live, *motor car*, full of life, vivacity and power, and a car well worth your most careful investi-
gation before deciding on a purchase. See Model "17" at your local agent's—have a demon-
stration, you will be convinced.

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Victorias If you wish, we can furnish a Victoria, at per hour, \$2.00; single hour, \$2.50. These vehicles accommodate three persons and are most suitable for ladies doing afternoon calling.

Furniture Trucks Furniture moving is an important undertaking. We have men who do nothing else. Our charges are—By the hour, \$1.50. With an extra man to help the charge will be increased to \$2.00 per hour.

Baggage and Express In this department prompt delivery is the important factor. If you are catching a steamer or train you like to know that your luggage or packages will be at the wharf or station in good time to depart with you. What is more annoying than searching for your belongings a minute before your steamer sails or your train pulls out? This is off-set by our claim checks. Our drivers check your baggage at your residence. You present the claim check to the baggage-master—show your ticket—he then gives you the railway or steamer check, and that is all. You then go on your way rejoicing. If we cannot attend to your order we will tell you and thus avoid suspense.

Express and General Drayage We have twenty-seven Express and Delivery Wagons. For the use of one of these we make a charge of—Per Hour, \$1.00.

Livery Better Single or Double Traps cannot be found on the Pacific Coast. Single Horse and Trap—Morning, \$2.50; Afternoon, \$3.00.

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Boarders We board your horse, look after your trap and harness—Per month, \$25.00. Our object is to please our patrons. We are responsible to them as to safety or damage done to furniture or goods. Our drivers, we believe, are civil and careful, and seldom knowingly overcharge. If by any chance a mistake occurs, come to the office or notify us at once. In other words, give us an opportunity to put right anything that displeases you.

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Mining Department



Pacific Pass Coal Company.

A very satisfactory report was presented to the shareholders of the Pacific Pass Coal Fields, at the first annual meeting, held recently. The directors stated that the company had had an engineering and prospecting party on the property all last summer and that the coal had been tested in numerous places. It was proved beyond doubt that an immense quantity of coal existed in the property, running into the hundreds of millions of tons. The directors were also pleased to report to the meeting that they had signed, on behalf of the company a contract with the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, by which the railway undertakes to build a branch line from their main road through the Yellowhead Pass to the property of the coal company, the Grand Trunk Pacific Co., guaranteeing to have the branch line completed by December 1st of this year. The following directors were elected: E. B. Greenshields, Hon. Robert Mackay, W. Molson Macpherson, J. Theodore Ross, H. A. Lovett, K. C. A. H. Cook, K. C. F. L. Wanklyn, J. M. McConnell, R. Brundage, A. De Bernis. At the subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. E. B. Greenshields was elected president; Hon. Robert Mackay, vice-president, and George V. Cousins, secretary-treasurer. An executive committee was appointed, consisting of the president and Messrs. H. A. Lovett, K. C., and J. W. McConnell.

New Asbestos Company.

The coming summer season promises to be by far the busiest ever witnessed in the asbestos-bearing districts out in the eastern townships, and it is stated that even with greatly increased outputs, various companies will fall short of being able to fill the demand. The Belmina Consolidated Asbestos Co. will be able to share in this increased demand for the different grades of asbestos, because its various pits are in a condition which will permit of their being extensively operated from the outset, while a large mill situated on one of the properties taken over, will enable it to treat all the asbestos which it is likely to be able to produce. This mill will have a crushing capacity of about 400 tons of rock, and according to the estimates made by asbestos engi-

neers, should be able to show an earning capacity of \$125,000 a year. The company's fixed charges will amount to only \$12,000 on \$200,000 6 per cent. bonds. So that the company should have a good surplus available on both its common and preferred stock. A 7 per cent. dividend on the total of \$500,000 7 per cent. preferred stock would amount to \$35,000, which would leave a surplus of \$78,000, being over 4½ per cent. on \$1,700,000 of common stock now being issued.

One of the Big Copper Mines.

The Cerro de Pasco Mining company's securing the services of A. B. W. Hodges from the Granby property and C. F. Shelby from the Greene-Cannara Copper company would indicate that the management contemplates more aggressive operations. The company's \$500,000 stock is held by the Huggins-Heart-Morgan-Frick interests and the management has never seen fit to make public details of operation although the property has been brought to a stage where it is producing between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 lbs. of copper each year. Mr. Cowans, a brother of Mr. Percy Cowans, is connected with this mine.

Getting Rich in Oil Stock.

Three Toronto men, J. M. Wallace, J. T. Eastwood, members of the Standard Stock Exchange, and H. B. Chapin, who is identified with various oil companies, appear to be in a fair way to make another fortune out of oil, duplicating their performance in the oil camp. Six months ago these gentlemen bought a heavy interest in a new company, formed to drill for oil in Kern county, in what is known as the Coalinga Field in California. The company was pretty much of a wild-cat, that is, it had lands surrounded by oil territory, it was as yet unproven, but the Toronto men took a chance. The company was capitalized at \$2,000,000 in one dollar shares, and Wallace and Eastwood took 100,000 shares at 25c apiece, while Mr. Chapin took a bigger block, so that three of them held control. Drilling proceeded and a few days ago they struck more oil than they knew what to do with. The well flowed for a while at the rate of 50,000 barrels a day, and before they got it plugged, \$10,000 to \$15,000 worth of oil flowed away after filling a reservoir built to hold several thousand barrels. The well collapsed in the magnitude of its flow all previous records of California wells, and the fortunes of the owners are regarded as made. Stock in the concern which the Toronto men bought at 25c is now selling at \$2, but they have not begun to cash in yet.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Flour.		
Royal Household, a bag	2.00	
Lake of the Woods, a bag	2.00	
Royal Standard, a bag	2.00	
Wild Horse, a bag	2.00	
Robinson, a bag	2.00	
Calgary, a bag	1.75	
Snowflake, a bag	1.85	
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.75	
Three Star, per sack	1.80	
Moffet's Best, per bag	1.85	
Feedstuffs.		
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.60	
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	1.70	
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	1.80	
Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.60	
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.	2.25	
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.75	
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.50	
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.60	
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs.	2.00	
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.	2.05	
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.	2.05	
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.	2.05	
Hay, Fraser River, per ton.	20.00	
Hay, prairie, per ton.	15.00	
Eggs—		
Fresh Island, per dozen .....	.40	
Eastern Eggs, per dozen .....	.30	
Cheese—		
Canadian, per lb. ....	.20	
Swiss, per lb. ....	.10	
Cream, local, each .....	.10	
Butter—		
Alberta, per lb. ....	.25	
Best Dairy, per lb. ....	.25 @ .30	
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb. ....	.40	
Victoria Creamery, per lb. ....	.40	
Cowichan Creamery, per lb. ....	.45	
Comox Creamery, per lb. ....	.45	
East Spring Lake Creamery, lb. ....	.45	
Meats.		
Beef, per lb. ....	.08 @ .13	
Mutton, per lb. ....	.12 @ .20	
Veal, dressed, per lb. ....	.15 @ .18	
Goose, dressed, per lb. ....	.18 @ .20	
Guinea Fowl, each	1.00	
Chickens, per lb. ....	.25 @ .30	
Chickens, per lb., five weight. ....	.12 @ .15	
Ducks, dressed, per lb. ....	.20 @ .25	
Hams, per lb. ....	.18 @ .22	
Vegetables.		
Onions, 4 lbs for .....	.25	
Sweet Potatoes, 3 lbs. ....	.25	
Beets, per lb. ....	.02	
Carrots, per lb. ....	.02	
Parley, per bunch .....	.05	
Celery, per bunch .....	.10	
Cucumbers, per bunch .....	.25 @ .35	
Potatoes, per sack	1.50	
Cauliflower, each .....	.20 @ .25	
Cabbage, new, per lb. ....	.04	
Lettuce, a head .....	.05	
Garlic, per lb. ....	.25	
Fruit.		
Lemons, per dozen .....	.25	
Figs, cooking, per lb. ....	.08 @ .10	
Local Apples, per box	1.75 @ 2.50	
Bananas, per dozen .....	.25	
Figs, table, per lb. ....	.25	
Raisins, table, per lb. ....	.25 @ .50	
Pineapples, each .....	.25 @ .50	
Quinces, 3 lbs. ....	.25	

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)
CHICAGO, March 26.—Wheat—As indicated in our messages before the opening today, the weather reports ruled the trade entirely. Our dispatches told of a little rain in Kansas over the holiday. Map showed showers in Illinois and Iowa. Our Mr. Ingalls continues to find quite hopeful prospects in many sections of Kansas and Nebraska. There are others who declare the recent high winds and dry weather have worked additional injury to the crop west of the river. One thing is certain, the wheat belt has not yet had rains and may not have any of importance up to Monday trading hour and in that event we look for a return of bull opinions and a bull market.
Corn—Trade is facing a much improved cash situation. July and September closed about the same as Thursday but had the same strong turn almost similar to that in May first hour. Cash and elevator people were on both sides of the market during the morning. Dispatches indicate that the country offerings are lighter. Much will depend on the spring demand which is expected to improve next month. At any rally there is less talk about wholesale liquidation by holders and a more friendly feeling to the buying side of both cash and futures.
Oats—Local trade inclined to take the selling side any time that corn shows weakness but there was good buying by cash and commission houses on dips and the market does not look like an inviting one to short sellers.
Provisions—Pork, lard and ribs

closed at small net gains for the day showing considerable advance during morning. So long as the shortage in the hog supply continues prices of products will be at high level and traders will have to exercise caution because of quick turns in the market.

Wheat—		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
July	108½	108½	108½	107½	107½
Sept.	108½	106½	105½	105½	105½
Corn—					
May	62½	63½	62½	63	63
July	64½	65½	64½	64½	64½
Sept.	65½	65½	65½	65½	65½
Oats—					
May	43½	44½	43½	44	44
July	41½	42½	41½	42	42
Sept.	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Pork—					
May	26.47	26.50	26.45	26.45	26.45
July	25.90	25.92	25.82	25.82	25.82
Sept.	25.55	25.55	25.45	25.45	25.45
Lard—					
May	14.10	14.15	14.10	14.10	14.10
July	13.90	13.95	13.87	13.87	13.87
Sept.	13.82	13.82	13.75	13.75	13.75
Short Ribs—					
May	13.97	13.97	13.95	13.95	13.95

ST. PETERSBURG, March 26.—

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A large stock of Easter Novelties to select from at our Book and Stationery Department, Main floor.

You Always Have the Assurance of Absolutely Reliable Dress Goods Quality When Buying at Spencer's

There is an immense amount of satisfaction in knowing that you are getting full value for every dollar expended. When purchasing here, you can rest assured that you are getting the very best in quality and price that the market affords. Furthermore, if you are particular about style—but are unfamiliar with the season's latest innovations in that respect—you can put the most implicit confidence in our merchandise, as it is the very acme of all that is correct in New York, London and Paris—the fashion centres of the world.

NEW DRESS GOODS

Greys are particularly popular this season. We are here with a full range in diagonals, homespun, Herring-bone coatings, 54 in. Per yard **\$1.50**

Resida, a crepe effect, with silky finish, make up swell, in wisteria, taupe, mauve, reseda, brown, navy, myrtle. Exclusive, one each. 7½ yds. length. Per suit **\$21.00**

New Crepon, two-tone effect, in pretty combination of colors, good for street wear. Just one of a pattern. Per yard, \$2.50 and **\$1.50**

Self-Stripe Fancy Suiting, the clear thing for suit, in reseda, myrtle, electric grey, brown, fawn, rose, seaweed green, wisteria, taupe, garnet, navy, cream and black. 54 in. **\$1.50**

Pastille Shades in Broadcloth, in orange, mauve, pink, rose, reseda, cream, grey. A fine soft finish. The correct material for opera cloaks. 46 in. Per yard, \$1.75 and **\$1.50**

Invisible Stripe Amazon, in electric, navy, grey, taupe, mauve, wisteria, fawn, Copenhagen, rose, black. 42 in. **\$1.00**

French Serge Suiting makes a good tailor suit, every satisfaction in wear, navy, brown, reseda, electric grey, rose, wisteria. 50 in. Per yard **\$1.50**

Our Noted Alexandra Cloth, in all wanting shades. 44 in. Per yard **\$1.50**

Chevron Stripe Suiting, make up good suits, skirts and misses' dresses, in grey, navy, taupe, wisteria, rose, green, electric, brown, garnet. 44 in. **\$5c**

Panamas, in every available color. Per yard, 75c and **50c**

Our 50c Counter is gaining more favor each day. There are some wonderful values offered at this special counter. All new, clean goods only. Per yard **50c**

The Appearance and Quality of Our Spring Goods Are Unsurpassed at the prices

When making arrangements for your Spring Costume—if the material you select is not of proper quality—the result will be unsatisfactory and discouraging, irrespective of the style and pattern you adopt. Our dress goods are of such superior weave and texture that the finished garment will retain its original shape wonderfully well, and present that smart, dressy appearance so much sought after. Moreover, our enormous buying facilities enable us to obtain the products of the best factories at a great saving, which is reflected in the prices we quote to you.

NEW DRESS GOODS

New Crepe with silk stripe makes up a swell street suit, in reseda, tan, Copenhagen, grey, electric, taupe. 44 in. Per yard **\$1.25**

New Crepe de Chene, with satin stripe. The very latest for evening and party dresses, in reseda, cream, rose, sky, tan, wisteria, white, cream and black. 54 in. **\$2.00**

Black Dress Goods Are in Great Demand in the Large Centres of Europe

Resida with stripes, dots, floral designs, also with silk and satin stripes. 44 in. \$2.00 to **\$1.25**

Crépe de Chene **\$1.50**

Eolene, 44 in., \$1.75 to **\$1.25**

Broadcloth, 46 in., \$2.50 to **\$1.50**

Serges, 44 in., \$2.00 to **75c**

Lustre, 44 in., \$1.00 to **50c**

Panamas, 44 in., \$1.25 to **50c**

Light Shades in Nun's Veiling, for party dresses, in pink, Nile, grey, cream, wisteria, orange, sky. 44 in. 65c and **50c**

Cream Dresses for Summer Suits

Cream Serges, 44 in., \$1.50. **75c**

Cream Suiting, with silk stripe, make up pretty party dresses, waists, etc. 44 in. **\$1.25**

Cream Diagonal Serge, for coats. 52 in., \$1.50 and **\$1.25**

Cream Lustre, \$1.25 to **50c**

Silk Gloria, a silk and wool mixture, will make up swell reception gown, in the pretty shades of pink, sky, helio, Nile, cream. 44 in. **\$1.00**

Blue Serges, guaranteed fast colors. Per yard \$1.25 to **50c**

Heavy Admiralty Serge, 27 in. wide. Suitable for boating skirts and boys' suits. 75c and **50c**

New Patterns in All-Wool, Delaines and Waistings. Per yard **50c**

New Plaids, in brown and white, blue and white, and black and white. 44 in. **75c**

Let the Vacuum Cleaner Do Your Spring Cleaning

Commencing Tuesday next our new Vacuum Cleaner will be ready to enter upon its duties in Spring cleaning. By this system you can have your carpets cleaned without the trouble of removing them from the floor, and is the most perfect hygienic and dustless system known. It will also clean all kinds of upholstery. Prices most moderate. Ring up Carpet Department.

Gloves for Easter Wear

Perrin's Glace Kid Gloves, two clasp. Colors, tans, beavers, greys, modes, green, navy blue, amethyst, brown, white and black. Per pair. **\$1.00**

Trefousse Special "Dorothy" Glace Kid Gloves, two clasp, fine French kid, in the new shades of mode, beaver, greys, new blue, reseda, greens, ox-blood, tan, brown, navy and black. Per pair **\$1.50**

Trefousse "Shelbourne" Glace Kid Gloves, medium weight, French kid, with prix sewn. All the newest shades. Per pair **\$1.75**

All our Gloves Properly Fitted—Every Pair Guaranteed



Our Showing of Beautiful Man-Tailored Costumes Will Appeal to Every Woman, no Matter How Discriminating

The section of our Mantle Department devoted to the display of costumes is a much-favored spot these days. Every day adds more and more to the already large stock of beautiful costumes. The showing this season is diversified in the extreme. No matter how discriminating you may be in the selection of material, you may rest doubly assured of being thoroughly satisfied here. This year the showing is greater, better and more comprehensive. Nowhere in the whole West will you find such values as what the Spencer store offers you. Comparison is the truest test of value. This we urge in every way, for we know you will purchase here after seeing what we have to offer. A showing of all that's authoritative, beautifully man-tailored and finished, is now awaiting your inspection. Prices range from **\$20.00**



75c Swiss Pillow Shams and Runners, 50c

Swiss Shams, size 30 x 30, in a very large variety of dainty lace effects. Swiss Runners, size 18 x 54, to match shams. The 75c quality on display in Broad St. window. On Monday, each **50c**

Easter Neckwear

Ladies' Stock Collars of white vestings. Easy to launder. 50c, 40c, 35c and **25c**

Dutch Collars of fine lawn, neatly embroidered, 50c, 40c, 35c and **25c**

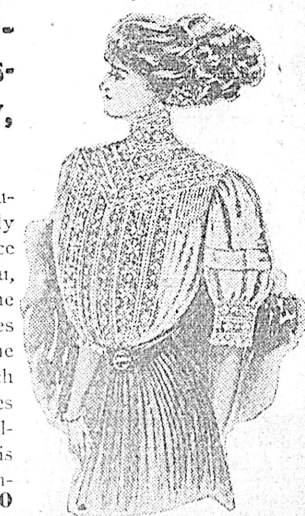
Fancy Lawn and Lace Stock Collars, white with cold embroidered French knots, \$1.00 and **75c**

Fancy Lawn Stock Collar, with jabot attached, and black jet Dutch collar. Per pair **\$1.25**

All the Latest Novelties in Silk and Satin Bow Ties, almost every color. Each 50c and **25c**

Dainty Jabots of lawn, lace and net, prettily embroidered. Each, 85c, 75c, 50c, 40c, 35c and **25c**

Sale of Brussels Net Blouses, Monday, at **\$2.90**



Monday offers you unusual value in beautiful Net Blouses. These are slightly soiled through handling, and embrace many lovely designs in white net, ecru, also spotted and figured designs. The quality of the net used in these wearables is surprisingly good. The fronts of some are trimmed with full length half-inch tucks. Attached shaped collar. Sleeves are trimmed with tucks finished with Valenciennes lace insertion. Every one is lined throughout with fine quality Japanese silk. Monday **\$2.90**



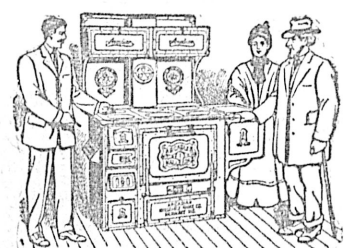
Easter Monday Shoe Dept. Bargains at \$3.50

The Shoe Department comes forward Monday with some very special values for that day's selling. These special bargains include a line of very high grade American footwear in patent leather, gun metal, glazed top, kid and tan Russia, both in Boots and Oxfords. It will surely be to your advantage to purchase here Monday. Special price **\$3.50**

Knitted Worsted Sweaters for Ladies. Reg. Val. \$4.50, Monday, \$1.85

A good Sweater is always handy. The changeable weather which we are continually having make them a welcome addition to the wardrobe. Monday you may have your choice of some unusually good ones. They are made with double edge around neck and down front, in poney coat styles, with pockets on each side, in colors of white, cardinal, grey. Usual price \$4.50. Monday **\$1.85**

ARCADIAN Malleable Non-Breakable RANGE



The Chief Cost of a Range is Not the First Cost, but the Yearly Fuel Bill

It Uses Less Fuel

The Arcadian Malleable Non-Breakable Range SAVES AT LEAST ONE-THIRD of the fuel usually consumed by the cast or part cast and part steel ranges that are constructed with bolts and have putty joints, for, after a little use, the bolts loosen, and the putty dries up and falls out, leaving air-sucking cracks, which force the heat and unburned gases up the chimney.

Perfect combustion of fuel cannot be attained with a range having leaky joints, admitting air into the flues which is in no way controlled. Such false drafts entering into a range cause a large waste of fuel. Whether hard or soft coal is burned, a great percentage of the available heating power is gas—soft coal is fully one-half gas. To properly consume the fuel, therefore, the range must be ABSOLUTELY TIGHT to successfully burn these gases.

The ARCADIAN Malleable-Charcoal Iron construction (made without either bolt or stove putty—all joints being riveted metal to metal) insures an absolutely airtight range, and which will remain airtight at every point, year after year, as long as used. The gases in this range cannot get away until they are consumed, and the FIRE CAN BE HELD at all times UNDER PERFECT CONTROL.

The ARCADIAN Malleable Range is the most economical and satisfactory cooking apparatus you can today buy. It will pay its original cost in fuel saved during several seasons.

DOES THE QUESTION OF SAVING MONEY APPEAL TO YOU?

Besides the Arcadian Range we stock a great number of others which can be relied upon to give perfect satisfaction, among them being the Albion, the Alberni, the Coronation, also heaters of all kinds.

White Feather Boas. Usual Prices up to \$10, Monday, \$2.50

Exceptional value indeed are these. One reason for making this reduction is to clear them all out. The quality and appearance of these Feather Boas will at once appeal to you, and we venture to say that they will certainly go very quickly Monday. The usual values run as high as \$10.00. Monday's special price **\$2.50**

And Still the New Hats Come Reflecting Many Innovations

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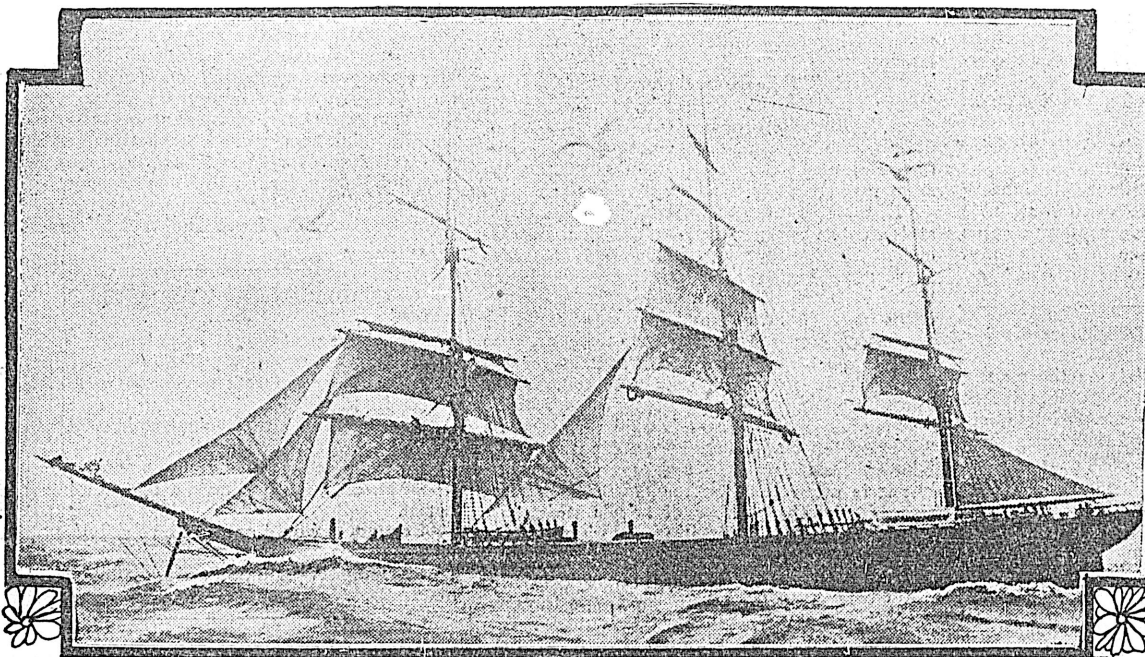
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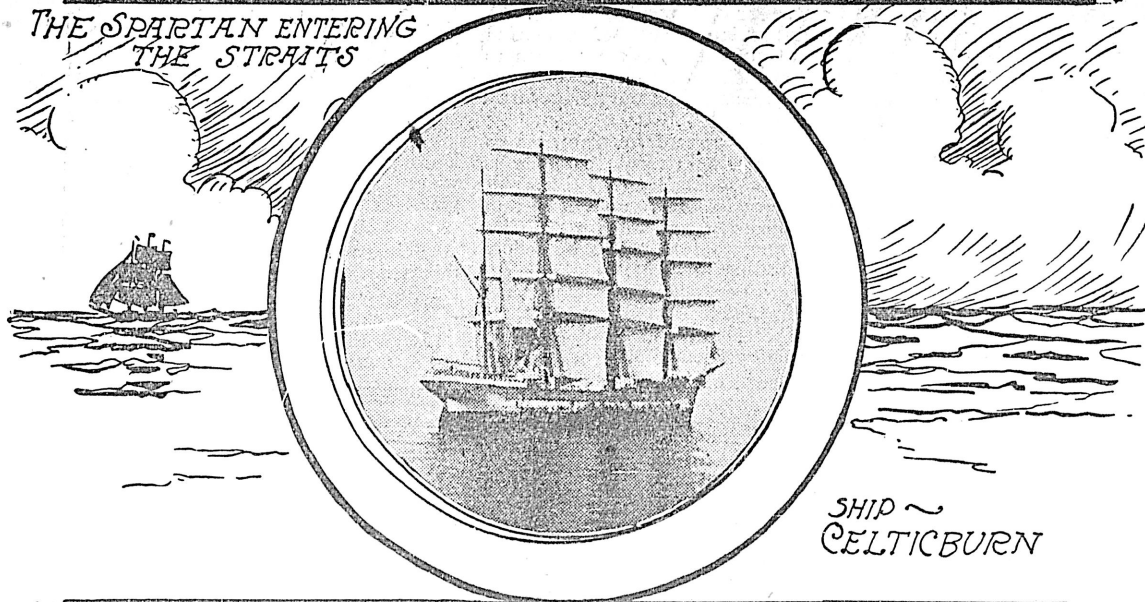
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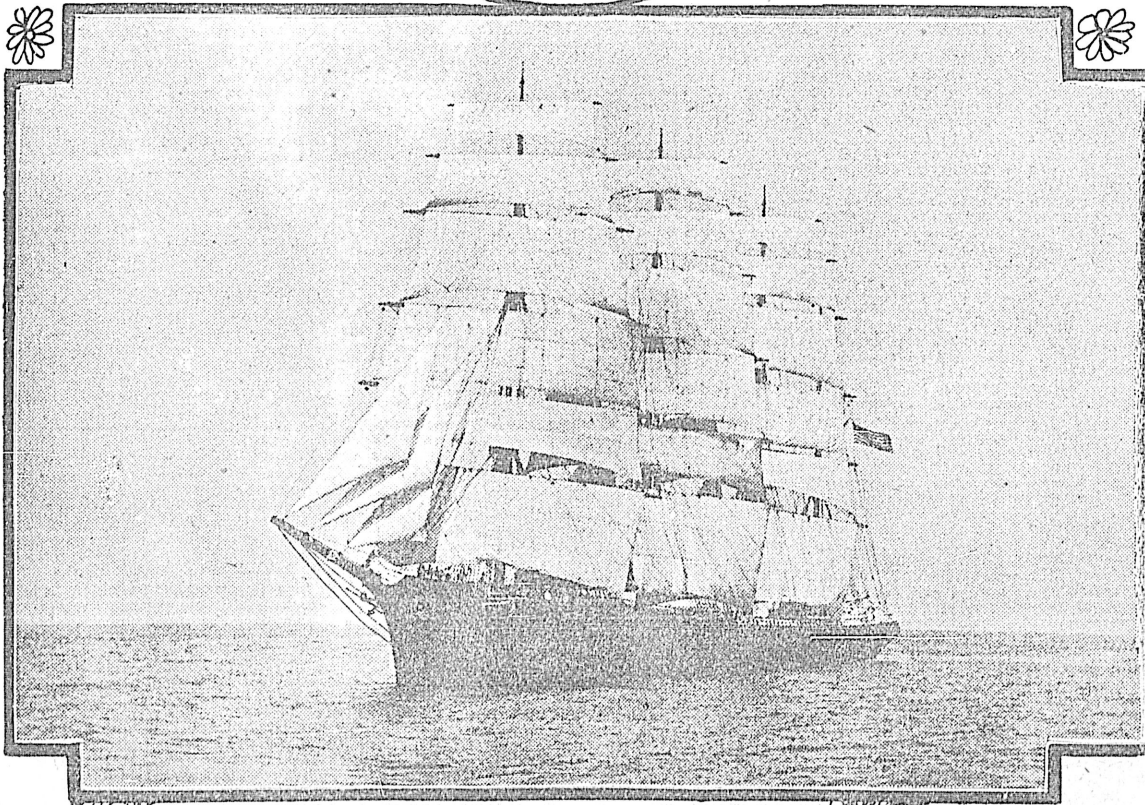
Some of the
Craft that Ply
the
Coastwise Waters



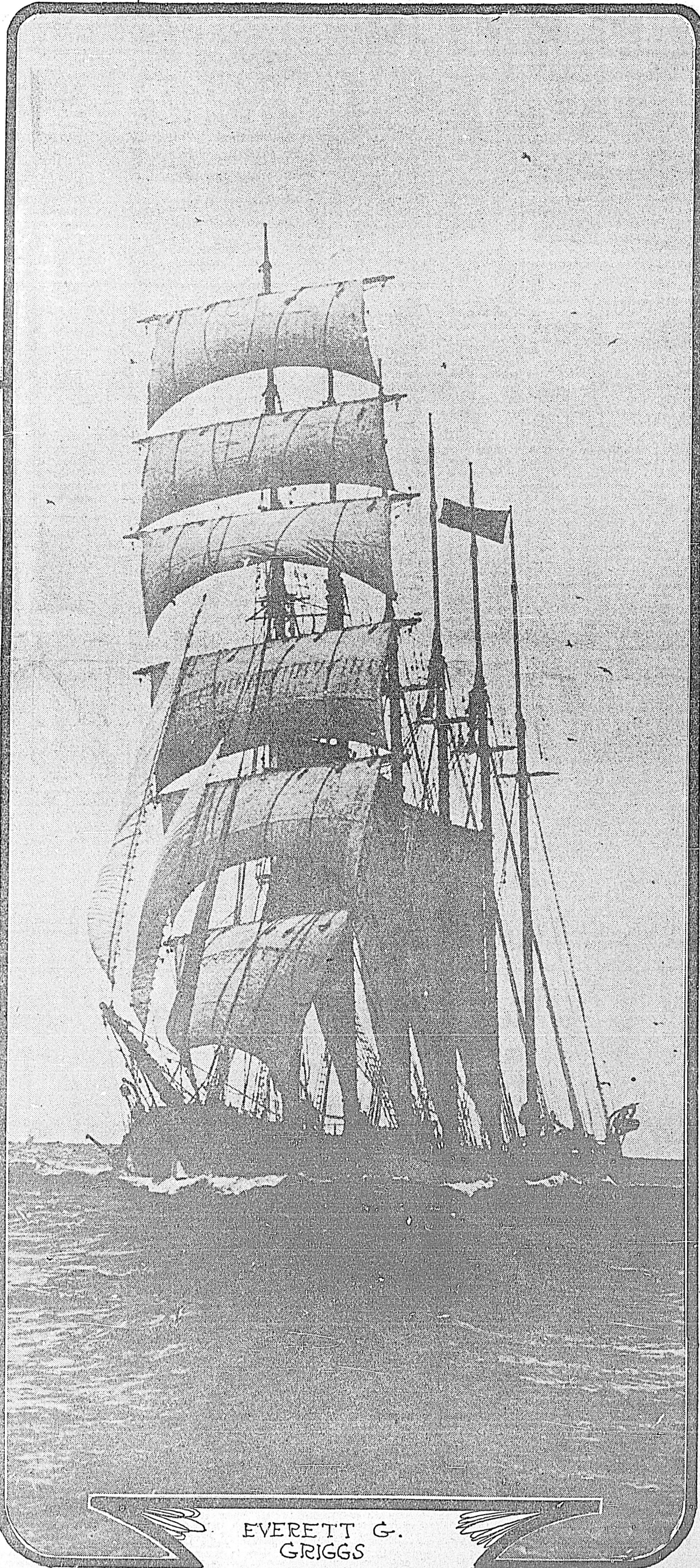
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THE SHENANDOAH IN FULL DRESS



EVERETT G.
GRIGGS

The Death of the Admiral Crichton

By Andrew Lang

James Crichton, the younger, of Elioek, called the Admirable Crichton, was an extraordinary person. Born on August 10, 1560, he was slain by a sword-thrust on July 3, 1582, and the question has always been in what circumstances did he fall? In 1604 his countryman, Thomas Dempster, reporting the contemporary story in Italy (where he was in 1582), says that the young Prince of Mantua, with two fencers, encountered Crichton one night; Crichton had a friend with him. One of the braves he despatched, and turned on the Prince, who declared his own identity. Crichton then knelt down, asked pardon, handed the Prince his rapier, and was stabbed to death. This is the usual story, as usual not quite accurate. But Mr. Douglas Crichton publishes in the Proceedings of the Scottish Antiquaries, the letters written on the night of the event and later, which he has found in the Mantuan State Papers. To get the exact truth out of these and other documents is a task for Mr. Sherlock Holmes.

Crichton, though a "barbarian," had acquired in polished and learned Italy an extraordinary reputation for erudition, oratory, dialectic skill in religious controversy, mastery of languages, cunning in fence, and personal beauty. The Duke of Mantua employed him to fortify the town, and admired him so much that the jealousy of his son, the Prince of Mantua, was aroused. Crichton's letters, read in MS. by Mr. Douglas Crichton, show that he was aware of his danger. "The letters indicate an ominous foreboding."

At 4 a.m. on July 3, 1582, the Commandant of Mantua wrote to the secretary of the Duke. He had been roused two hours earlier by the Prince, who asked him to open the postern on the lake, that he might set four men to attack Crichton if he attempted to escape from the city by swimming. The Commandant replied that Crichton was dying of a mortal wound. The Prince then told this story: He had gone, armed with his buckler and a small walking sword, for a stroll with one Lanzone, credited with the possession of a "bestial mind." A muffled stranger took the wall of him; the Prince thrust the man into the road with his buckler, and walked on; the stranger, as Lanzone followed, stabbed him in the back with a dagger of prohibited shape. Lanzone fell, the Prince engaged the stranger, at a great advantage as he parried with his buckler. He wounded his adversary with a thrust, and the man said: "Pardon, your Highness, I had not recognized you," and walked away. Lanzone died on the spot, and Crichton at the house of one Serena. The Prince later varied considerably in his tale, as we shall see, and it is curious that he carried a buckler when wearing a light gilt rapier. It was customary to parry with the dagger held in the left hand. By the way, two priests attended to the dying Lanzone; their evidence, if they gave any, is not reported.

On the next day the Commandant wrote again. "When the Signor Cronitono disclosed himself, praying the Prince to pardon him, his Highness at once withdrew," found Lanzone dying, and went to the Commandant. The Prince now said that Crichton had necessarily recognized him from the first, as the moon-shine was very bright, and the Prince's face was open to view. In that case Crichton would certainly not have attacked the son of his host.

On July 4 the Duke intimated his distress and displeasure. The Prince had slain his retainer "of world-wide fame," and had been in the company of the wretched Lanzone,

On July 5 the Prince's tutor, Donato, spoke his mind to the Duke about the Prince's character, companions, and general behaviour with surprising freedom. As to the affair of Crichton, however, he said that the Prince only fought in self-defence. The Capitano di Giustizio (however his title should be translated) now examined the case judicially; with such promptitude that he sent in his report by July 6. The public voice already and always accused the Prince of a dastardly murder. He reported that Lanzone was killed by a dagger thrust "under the bone of the left shoulder"; therefore, from behind. The blood was on Crichton's dagger and Crichton's blood was on the Prince's rapier; he was struck in front, above the right breast. The sword was shorter than Crichton's by five inches. "The one party knew not the other till after the wounds" had been dealt. But the Prince had said that Crichton knew him at once, as he wore a biretta with no brim and the moonlight was bright.

On July 27 the Prince made a written statement about the occurrences in a letter to the Bishop of Osimo. He had met Crichton, and supposing that he was his own "groom-in-

waiting (he said this on July 3 to the Commandant), "I went to knock him in jest, but on coming near I observed it was not he, and, therefore, putting up my buckler before my face, I passed, on leaving the Scotsman suspicious."

On July 3 he had said that he drove the Scot with his buckler into the road, and later that the Scot recognized him. Now he says that he hid his face with his buckler and that the Scot, not seeing his face, "was suspicious." This Prince is a bad witness. The suspicious Scot, seeing Lanzone also with his buckler hiding his face, tried to take the wall of him, and "having done so drove into his shoulder his dagger up to the hilt," really, according to the post mortem examination, "a palm's breadth deep." However, "it will serve." The Prince now turned on Crichton, whose cut and thrust the Prince parried with his buckler, Crichton "not recognizing me." The Prince riposted, Crichton tried to parry with his dagger, as was the mode, failed, "got wounded, and having recognized me, commenced begging for his life." In the Prince's statement of July 3, Crichton did not "beg for his life,"

which he could defend. He said, "Pardon me, Highness, I did not recognize you." The Prince then gracefully calls Crichton "a wretch" and "a barbarian," and concludes.

Dr. Douglas passes no judgment; the letters and the personal character of the parties speak for themselves.

The Prince was a young ruffian, and not a truthful ruffian. Lanzone was a notorious scoundrel; the two priests who somehow happened to be strolling about at 4:30 a. m. were not examined; no questions are said to have been put to anyone who saw Crichton after he was wounded. Anyone may believe that Crichton, set upon at night by two strangers whose faces were hid by their bucklers, drove his dagger into Lanzone's back as he went by, turned on the Prince, recognized him, knelt, begged his pardon, handed him his rapier, or rather invited the Prince to use his own, and was stabbed by the Prince. To act thus was like a chivalrous young man of Crichton's character and in his position. So famous a swordsman in a good light should have been able to parry the Prince's thrusts, if matters passed as in either of the Prince's variants.

But what other persons saw the encounter and told the usual story? Did the priests see it and blab? Did Crichton himself tell Serena, at whose house he died? If neither view is correct, how did the common story about begging pardon (corroborated, so far, by the Prince half an hour after the event) get into circulation? If the common story is true, the Prince, with great presence of mind, must immediately after the murder have rushed to the Commandant and asked to be allowed to send out a boat with four men to kill Crichton in case he tried to swim the lake. Of course, if unhurt, Crichton was too canny a Scot to attempt flight. Set on by two men with hidden faces, he had killed one and had begged pardon of the other, the Prince, as soon as he recognized him. He was secure in the favor of the Duke (whom he had informed that he was in danger), and in the Duke's knowledge of the Prince's character. On the other hand, a good fencer may be hit by a bad fencer, Crichton by the Prince. We shall not know till the Day of Doom. On the whole, I would bet seven to four that the Prince lied, that Crichton knelt, asked pardon, and bared his breast, and that the angry Prince struck deeper than perhaps he intended, and then went to the Commandant with his astute request. We have seen that the Prince varied essentially in his two (or rather three) versions. The judicial officer wrote his report before he saw any first-hand statement by the Prince, and, of course, did not see the Prince's last version.

In the "Dictionary of National Biography" Mr. Sidney Lee makes Crichton live till 1585, though he knows the lament for him by Aldus, the Venice printer, published in 1582. Mr. Douglas Crichton proves beyond dispute that the Crichton of 1585 was another man, who thanked Baldini for his poem on the Admirable Crichton, his kinsman, and on his murderer. "Dictionary of National Biography," insert a correction.

ODDITIES OF THE GREAT

Napoleon never went on a lecture tour. Julius Caesar did not keep a chauffeur. Alexander the Great never sat for a photograph in his life.

George the Third was never known to eat grapefruit.

Shakespeare would not use a safety razor. Goethe would not have a telephone in the house.

Cervantes would not ride on a railway train, preferring to travel by coach.

Christopher Columbus did not take a daily newspaper.

NOT THE SAME

"How often have I told you that I won't have tobacco smoking in the house?"

"Tain't tobacco—it's one o' them cigars you bought me."—N. Y. Telegram.

Before getting into a tariff war with us, the United States would do well to remember that we are liable to have a navy in a few thousand years.

Being a versatile man, Mr. J. P. Morgan thinks nothing of starting in to learn the automobile trade at his time of life.

Eggs this year will hardly require the dye pot to make them objects of admiration at the glad Easter season.

Pierre Loti on Egypt

Pierre Loti rebukes with scorn those noisy tourists who forget when they enter a mosque "One of the travellers, stumbling in the sandals, which are too large for her small feet, laughs a prolonged silly little laugh, like the clucking of a turkey. . . . Is there then no keeper, no guardian of this holy mosque? And amongst the faithful, prostrate there in prayer, none who will rise and make indignant protest? Who after this will speak to us of the fanaticism of the Egyptians?"

Then, after a scathing description of scenes in Cairo, Loti says: "This, then, is the Cairo of the future, this cosmopolitan fair! Good heavens! When will Egyptians recollect themselves, when will they realize that their forbears have left to them an inalienable patrimony of art, of architecture, and exquisite refinement; and that, by their negligence, one of those towns which used to be the most beautiful in the world is falling into ruin and about to perish?"

"When I see the things that are here—see them with the fresh eye of a stranger, impregnated with the glory of antiquity, I want to cry out to them with a frankness that is brutal, perhaps, but with a profound sympathy: 'Bestir yourselves before it is too late. Defend yourselves against this disintegrating invasion—not by force, not by inhospitality or ill-humor—but by disdaining this Occidental rubbish, this last year's frippery by which you are inundated. Try to preserve not only your traditions and your admirable Arab language, but also the grace and mystery that used to characterize your town, the refined luxury of your dwelling houses.'"

Happily, the great French writer sees a different people down by the Nile—"the Race of Bronze" he picturesquely calls them. "But all this past grandeur has left its imprint on the fellahs. They have a refinement of appearance and manner all unknown amongst the majority of the good people of our villages. And those amongst them who by good fortune become prosperous have forthwith a kind of distinction, and seem to know as if by birth how to dispense the gracious hospitality of an aristocrat."

On the next day the Commandant wrote again. "When the Signor Cronitono disclosed himself, praying the Prince to pardon him, his Highness at once withdrew," found Lanzone dying, and went to the Commandant. The Prince now said that Crichton had necessarily recognized him from the first, as the moon-shine was very bright, and the Prince's face was open to view. In that case Crichton would certainly not have attacked the son of his host.

On July 4 the Duke intimated his distress and displeasure. The Prince had slain his retainer "of world-wide fame," and had been in the company of the wretched Lanzone,

And here is a glimpse of Thebes by night, by that avenue which took passive multitudes nearly 3,000 years to build.

"It is here, and especially at night, that you suffer the feeling of having been shrunken to the size of a pigmy. All round you rise monoliths mighty as rocks. You have to take twenty paces to pass the base of a single one of them."

And then, in spite of the sonority of the vast straight walls, in spite of the echoes which prolong the cries, the silence obstinately returns. Silence. The silence after all and beyond all doubt is the true master at this hour of this kingdom, at once motionless and blue—a silence that seems to be infinite."

GIRLS' EDUCATION

Are we educating our girls on the wrong lines? In the opinion of one authority, at least, we are, and both parents and teachers will have to take stock of their position. Writing in the "Ladies' Field," Miss J. F. Dove, M.M., the retiring head mistress of Wycombe Abbey School, who came so near being elected Mayor of Wycombe for last year, says:

"I have been asked to say something of the education of women today."

"I am sorry to say that I believe it to be rapidly deteriorating. The good work of some ten or twenty years ago," she says, "resulted in a bright and practical education, well calculated, by the prominence given to English language and literature, history and modern languages, to equip a girl well for taking an intelligent interest in life, but with that solid and substantial substratum of definite training, resulting from the study of classics and mathematics, which is the best known instrument for counteracting the vagueness and inaccuracy of the untutored young woman."

"Now, alas! parental pressure, together with the unsympathetic attitude of some higher examinations, is driving bit by bit all definite training out of our schools."

"It is one hard, stand-up fight all along the line for the conscientious head mistress to into use."

No More Love Stories

A well known author has recently announced her intention of writing no more love stories.

"Novels," she says, "have fallen out of favor; there is no longer any demand for them." According to her, the only readers of fiction, are doctors, lawyers and other professional men who like something easy to skim through after the fatigues of a hard day.

Not all of us, surely, can say that these statements are borne out by our own experience. To say nothing of Londoners (always great novel readers), in almost every country house at home there is a table or shelf devoted to "library books," and here novels are by no means conspicuous by their absence. In fact, to be strictly truthful, works of fiction predominate, in nine cases out of ten. After all, why should they not?

"Novels are sweets," said Thackeray. "All people with healthy appetites love them." The modern story may not be a masterpiece, but it is often well written and entertaining. Considering the number of novels which are published every year, it is surprising how very readable they are.

The fiction of the moment often deals with topics of the day, providing openings for conversation, not to speak of subjects for discussion. Every hostess owes a debt of gratitude to the writer of a popular novel. A contemporary has lately pointed out that "there are plenty of authors sitting down to write stories that shall keep grown up children quiet and force them to abstain temporarily from mischief."

Ought we not to regard such authors as benefactors to the human race? Nobody is any the worse for being lifted for a short time out of the worries of every day life into a world of imagination, and to give such innocent enjoyment to thousands of one's fellow creatures is no trifling privilege.

Men who are engaged in dull, crabbed work day by day, that demands minute attention, are wise to exercise those faculties which their ordinary occupation does not call

(Continued on Page Ten)

The News of the Week for the Young Folks

The Hon. Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who has been very ill, is recovering.

A very terrible railroad accident took place in Indiana a few days ago near Green Mountain. Forty-five persons were killed and forty injured.

Although a telegram came a few days since, saying that Lloyd George had to go to the south of England for a holiday, the Chancellor seems to be as busy as ever in his place in Parliament.

Both the House of Commons and the House of Lords are busy. The House of Lords is planning for its own reform and Mr. Asquith is trying to take the power from the Upper House of preventing laws from passing, which have gained the consent of the House of Commons.

The work on the Grand Trunk Pacific wharves in the harbor of this city has commenced. This company will erect immense elevators at Port Arthur on Lake Superior and the government is voting a large sum to dredge its harbor in Thunder Bay.

Cattle men from the prairies, who lately met at Winnipeg, say that the farmers and ranchers do not profit by the high prices paid for meat. They declare that the dealers in meat are to blame for the increased cost of this part of our food.

Mark Wright, a manufacturer from Charlottetown, P. E. I., on the other side of the continent, thinks that since so many people are coming to Vancouver Island there will be a demand for the excellent furniture and mattresses which he makes and that Victoria will be a good place to build a factory near.

A railroad is about to be built through the beautiful Comox valley from Union Bay to Oyster River. This road is to be only twenty-five miles long, but clearing and grading it will give work to a great many men. It will

be done by the E. & N. railway company, and it is hoped will be part of the road that before long will reach from Victoria to Cape Scott.

A fire which broke out in the Melrose Company's warehouse was quickly put out by the firemen on Saturday of last week. It was a terrible place for a fire to catch and a dangerous one for the men to work in. We do not think enough of the risks the firemen run.

Canada is paying all the subsidy to the ships engaged in the trade between Canada and Mexico. The ships are getting \$125,000 more than the owners if freight and passengers pay. There are two lines of steamers, one on the Atlantic and the other with Victoria as its home port.

For many years the V. V. & E. railway built from Vancouver across the Hope Mountain into the Okanagan country has been planned. Now it has actually begun, the surveys have been finished and headquarters for the contractors will be established at Abbotsford, about fifty miles from Hope.

The dispute between the firemen and the managers of the railroads west of Chicago will be settled peaceably. That is news for which we should all be thankful for such a strike would have done much harm, not to the rich companies, but to those thousands of poor people who depend for their living on the regular running of the trains.

Last year Mr. E. G. Wood was president of the McGill Western Club in Montreal. This year Dr. J. L. Todd is president and J. R. Clearidge is secretary-treasurer. These are Victoria men who are known to many of the boys and girls. There are several other British Columbians on the executive. This club is composed of students from the four western provinces and it is pleasant to see that our men are honored by them all.

Canada is a rich and prosperous country, and the population is growing

very fast. We use very much more than the same number of people in Europe do. This, the manufacturers of Germany understand, and now that part of the tax on their goods is removed they are sending their agents to try to introduce into every part of Canada the manufactures which our people will buy.

Mr. Simon Leiser and Mr. J. Kingham who went to Ottawa to ask the government to improve the inner harbor, were successful. Before very long work will be begun and will be kept up night and day till the rocks are removed and the harbor deepened.

The people of Prince Edward Island want the Parliament of Canada to pass an act against allowing alcohol to be imported into the province. There has been for many years a law against selling liquor on the island but as it is sent into the province someone will be found to sell it. The bill is being debated in the senate.

Boys and girls in Victoria could not send part of their summer holidays better than in helping to pick fruit. The strawberry season will be over before the end of June, but cherries, raspberries, plums, pears and early apples will be ripe before school begins again. The money earned would help at home or could be saved. The work must, however, be carefully done. Every year it is said that fruit is wasted because it is not gathered in time. This should not be the case this year.

Canadians boys should learn that Germany's skill and knowledge have a far greater power among the nations than her armies or her warships. In these days it is not the greatest fighters but the greatest workers who are conquering the world. The nation that has the most strong, capable, skilful, wise men and women will be foremost in time of peace. It does not look as if there would soon be too many of these in any country. Every idle, drunken, useless man or woman in Canada is doing something to pre-

vent her from being honored among the nations of the world.

It is not yet fifty years since the first transatlantic cable was laid from Valparaíso, in Ireland to Cape Ray, in Newfoundland. Many wonders have taken place since then and it has been discovered that Electricity unconfined can carry messages over land and sea.

Angus Smith who has for the last four years been city engineer of Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan, will be here on the first of April to superintend the city's work. He is a graduate of Toronto University. If he proves to be as good a man as our Toronto fire-chief we will soon hear the last of the disputes over the streets and other public works. Victoria wants a man as engineer who knows his business and will not allow anyone to prevent him from doing his duty.

If anyone had told J. J. Doran that he was a hero when, a few months ago, he started on a trip up the West Coast, it is most likely he would have laughed at the idea. Yet this fine, strong fellow gave up his life for his friend so simply and bravely as ever did a man in the brave days of old. When he and his partner, Kennedy, found their canoe sinking under them, Doran knowing that the other man could not swim told him to hold on while he struck out for the shore and got help. The breakers drove him against the rocks and he was driven back into the surf and lost. Poor Kennedy drifted to land and was found more dead than alive but still safe.

This year a German named Lepus, proposes to fly across the ocean from Hamburg to London, thence to Valencia. Then will commence the long flight of 1600 miles which will bring the air ship to St. John's, Newfoundland. This he hopes to accomplish in 33 hours—not a day and a half. The trip to New York will complete the journey. This aeronaut hopes to make his first trip in April and to take with him sixty or seventy passengers. Most of us would like to be more cer-

tain of the airship's safety before we would make the trip, but there is little doubt that many of you will have the opportunity of crossing the ocean in this way safely enough before long.

On Sunday, a week ago, the president of the United States, and the minister of finance for Canada, Mr. Fielding met to talk over the tariff. No one knows what decision they came to for Mr. Fielding would give no report to the House of Commons when he returned on Tuesday.

The United States taught Canada, when she withdrew from reciprocity many years ago that she must depend upon herself. She has learned the lesson well and it is not likely that now she has grown rich, she will give her big neighbor anything for which she does not get a full return. Still, Mr. Taft and Mr. Fielding will have done a good day's work if they made it easier for poor men to live on either side of the boundary line.

This is Easter Sunday. It is kept by Christians in memory of the resurrection of Jesus from the grave and because they believe that there is another life for men beyond the grave. But long before Jesus came to earth the people of the north kept the festival of the springtime, when buds and flowers and the songs of birds showed that the earth, which in her mantle of snow and ice seemed dead, was restored to life by the sun which they worshipped. When the Danes and the Saxons and Angles and Jutes became Christians they still kept some of their beautiful customs as we do to this day. This is the most joyous of all festivals and may all the boys and girls have a happy Easter.

Few men could have worked as hard as Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has done for many years past. He has planned many changes in the English laws. Some people say that they are bad ones, but they have cost much time and a great deal of thought. There can be little doubt that this statesman has helped the poor of Great Britain of whose need there can be no question. For many weeks during

and before the election Lloyd George spoke to great audiences sometimes every day and night. No one was so bitterly hated as he by the landlords and their friends. Now he is forced to take a rest and has gone to Brighton, in the south of England for six weeks. It is to be hoped he will recover, but whether he does or not what is good in his plans will go on.

The city council has decided not to ask for a royal commission to enquire into the cause of the bad work at the Smith's Hill reservoir. There are many complaints from workmen that they have been laid off. It has been a hard winter for men on outside work. Although it has not been cold, rainy days have kept them idle. However, now the bright spring days are near it is to be hoped the work will be gone on with as fast as possible. It looks as if one of the things the big boys in our schools ought to learn is how the business of the city should be carried on. There are big companies in Canada which spend more money than the city of Victoria and do not waste any. But then they employ skilled men to do their work whether in the office or in the mechanical departments.

The government of this province are anxious that the people shall learn the very best methods of growing fruits. As the boys and girls know there is no way to learn anything so quickly as by object lessons. In all the fruit-growing districts an orchard will be planted in the very best place. The government will prepare the land, choose and plant the trees. Then the owner will take care of them under the direction of the head gardener of the province. Any one who wishes to do so will be allowed to go into the orchard at any time and ask questions. Mr. Palmer and Mr. Bryden have done much the same kind of work for the fruit growers near Victoria. Indeed, every one who has a good orchard or garden is a teacher. Only in the new experimental orchards new plants may be tried and the work done will be as nearly perfect as possible. Everyone

will be anxious to see the new one near Victoria.

There is to be one of these orchards in the Skeena country. A lady who lived many summers still further north on the Stikine said the other day that all sorts of vegetables grew in her garden and that black and red currants, gooseberries, raspberries as well as other fruits grew wild. We must not think that the south of this province is the only part of it where orchards will flourish.

The little bay near Point Ellice Bridge is likely to be fuller than ever of sealing schooners next year, unless they are all removed to Esquimalt to make room for more harbor improvements. Perhaps some new use may be found for the graceful little ships that once brought their owners large profits every year. But it is not likely that next year nor for many years to come will they be seen in the old sealing grounds in Berling Sea. For several seasons the sealing vessels have been obliged to remain sixty miles from the islands where the baby seals are born and our sealers were not allowed to use firearms. This was according to the agreement between Britain, Canada and the United States in hopes of preserving the seals. But as the Japanese sealers were at liberty to hunt where and how they pleased, and the United States Commercial company ruthlessly destroyed the seals on the islands of St. Paul, little good was done.

In a few weeks the company's lease expires and it is not likely to be granted again. Britain, the United States, Russia and Japan are now trying to find the best way to preserve the life of the seals. It is thought that an agreement will be made, forbidding sealhunting for some years, and that the breeding places of the animals will be protected in future. If this is to be done all nations must consent to the bargain or it will be as useless as when the arbitrators at Paris acted without consulting Japan.

The nations of the world would not think of making any important international agreement without taking Japan into account.

Literature Music Art

By N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

Voltaire

This eminent and very much maligned philosopher lived during the lifetime of three of his monarchs, Louis XVI., Louis XV., and Louis XIV. He has been blamed in a great measure for stirring up those sentiments which led indirectly to the Revolution; though however culpable he may have been in this respect, the result was certainly far from his intention. When we read of the life of Voltaire, we cannot but wonder why he has been the subject of so much adverse criticism. It was probably his attitude toward the church which prompted this, for he was always an active partizan of those in favor of religious toleration, and wrote extensively on this subject, fearlessly attacking those whom he knew to be at fault. He believed in a natural religion, and far from being an atheist, as most people think him to have been, he was a devout believer in God. In the series of articles, "Famous Frenchmen of the Eighteenth Century," the life of this great man was dealt with, and we saw then something of his real character, his fearlessness, his broad-mindedness, his kindness of heart, his love of justice, his unselfishness. That such qualities should be prominent in a man at a time when rapacity, infidelity and licentiousness were rife, is all the more creditable to him happy enough to possess such qualities. With Voltaire it has been the case "that the evil that men do live after them; the good is oft interred with their bones." Time will adjust the balance of things, however, for evil and good eventually find their own levels. Voltaire was one of the most voluminous of writers the world has produced. His published volumes number nearly one hundred, and his correspondence was enormous. He was a great admirer of English institutions, and ardently wished to establish something of the British social order of things in France. This was another cause for bitter attack upon him. Three times was he imprisoned in the Bastille because of his writings, but the punishment does not seem to have had its hoped-for effect, as he continued in his own way until his death, though he was obliged to live out of France for the greater part of his life. No one can pity him for his isolation, however. He had a magnificent estate near Geneva, which he describes in the following letter: "A vast, rustic house, with wagons loaded with the spoils of the field, coming and going by four great gateways. The pillars of oak which sustain the whole frame are placed at equal distances upon pillars of stone; long stables are seen at the right and the left. Fifty cows, properly fastened, occupy one side with their calves; the horses and oxen are on the other side; their fodder falls into the racks from the immense mows above. The floors where the grain is threshed are in the middle. To the south of these beautiful monuments of agriculture are the poultry yards and the sheepfolds; to the north are presses, store-rooms, fruit-houses; to the east are the abodes of the manager and thirty servants; to the west extend large meadows, pastured and fertilized by all the animal companions of the labor of man. The trees of the orchards, loaded with fruit, small and great, are still another source of wealth. Four or five hundred beehives are set up on the banks of a little stream which waters this orchard. The bees give to the possessor a considerable harvest of honey and wax, without his troubling himself with all the fables which are told of that industrious creature; without endeavoring in vain to learn whether that nation lives under the rule of a pretended queen who presents her subjects with sixty to eighty thousand children. There are some avenues of mulberry trees as far as the eye can reach, the leaves of which nourish those precious worms, which are no less useful than the bees. A part of this vast enclosure is fenced by an impenetrable rampart of hawthorn, neatly clipped, which rejoices the senses of smell and sight."

Passages from Voltaire's Pamphlets

Love truth, but pardon error. The mortal who goes astray is still a man and thy brother. Be wise for thyself alone; compassionate for him. Achieve thine own welfare by blessing others.

To desire all is the mark of a fool. Excess is his portion. Moderation is the treasure of the wise; he knows how to control his tastes, his labors, his pleasures.

Work is often the father of pleasure. I pity the man overwhelmed with the weight of his own leisure. Happiness is a good that nature sells us.

Miracles are good; but to relieve a brother, to draw a friend from the depths of misery, to pardon the virtues of our enemies—these are greater miracles.

A sure means of not yielding to the desire to kill yourself is to always have something to do.

The human race would be too unhappy if it were as common to commit atrocious things as it is to believe them.

Believe that in His eternal wisdom the Most High has with His own hand engraved at the bottom of thy heart natural religion. Believe that the native candor of thy soul will not be the object of God's eternal hate. Believe that before His throne, in all times and

in all places, the heart of a just person is precious.

Most men die without having lived.

I know no great men except those who have rendered great service to the human race.

We are in this world only to do good to it. The more you know the less sure you are.

We enter life, we play our part, we die—nor learn the reason here;

From out the unknown void we start, and whither bound? God knows, my dear.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Book of Easter

The growing practice of exchanging gifts at Eastertide makes the publication this week

by the Macmillan Company. First of all there is a book of a general nature—Practical Farming, by Dr. John McLennan. Here are embodied in simple form the principles derived from the latest scientific investigations in agricultural methods. The work covers practically all of the problems which the ordinary farmer is compelled to face. Of a similar nature but a little more specialized is L. H. Bailey's Manual of Gardening. This work sets forth the results of the author's wide experience in investigating the amateur and commercial gardens in all parts of the United States. The numerous diagrams included, in the volume will be found exceedingly practical and helpful in planning and planting a garden. Two books on subjects on which there has been but little written heretofore are D. L. Lyon's How to Keep Bees for Profit, and C. S. Valentine's How to Keep Hens for Profit. The authors have gathered their material from their own actual experience and

MUSICAL NOTES

Dr. Richard Strauss, the composer of the much-talked-of opera "Elektra," is probably the richest composer in the world. His new musical production, "Sylvia and the Star," was recently sold for \$62,000, and another one of his works brought nearly \$10,000. Whenever he personally conducts a performance, he receives five hundred dollars, and as he has very keen business instincts, and has made remarkably good investments, he is worth a good many thousands. M. A. P. tells the following anecdotes regarding him:

One of Herr Strauss' greatest annoyances is to be mistaken for that other Strauss who is known to fame as a composer of waltzes. He tells an amusing story of an occasion when he was present with his wife at a concert where one of his own tremendous compositions was played. Seated next to him was a provincial to whom the music was evidently quite incomprehensible. At last he could bear it no longer and shouted out: "That man Strauss must be going mad! I wish we had not come. He has probably written so many waltzes that they have turned his brain. Too bad, too bad!"

Another time, a lady attending one of his concerts sent a note round to the composer, who was conducting one of his great tone poems, asking him to give as an encore one of his pretty little waltzes!

It is well known that the Kaiser was opposed to the production of Dr. Strauss' "Salome" in Berlin, and it might never have been given there but for the composer's clever inspiration. Hearing that court influence was against his opera, he sat down and composed two brilliant military marches.

Of course, the Kaiser heard of this and his love of things military made him wish to hear the marches. Shortly afterwards Strauss was invited to the palace, and was asked to play his marches to the Emperor. The stirring martial music so appealed to Wilhelm II. that Strauss heard no more about the opposition to "Salome."

Probably the highest salary paid to a church singer in America was given recently to Mme. Rider-Kelsy, who earned \$5,000 a year by her church work. She has given up everything now, however, for concert singing, which she finds much more remunerative and less taxing.

Mme. Galski does not believe in cossetting for a singer, but thinks even tenors and sopranos, whose voices are supposed to be so easily affected, cannot get too much fresh air. For herself, she declares she goes out in all sorts of weather, and sleeps with her windows wide open in the dead of winter with the thermometer below zero.

At a recent performance at the Metropolitan Opera House, the leading soprano of the opera "Otello" was stricken with appendicitis during the smothering scene. Leo Slezak was taking the part of Otello and Frances Alda was the unfortunate Desdemona. Her sufferings during the strenuous scene can be better imagined than described, though both artists deny that Slezak's rough handling had anything to do with Miss Alda's seizure. The latter is betrothed to Giulio Gatti-Casazza, the general manager of the opera company, and will probably not recover in time to sing again this season.

There is abundant evidence that comic opera—the real comic opera, that has both music and story to commend it—is coming into its own again in this country. So says F. C. Whitney, who is one of the best musical authorities in America, in a recent interview with Musical America. Too long has its very remote relative, musical comedy, in many instances neither music nor comedy, held the public attention, and it appears that when to this has been added the flood of meaningless jingle and ragtime horror, the public taste has demanded a new diet. Not only New York, but the country, has received anew a musical education. It has learned to distinguish between wit and coherency on the one hand and banality on the other, and the demand for comic opera is the natural sequence.

The arrival of Pavlova, the famous Russian dancer, was heralded in many American magazines and papers, indeed it was claimed that a very substantial inducement had to be given to the Tsar himself before he would permit his favorite dancer to leave the country. Anyway, she has arrived and, according to all accounts, her beauty and charm have been in no way exaggerated, however little foundation for the rest of the story may have. She is light and grace personified, and the artist who assists her is a very able coadjutor. His name is Mr. Mordkine, and he displays remarkable strength and agility. The Musical America thus comments on Pavlova:

It was the first production of the dainty Delibes ballet since Corried gave it at the Metropolitan half a dozen years ago, and to hear its delicately melodic measures was a most welcome privilege. Mme. Pavlova's triumph in it was complete. Coming here with a reputation placing her among the world's greatest dancers, she amply justified her fame. Not more than once or twice in a generation does one see such dancing. Beyond her merely technical accomplishments, remarkable enough in themselves, Mme. Pavlova disclosed an art in suggestive pantomime that translated her every movement into vivid significance. Her grace was wonderful to behold, and her lightness was as of the proverbial thistle-down. In the sensuous beauty and charm of her move-

ments she gave New York something strikingly new to admire, and there was always an easeful plasticity in her dancing that made even her most dazzlingly pyrotechnical feats seem harmonious and very far removed indeed from acrobatics.

Maud Allen, the dancer, is to tour the Pacific Coast.

Mme. Mazarin, who has recently created quite a sensation by her splendid singing and acting in the gruesome opera "Elektra," has surprised the musical world very much by announcing that she is married. Her husband is a student in the Latin Quarter in Paris, and is some years younger than herself. He is studying architecture, and when his wife has completed her engagement here she means to join him in Paris. They have been married since December and are, according to the prima donna, ideally happy. Mme. Mazarin was previously married and divorced; she has a little daughter nine years of age.

The programme of Oliver Codling's forthcoming grand opera season is remarkable for its catholicity. It will include "Parsifal," "The Bohemian Girl," "Fidelio," "The Merry Devil," "Tristan and Isolde" and Strauss' "Electrocuta"—the last named subject to the approval of the censor. Besides these standard works, Mr. Codling hopes to produce "A Suburban Hamlet," by Archie Pelago, the famous Anglo-Hellenic composer; "Ulat Tanalarezul," an Etruscan fantasy-opera by Quantock de Banville, and "Jack the Ripper," a grand opera comique, by Ole Brok.

Some notion of the initial difficulties to be faced by Mr. Codling may be gathered from the fact that each performance of "A Suburban Hamlet" will cost £2,000, irrespective of the composer's fee for conducting his work, which is £500 a night. Again, for M. de Banville's work the orchestra will be increased to 200 performers, while in Ole Brok's masterpiece no fewer than 1,200 instrumentalists will be employed, including 300 contrabass bulbophones with reciprocating nozzles and Harveyized placket-flanges.

But the preliminary outgoings reach their highwater mark in the case of "Electrocuta," where the insipid gloom of the story and the appalling display of blood-boltered ferocity in the last act rendered it necessary for the management to retain the services of a whole army of medical men, ambulance bearers and nurses to attend to the needs of the terrified spectators.

Some personal particulars relating to the artists will perhaps be of interest to our readers. Mme. Materna Seigel, who is of Bessarabian extraction, is a woman of colossal build and Amazonian physique. Her shrieks in the death scene, as Strauss once generously observed, are more like the cries of an inspired macaw than those of a human being.—London Punch.

THE CHINESE QUESTION IN THE RAND

The following extract from Public Opinion shows how they have dealt with the Chinese question in the Rand, and with what good results:

The last Chinaman left the Rand mines on Monday last says Reuter's correspondent. "Thus happily ends the miserable experiment which sought to turn the 'white man's country' for which a great war was fought into a field for exploitation by yellow labor, cheaply bought and working under servile conditions," says the Manchester Guardian.

"But has the experiment really ended 'happily'? Has the Rand really not suffered any of those grave disasters which we were told we should inflict on it if we dared, in 1906, to vote against Chinese labor? Let Mr. Langerman, who a few days ago presided over the meeting of the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines, reply. Has not the removal of the Chinese reduced dividends, checked the inflow of capital? No, says Mr. Langerman; last year provided a 'record in production and dividend disbursement,' and there was 'no difficulty in finding capital for new mines.' Indeed the quicker the Chinese went the better investors seemed to like it, for 'apparently the confidence of investors in the industry was fully restored, and probably would become greater than ever.'

"But at least the number of white workmen has been reduced? For were we not always told that increase of Chinese was the only road to the increase of white workmen? Says Mr. Langerman, 'an extremely gratifying feature was the increasing number of white workmen employed in the mines'—18 per cent more than in 1908. Of course there was some shortage of native labor—there always is—but 'it had not been so great as to affect the industry.'

"The opponents of Chinese labor have been justified at every point, and probably all parties in the Transvaal and South Africa are now glad that a system so unnecessary and so discreditable has come to the long-looked-for end. It is a happy consummation which reflects equal credit on the Liberal government of 1906 and on the Transvaal ministry, which, in the face of many difficulties, steadily carried out a policy of withdrawal."

The Westminster Gazette says: "There were over 51,000 Chinese workers at the mines when the work of sending them home again was undertaken. They have now gone, and a discreditable page of English history has ended."



Fritzi Scheff

(March 2nd) of The Book of Easter most opportune. This little volume has an introduction by Bishop Doane, and decorative drawings by George Wharton Edwards. The selections, chosen from a great variety of authors, illustrate the customs and ceremonies in different lands in the springtime and the beliefs which have given rise to them. Beginning with the old hopeless view of life, the quotations gradually change in character until in the final section they depict the joy and hope which the Easter season inspires today. There is a section on Easter plays, with special reference to Oberammergau, one on Easter stories and one on Easter hymns. Distinctive customs such as the giving of Easter eggs and the Washington egg rolling are treated of and explained. The aim throughout has been to touch the universal note in human experience which made the return of new life in the spring a world festival even before it received its fulness of significance on the morning of the resurrection.

Profitable Farming

The increasing interest in farming as a livelihood is evidenced by the fact that four books showing various ways of farming profitably are announced for spring publication

they have included in their discussions only the essentials for success. These four books will not only be welcome additions to the library of the professional farmer but the devotee of the backyard plot will find them of unusual practical value in assisting him to make the most of his opportunities.

Agriculture

Time was when the application of scientific rules to farm management was looked upon as little short of fanaticism. It is only of late years that it has been widely recognized that scientific principles under successful tilling of the soil and that disregard of these principles will cause failure. In Agriculture on the Pacific Slopes, by E. W. Hilgard and W. J. Osterhout, published this week (March 2nd) are set forth in simple, concise English, just those lines along which it is necessary to work for the best results. While the book is designed primarily for those interested in the arid regions of our Western Coast, it is so comprehensive in its treatment, the climatic and soil conditions taken up so varied, and the principles which it lays down so genuinely valuable, that it may be successfully applied to any section of the country. The book is profusely illustrated.

An Hour with the Editor

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

Among the sovereigns of England, Henry of Monmouth, better known as Henry V., is the most picturesque. Greater interest attaches to him even than the *Coeur de Lion*, or the first Edward. He was more nearly like the Black Prince than any other member of the Plantagenet family, although he had fewer virtues than those, which characterized that illustrious exemplar of chivalry. As a lad he displayed a genius for military matters, and was exceptionally courageous. His father, the King, gave him an opportunity to display his fitness for feats of arms by assigning him to a command in the operations against the Welsh, and so well did he perform the duties entrusted to him that his fame and popularity led the King to believe that his son aimed at supplanting him upon the throne. He therefore removed him from his command, whereupon the young prince plunged into dissipation with a zeal like that which he had exhibited in war. He gathered around him many congenial spirits, and for some time led a life, which seemed destined to end in disaster and disgrace. But when the time came for him to succeed to the crown, he completely altered his method of living, becoming as religious as he had been reckless, and as full of great plans as he had been of boisterous mischief. In the war with France he distinguished himself, especially at Agincourt, where he gained a victory against a force of vastly superior numbers. He extended his power over all France, caused himself to be recognized as the heir to the French throne, aimed to control Naples, and died as he was planning an expedition to rescue the Holy Sepulchre from the Turks. This is the Henry of whom historians love to tell, and it is the Henry of whom Shakespeare tells in his powerful drama. But there was another side to his character. His religious zeal led him to countenance, if he did not actually encourage, the burning of persons charged with heresies. His war against France, though technically only a renewal of hostilities after the truce arranged by Richard II, had expired, was a deliberate attempt to take advantage of a weak king and a distracted country. His valor and unquestioned military skill were marred by merciless cruelty. He gave little care to the welfare of his own people, and shaped his policy only so that it might gratify his personal ambition. He aimed at little short of universal dominion, and such was his ability that, if he had lived, he might have achieved it.

His reign was not marked by any development of constitutional government, for which, indeed, there was very little room, seeing that Archbishop Arundel had declared in his place in Parliament during the lifetime of Henry IV., that there was no doubt that the Lords and Commons of England had the right, in Parliament assembled, to depose a sovereign and appoint another in his stead. No great reform can be assigned to the reign of Henry V.; no notable institution was then inaugurated. Nevertheless, there was a steady hardening process going on in the institutions, which constitute the English government. It was no longer necessary for Parliament to assert its rights, for they were no longer disputed. The baronage was already showing signs of weakness in its personnel, owing to its great losses by death in battle, or on the scaffold for political offences. Henry's course towards them was in every way conciliatory. He drew the Church closely to him by his course towards heretics, and he dazzled the imagination of the common people by his splendid qualities as a soldier. He asked little of England except men and money to carry on his wars, and so long as these were available, he saw no reason for interfering with Parliament. Thus the idea of parliamentary government became strongly implanted in the minds of Englishmen; the right of the representatives of the people to say what taxes should be imposed was fully recognized and the nation learned to look upon Parliament as supreme.

Such in brief is the part which Henry V. played in English history. When allowance is made for the customs of the times, in which he lived, we need have no hesitation in declaring him to be one of the greatest of English kings in those qualities, which go to make up a strong and successful monarch. He was not a great king in the sense that Edward I. was great, but he had those qualities which win the loyal support of the populace. England is only the richer by glorious though useless war for the part which he played upon the stage of history, and yet his is a name that will always be among the most honored in the long list of English sovereigns.

THE JEWS

In the court of King Solomon there was a youth, of the tribe of Ephraim, of whom we are told that he was "a mighty man of valor." He attracted the attention of his sovereign, who made him ruler over all "the house of Joseph," that is, over the tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh. There was current a prophecy relating to this young man, to the effect that he was destined to be king of ten tribes of the Israelitish people. Whether it was because he believed this prophecy or because Jeroboam sought to strengthen his influence at the expense of his sovereign, Solomon sought his life, whereupon Jeroboam fled to Egypt, where he was living at the time the king died. When he heard that Rehoboam, Solomon's son, had ascended the throne, Jeroboam returned to his country, and, placing himself at the head of "all Israel," demanded of the new king certain concessions. It was a prototype of Runymede and the Great Charter, but Rehoboam was made of sterner stuff than King John of England, and he not only refused the

request of the people, but told them that whereas his father had chastized them with whips, he would chastize them with scorpions. Jeroboam thereupon called upon the tribes to rebel, and they all responded to his summons, except Judah and Benjamin, and such representatives of the others, who were resident in the cities of Judah. He thus establishes a kingdom, which endured for upwards of two and a half centuries. The history of the Kingdom of Israel is full of vicissitudes. There was war between it and Judah for many years, and the sacrifice of life was enormous, even if we make allowance for the exaggeration that seems inseparable from ancient accounts of battles. The last fight, which Jeroboam was engaged in, was against the forces of Judah, led by Abijah, king of that nation. In this it is said he lost 500,000 men, and shortly afterwards he died. At times the two kingdoms were in alliance; at other times they were engaged in hostilities. The progress of the country was by no means great. Indeed for the next two hundred years, Israel retrogressed steadily, except only for brief periods, when some exceptionally able king was on the throne. The worship of Jehovah was abandoned, to be renewed spasmodically at times, and the whole tone of the people became low.

Meanwhile great events were transpiring along the Euphrates, in the region over which David had extended his "sphere of influence" and Solomon had exercised sovereignty. The Assyrian Empire was rapidly coming to the front. Under Tiglathpileser it grew exceedingly powerful, and truly imperial in its character, for it came to consist of a strong central power, formed by the absorption of Babylon by Assyria, and a great number of tributary states, including Syria, Phoenicia, Israel, Judah and the various kingdoms of Arabia. Just what was the nature of the relation between these feudatory powers and Assyria is not certain, except that they all paid tribute; but it is known that Tiglathpileser aimed at the consolidation of the inhabitants of all Western Asia into a homogeneous population, for he adopted the policy of transferring the leading people of the countries, which he conquered, to places in Assyria and replacing them with Assyrians. His object seems to have been twofold. He thought by this means to prevent rebellion, and he believed the various races would become in time assimilated. While he exercised suzerainty over Israel, he did not apply this policy to that country. His successor, Shalmaneser, early in his reign, had to deal with an Israelitish rebellion. The people of that nation were resolved upon attaining their complete independence. The Assyrian king thereupon advanced against Samaria, the capital of Israel, Hosea being king at that time, and laid siege to it. He does not appear to have been successful, though there is some doubt on the point, and he died either during the siege or shortly after the city capitulated. His successor, who took the name of Sargon, after the great founder of Babylon, completed Shalmaneser's work, and adopting Tiglathpileser's policy, transported a large number of the Israelites to the mountainous region which lies in Asia to the south of the Caucasus. He himself said that he took away about 30,000 men, with women and children, but these were the leaders of the nation, the best artisans, cultivators, soldiers and scholars. He left the people without any one capable of reasserting their nationality, and to render that task even more difficult, he colonized Samaria with Assyrians. These intermarrying with the Israelites, who remained at home, formed what were afterwards known as the Samaritans. The Kingdom of Israel passed completely out of existence, and history has nothing more to tell us of the people, who were carried away. They were the Lost Tribes of Israel, concerning whose fate there has been so much speculation, and of whom, it is firmly believed by many, the British people are the descendants.

Sargon set up a king in Samaria, but he was simply a vassal of Assyria, and after a time even this semblance of nationhood was removed, and what had been the seat of the powerful state of Israel became simply a province, passing in the course of time under the control of Persia, when Cyrus the Great established that empire supreme over Western Asia. In 722 B.C. Samaria was conquered by Judea and remained a province of that nation until the Roman conquest took place.

Judging from the Biblical narrative, the distinction between Judah and Israel began to be observable even in the time of David. There was great rivalry between the tribes of Judah and Ephraim. The latter were descended from Joseph, and seem to have resented the claims to kingship put forth by Judah. Events show that in thus disputing the validity of the action of Samuel in selecting David as the founder of the royal family, the great majority of the Children of Israel sympathized. The disappearance of Israel from the stage of history is one of the most interesting of events. It is not our intention to give in these columns even a synopsis of the efforts made to follow the subsequent career of this race, but if any person wishes to send us a brief sketch of what is claimed by the Anglo-Israelites to be its history, we will be glad to print it.

CHIVALRY

It is not easy to give a definition of chivalry any more than it is to discover its origin. Some writers profess to be able to discover its germ in the respect held for women in the Teutonic tribes in days before the Christian Era. The chief evidence cited for this claim is found in certain references made by Tacitus to the practices of the Germanic races. The legends that have been preserved of the early days of Britain, such, for example, as those

which tell of Arthur and his knights are full of the spirit of chivalry, but how much of this is based on fact and how much is due to the desire of the minstrels in after years to relate tales that would appeal to the best instincts of the knights and ladies, whom it was their business to entertain, must be left to conjecture. There does not seem to have been anything corresponding to the institution of chivalry among the Germans in the time of Charlemagne, and we look in vain beyond the Eleventh Century for any proof of its existence. The name "chivalry" comes from the French "chevalier," a horse soldier.

John Pentland Mahaffey in his "Social Life in Greece" contrasts the Homeric heroes with the chivalry of the Middle Ages, and after speaking of the attributes of the former, he says: "The Mediaeval knights, with whom it is fashionable to compare the princes of the Iliad and Odyssey, were wont to sum up the moral perfection, which they esteemed under one complex term—a term for which there is no equivalent in Greek—the term 'honor.' It may be easily and sufficiently analyzed into four component ideas, those of courage, truth, compassion and loyalty. No man could approach the idea of chivalry, or rank himself among gentlemen and men of honor, who was not ready to contend, when occasion arose, against any odds, and thus to encounter death rather than yield one inch from his post. He must feel himself absolutely free from the stain of a single lie, or even from an equivocation. He must ever be ready to help the weak and the distressed, whether they be so by nature, as in the case of women and children, or by circumstances, as in the case of men overpowered by numbers. He must with his heart, and not with mere lip-service, obey God and the King, or even such other authority as he voluntarily pledged himself to obey. A knight, who violated any of these conditions, even if he escaped detection at the hands of his fellows, felt himself degraded."

Thus we see that chivalry meant more than, as some suppose, an exaggerated devotion to woman and a readiness to do and dare anything at her behest or for her advantage. It was an attempt to develop the highest type of manhood, and while it did not always free its devotees from grossness and cruelty, and while it often led to exceedingly grotesque results, it was undoubtedly a potent factor in the emancipation of Europe from the thralldom under which it fell after the overthrow of the Roman Empire. While chivalry was hardly an organization, it was something apart from the great body of the people. It was by no means confined to the hereditary nobility, nor were all the princes or barons recognized as belonging to it. When a parent desired his son to be trained in chivalry, he sent him as a page to the court of some king or great noble, where he served the ladies. He thus acquired an ease, grace and appreciation of the more refined side of life. Meanwhile he was instructed in the use of arms, and in the principles of the order. When he became strong enough he was made an esquire, or shield-bearer, to the knight in whose service he was, and later he might, if he chose, and was deemed fit, take upon himself the vows of chivalry, after which he was knighted, the ceremony consisting of a tap of a sword upon the neck, which was meant to signify his emancipation from all control save that of his own honor. His investiture with knighthood was accompanied by a religious ceremony, and it is to be noted that the Church gave every encouragement to the development of chivalry, which indeed in some of its aspects was purely religious. It may be mentioned that in early days knighthood was regarded as of the highest rank, and a baron, earl or duke, upon whom it had not been conferred, ranked in precedence below the humblest knight, who might live upon his estate. The status of knighthood was derived from the vows taken by those admitted to it. Some of these were general and were made by every knight, but in addition individuals made special vows, some of them grotesque, some of them noble, but all alike binding. As an example of the former, may be mentioned that a band of young English knights, who previous to setting out on an expedition to France, bound cloths over their left eyes and vowed not to remove them until victory was achieved.

Knight errantry was a phase of this extraordinary institution. A knight errant wandered from place to place, accompanied by his squire and perhaps by a few men-at-arms, his object being usually the protection of women, but frequently his vow was of wide application, and he was pledged to right every wrong that came under his notice. While many of these knights errant were not much better than adventurers, there is no doubt that their influence was on the whole beneficial. It was a good thing that in communities just emerging from barbarism, and in which every feudal lord might, if he chose, be a petty tyrant, there should be some persons, who might be relied on to stand for the right, irrespective of rank or station in life. At the same time it is to be observed that chivalry did not, as a rule, concern itself with the affairs of any except the higher classes.

The use of gunpowder put an end to this institution. When a common man, with "deadly saltpetre," could with safety to himself smite down the strongest knight, when fighting was done from a distance instead of hand-to-hand, the noble arts of knighthood were shorn of their value. Indeed even before gunpowder came into general use the English archers, with the grey goose shaft, spread terror into the ranks of the chivalry of France, and later the Swiss foot-soldiers demonstrated that men on horseback were no match for a man on foot properly armed. Chivalry played a very important part during the Crusades, and perhaps it was then that it attained its best development. It was the precursor of the

Renaissance. It elevated popular ideals. It brought into prominence that admirable quality of human nature known as honor, that definable thing that we have in mind when we say of a man that he is a gentleman. Perhaps it may not be a mistake to say that the word "gentle" took its modern meaning from Chivalry. Originally gentle meant well-born. But in early days of the English a well born man might, and was very likely to be the reverse of gentle as we use the word today. When, however, he adopted the rules of chivalry, his manner, towards woman especially, was changed. Hence to be well-born or gentle came to be synonymous with kindness, consideration and, indeed, all those qualities, which are compressed in the modern meaning of the word gentle.

A Century of Fiction

XXVI.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

IVAN TURGENEFF

There is something inspiring even in the pictured face of this great Russian. From under a low broad brow, over which the heavy white hair falls, the steadfast eyes look searchingly into yours. The nose is straight and broad, the lips firmly closed but kindly, and the short, neatly-clipped white beard and moustache give an air of military trimness. The head is held well erect and the shoulders are splendidly broad. It is the picture of a man well up in years, upon whom the years have had no deteriorating effect, but have simply served to further enlarge the capabilities and enhance the ideals. It is the face of youth and age in one, with only the best qualities of both apparent.

Ivan Turgeneff, with Lyof Tolstoy, easily stands at the head of Russian novelists, though the works of both are utterly dissimilar. Tolstoy never wrote except under the stress of strong feeling which almost amounted to passion; Turgeneff, on the contrary, produced his works patiently and deliberately, writing always with great consciousness and precision, never attempting to force a moral upon one, or an ideal, but trusting to the reader's perspicacity to trace his deepest meanings beneath the surface of his words. And because of the novelist's power of portrayal the task does not call for a great deal of discernment. Indeed that is one of the chief charms of a great writer or speaker to have the faculty of seeking, by mere suggestion, to call into being latent possibilities in the mind of the reader or hearer, and to produce thoughts, which, while they have their birth in the suggestion of the artist, come to such a full fruition in the mind of the one impressed that he or she seldom doubts but that the whole idea is all his or her own, and consequently the impression is the deeper and the more indelible. Turgeneff was what Henry James calls "the novelist's novelist." Continuing, he thus says of him: "Putting aside extrinsic imitations, it is impossible to read him without the conviction of his being, in the vividness of his own tongue, of the strong type made to bring home to us the happy truth of the unity, in a generous talent, of material and form—of their being inevitable faces of the same medal: the type of those, in a word, whose example deals death to the perpetual clumsy assumption that subject and style are—aesthetically speaking or in the living work—different and separable things. We are conscious, reading him in a language not his own, of not being reached by his personal tone; his individual accent. It is a testimony therefore to the intensity of his presence, that so much of his particular charm does reach us; that the mask turned to us has, even without his expression, still so much beauty. It is the beauty (since we must try to formulate) of the finest presentation of the familiar." Incidentally we might mention that there are few writers who love so well to veil the simplest expressions behind a galaxy of superfluous words as Henry James, but in his case, the effort to extricate the real meaning is too much of a task upon the reader's time and ability. Here lies the difference between genius and talent. In the one case we are pleased to inspiration at the evidence of our own latent powers, in the other case we are impatient of being shown our deficiency in comprehension, and are instinctively annoyed with the one who opens our eyes to our defects.

Turgeneff was born at Orel, in Russia, in 1818, but the latter half of his life was spent almost entirely away from his native land. His parents were rich land-owners, and he inherited a great deal of wealth, so that his literary labors were never necessary to his livelihood, and he was happy in always being able to leave a pecuniary interest out of his calculations. Turgeneff was a Liberal, and the years he spent in the German university only broadened these views, so that when he returned to Russia he was immediately placed under suspicion, and because of some trifling remark that seemed to reflect upon his country's government, he was confined to his own estate for fear that he might spread incendiary doctrines. As the estate was a magnificent one, and Turgeneff had all sorts of money at his command, it is not likely that he felt the punishment very keenly. At all events, it was productive of good results, for it was during this temporary exile that he wrote his charming collection, "A Sportsman's Sketches." In his studies he represented the case of the Russian peasant in a manner that was not at all pleasing to his government, and finding himself so absurdly hampered, and feeling an irrepressible incentive to write as his feelings

and reasons dictated, he determined to travel, and eventually took up his residence abroad. He had an estate at Baden-Baden and a residence in Paris on the Seine. In these two latter places he spent the happiest years of his life, years marked by signal literary successes and the acquiring of a host of friends, most of which were distinguished men and women in the world of art or letters. He never married, and died in 1883.

In Turgeneff's novel, "Fathers and Sons," the term "nihilist" was used almost for the first time, and it was a term very soon everywhere adopted. The hero of the story is a young Russian, Bazarof, who is a rebel against all forms of authority. Bazarof is in direct contrast to the other principal character in the story, who is the son of a wealthy landed proprietor, and who cherishes most of the old conservative ideals. Bazarof's career is vivid and tragic. The whole story depicts the old and the new forces at war with one another, and upon the book being given to the public, the whole country read it and took sides either with the "Fathers" or with the "Sons." It is a fearlessly written, powerfully realistic story, and made an impression in the literary world and upon Russian politics that has ever been forgotten.

"Virgin Soil" is another story of nihilism, with the love interest very strongly developed. It is graphically written and is one of the author's best.

THIS EASTER MORN

Above the flood of Pagan superstition
Above self-righteous creed of Pharisee
Above the moss grown walls of old tradition
He stood in Galilee.

No midnight oil he burned o'er scroll of teacher,
From time worn creeds his way was set apart;
His lamp the light of God's clear truth within him
His book the human heart.

The homely folk the peasant life about him
The heavy hearted, weak and sore distressed,
For whom this Life held naught but tribulation
In him found peace and rest.

And so this Easter morn his wondrous story
The world is listening to on land and sea,
Faint tortured limbs the thorny crown of anguish
The Cross of Calvary.

Beside his rock hewn tomb in tears and sorrow
The Marys held their tryst;
Today we hail with songs of glad rejoicing
The risen Christ.

The star that once shone out for sage and shepherd
Clear rayed above the stall in Bethlehem
Is shining yet undimmed its matchless splendour
A guide, a comfort still for heart-sore men.

Divine or human what he was I know not
But his great life of Love
To weary hearts comes like a benediction
Straight from above.

Isaac Nixon, Victoria B. C.

GRAVE MISTAKE

J. W. Holman, the government's official poisoner, has destroyed 750,000 prairie dogs in the last eight months. Mr. Holman, genially discussing that holocaust in Washington said: "Work like mine is best done by an expert. The farmer who poisons his own prairie dogs may get into trouble. Chemicals are serious things for the average man to fool with."

"When I think of men fooling with chemicals," he said, "I think involuntarily of Hiram Bozeman, of Gandy. It was a wet, cold, nasty December day, like this one, and Hiram, coughing and shivering, stood before a druggist's window. In this window, between two enormous jars, one filled with a beautiful clear blue liquid, the other with a beautiful clear red one, Hiram's eye rested on a sign that said:

No more Coughs,
No more Colds,
25c a bottle.

"Hiram entered the shop, the druggist said he could guarantee the anti-cold remedy, and the young man bought a bottle.

"Two days later he returned again through mire and sleet.

"I've drunk that mixture," he gasped, 'and it seems to have plugged up my throat. I can hardly breathe!'

"The druggist started.

"You drank it?" he cried. 'Why, man, it's an india-rubber solution to put on the soles of your shoes!'"—Detroit Journal.

JONES' ABSENCE

Simpkins always was soft-hearted, and when it developed upon him to break gently the news of Jones' drowning to the bereaved Mrs. Jones, it cost him much paper, ink and perspiration before he sent the following:

"Dear Mrs. Jones—Your husband cannot come home today, because his bathing suit was washed away in the surf.

"P. S.—Poor Jones was inside the suit."—The Sketch.

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

PLANTING AND PROPAGATING THE IVIES

The Ivy is probably better known to most beginners in gardening matters than almost any other subject, and yet comparatively little may be understood regarding the method of dealing with the plants and the wealth of material available in the many varieties that are catalogued by nurserymen. The Ivy is known to botanists by the names of *Hedera*, and is a popular genus of evergreens shrubby or climbing plants; it belongs to the *Aralia* family (*Araliaceae*). In our British climate the number of hardy evergreen climbing plants is not large, and for this reason the Ivy has an especial value. No other subject will compare with it for covering bare walls or fences and many other unsightly erections. It is in the winter season, when so many trees and shrubs are leafless, that the Ivy asserts its real value. The small-leaved Ivies, of which there are many varieties, are very useful for growing among rockwork; and they are also especially well adapted for training over the roots of large trees. A northern aspect suits these small leaved varieties, where they look very pretty and harmonize satisfactorily with Ferns and similar subjects.

Ivy as an edging is more frequently used now than was the case formerly. Contrasted with the glorious colors of masses of gay flowers in the summer season the effect is beautiful, and is much to be preferred to the many artificial creations, such as tiles, frequently used for the same purpose. A live margin of Ivy some 12 inches to 2 feet in width may be made into a dense fringe if the plants are properly treated. They should be arranged in rows, and the growths pegged down in one direction only as soon as planted. To keep the growths from getting overgrown and uncontrolled, the young shoots should be pinched or cut back two or three times, according to the vigor of the plants, every summer.

In addition to the many beautiful forms of the evergreen climbing Ivies, there are varieties of the Tree Ivies that are little known. The Tree Ivies are known to the botanist by the name of *Hedera arborescens*, and are of a non-climbing habit. In Figs. 1 and 2 two examples of the Tree Ivies are shown, and it will be noticed that they are bushes or low standards. They have a special value in the winter season, as they can be lifted if grown in pots and replanted to fill vacant flower-beds. If the plants are to retain their bushy and compact form, they must be grown continuously in pots. The soil for these Tree Ivies should comprise two parts of loam, one part of leaf-mould or decayed manure, and coarse sand in sufficient quantity to make the compost porous. See that the pots are well drained. Potting may be done at any time between October and March. In April the plants should be pruned into shapely specimens. During the growing period water freely, and in the summer established plants in pots will derive considerable benefit from periodical applications of manure-water.

With respect to the planting of the evergreen climbing Ivies, the numerous forms of which have originated from the one species, *Hedera Helix*, a native plant of Britain and other parts of Europe, objection is sometimes taken to the growth of this subject on the walls of dwellings, on the alleged ground that it makes them damp and for other reasons. A moment's reflection will refute such an idea. As a matter of fact it has just the opposite effect. Moisture is drawn off by the aerial rootlets which adhere to the wall, and the leaves throw off the rain. When planting it is important to remember that the Ivy does not take kindly to cemented walls, and unless special measures can be adopted to erect a trellis or something of this kind, it may be courting failure to plant in such positions.

Ivy may be planted at any time between September and November and February and April inclusive. When planting it is better to purchase plants in pots, as the roots suffer less from disturbance. Should the soil in the pots be rather dry on arrival of the plants, give them a good watering before planting. Fig. 3 represents a small Ivy recently planted for covering a wall. Where it is intended to plant Ivy against falls, the ground should be trenched fully two feet to three feet square, working in a plentiful supply of well-rotted manure, and if a quantity of old mortar rubbish can be incorporated so much the better, as Ivy revels in soil of a limy nature. It is well to remember, however, that rich soil causes the variegation to lose much of its beauty and the leaves ultimately to assume a green color. For this reason plant the variegated sorts in poor soil.

The various forms of the hardy evergreen climbing Ivies may be propagated by cuttings outdoors, those made from firm shoots eight inches to a foot in length answering very well. Fig. 4 shows a shoot suitable for making into a cutting, and a cutting properly prepared and ready for insertion. Note how the lower half of the leaves have been removed and the stem cut through immediately below a joint. These cuttings should be inserted in ordinary sandy soil, half their length, in small trenches of sufficient depth, and the soil made firm at their base before leveling off and finishing the operation. A border under a north wall, or a similar position, should be selected, and the propagation be done at any time between September and November, and later when the weather is not very frosty. By these means plants may be raised with the greatest ease.

Good sorts to grow are *Hedera Helix canariensis* (the Irish Ivy), a very reliable variety, suitable for covering fences, walls and bare, unsightly places; *H. digitata*, dark green, variegated with white, equally good for walls, etc.; *H. dentata*; *H. purpurea*, purplish; *H. roegneriana* (the Giant Ivy), large heart-shaped leaves, suitable for arches, pergolas, tree trunks and walls; *H. canariensis aureo-*

maculata, green and gold; *H. marginata*, leaves green, edged creamy white; *H. Silver Queen*, margined and splashed ivory white; *H. tricolor*, green leaves, margined and splashed cream; *H. maderensis variegata*, beautifully variegated and suitable only for warm positions, like most of the variegated varieties; the extremely hardy and beautiful *H. caenwoodiana*, with deeply lobed leaves of medium size, dark green; and many others.—The Garden.

ROCK GARDENING

Take a walk out to the golf links, or further afield to Mount Tolmie and Cedar Hill, or, again, take a boat and row round to Esquimalt, and land at any of the numerous little bays that you see on your way or that capture your fancy when you reach the harbor, and you will find a rock-garden clothed by nature with



1.—A golden variegated form of the Tree Ivy (*Hedera Arborescens*)

lichens and mosses, with sea-pinks and sedums, saxifrages and heucheras, that at almost any season of the year, form a pleasant picture to the eye.

Perhaps it is owing to nature's lavish handiwork in this respect that so few people have taken up this form of gardening; rather it should be an additional incentive to continue the good work by building a rock-garden close to our home and introducing some of the many flowering rock plants and alpine plants that a little care and attention will cause to flourish as luxuriantly as in their native habitat.

There must be many people who, if they had ever given attention to these dainty tufts and cushions of dense foliage, and noted the exquisite coloring of the masses of brilliant flowers, would be seized with the desire to excel in their cultivation. In England in the last few years there has been a remarkable growth of interest in the cultivation of rock plants, and numerous rock-gardens have been constructed all over the country. There, however, the rock necessary for the work has in many instances to be shipped long distances, making this form of gardening the luxury of a few; here, on the other hand, there are few gardens of any extent that have not some portion occupied by rock that could with very small outlay be concerted into an excellent rock-garden.

Messrs. Backhouse & Co. of New York, one of the best known firms engaged in that class of work, advertise to build rock-gardens from two hundred and fifty dollars up. I venture to say that for the tenth part of the cost of the smallest rock-garden this firm constructs, one could lay out in Victoria quite an interesting garden of this description.

On this continent generally, alpine plants have been but little cultivated, but I think I am right in saying that there are as many species and as attractive plants of this class native to North America, as among those long cultivated in Europe.

Foremost amongst the joys of rock-gardening is the pleasure of collecting the plants that we cultivate. Within a day's journey of Victoria may be found a collection of rock plants large enough to furnish charming pictures of flower combination to the flower lover.

There is no form of gardening that appeals so much to our finest feelings, or is so full of sustained interest as rock-gardening; every month of the year has its own blossoms. At the date of writing the rocks are bright with *Sisyrinchium* and *Erythroniums*, with saxifrage and bearberry, *minulus* and arabis and wallflower. A gardener coming in two or three days a week will keep up a bright show of color in the garden during the flowering months; but the rock-garden is more dependent on the touch of the owner's hand to produce the best results; put in the plants yourself, form your own combinations of color and massing, and your rock-garden will be a thing of joy and satisfaction the whole year round.

KITCHEN GARDEN

Those beginners in gardening who invest in a frame will naturally wish to make the fullest use of it, and to do so at this season it is essential to form a good hot-bed on which to place it. The materials for making the hot-bed should now be got together, the best undoubtedly being one-half long strawy and fresh stable manure, and the other half freshly gathered and unfertilized leaves. Many, however, cannot procure leaves in this condition, and must, perforce, rely on manure of the kind mentioned above. It will be necessary to secure enough to form a solid mass 2 feet thick at the top end and 1 foot wider each way than the frame, and before being made up into the bed it should be thoroughly turned and shaken up every other day for a week or ten days. In making the bed form a good slope towards the south, so as to catch as much sun as possible, and tread the whole firm as the work proceeds. After placing the frame in position, a few inches of finely sifted soil may be placed over the manure, and in a

few days should be fit for sowing or the standing in of seed-boxes.

Flower Garden

Where Christmas Roses are grown they will now be throwing up their beautiful wax-like white flowers, and steps must be taken, if not already done, to protect them from bad weather and the ravages of slugs. A hand-light or bell-glass placed over the plants will keep off rain, fog and sooty matter, which do so much to despoil the beauty of the flowers; but slugs are more difficult to deal with. I have found that Kilogrub sprinkled round the bases of the flower and leaf stems is a good deterrent and, moreover, a simple one. Another hardy plant that gives us its blossoms outdoors at this season is the fragrant *Iris styllosa*. Sparrows are very fond of plucking these blossoms; hence some means must be taken to stop the mischief. A piece of fine fish or wire netting fixed over the plant or plants answers very well, or some strands of black cotton secured to sticks inserted round the clumps will do.

Fruit Garden

Many amateurs make a point of growing a tree or two of Morello Cherries, particularly where a north wall is available, as this is one of the fruits which do well in such a position. We must not, however, think that a north wall is essential, as this fruit will do quite well when grown in bush form in the open. Where pruning has not been done, this should be attended to at once. Before commencing the work it will be well to remember that the fruits are borne only on wood that was formed last year; hence it will be seen that these are the shoots to retain as far as possible. Pruning, therefore, will consist of cutting out sufficient two years or more old shoots to make room for the young ones. In the case of wall trees the latter may be nailed into position as soon as pruning is finished, six inches apart being a good distance to allow for the shoots that are retained, leaving these nearly or quite their full length. Of course, it will be necessary to remove some young ones, and the weakest and most unripe ones should be taken away.—The Garden.

THE HOME GARDEN

The first consideration in the laying out of the home grounds is to know what you want for convenience's sake. The home is for use, not for ornament. The useful should be made attractive, and when the attractiveness conforms to the canons of good taste it is said to be artistic. Mere ornament—I mean ornament that is not related to some useful or



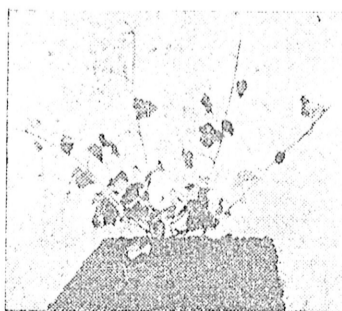
2.—A green-leaved form of the Tree Ivy. Useful for plunging in flower-beds during the winter months

artistic purpose—is of no consequence. "Here is a handsome rose; you should have it," pleads the plant agent. But does your place need a rose? Perhaps it needs a lilac bush, or even mere sward. Consider the place itself before you consider the details.

These are the immovable objects, or the permanent uses of the place. We will assume that the house is built; this, then, is the leading fixed point. The limits of the place also are fixed. It is necessary that the entrance be at a certain point in order that the going and coming may be direct and pleasant. There may be large trees or other natural features on the place.

The General Style of Treatment

Formal or Natural? Then consider what general style of handling you desire. If you want a strictly formal treatment, let it com-



3.—A recently planted Ivy for covering a wall. Note how the growths are secured to the wall by shreds and nails

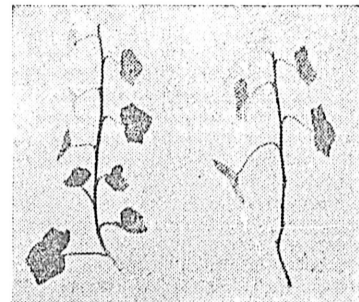
form well with the architecture, being a part of the yard scheme. In this case, the basal line of the building should be carried out horizontally by means of walls and other architectural forms. The cases are relatively few in which the strictly formal treatment is desirable. If you want a "formal garden," that is a very different matter; this you may place at one side or in the rear of your grounds, in the

same spirit that you would place a rose garden or a vegetable garden.

In general the "natural style" is better. The term "natural style" really means very little, except that it has become established in literature as expressing a contrast to the rigidly formal treatment of grounds. It does not contend the grounds shall be strictly "natural," for then they would be wild and very likely unlovable; it means only that free and often irregular lines shall be used rather than right lines and geometrical figures. The general theory of most home grounds should be the "open centre" and mass-planted boundaries.

The Open Centre and Massed Borders

Of course, the front boundaries should usually be left open, although one sometimes may wish to screen the place from undue publicity



4.—Cuttings of the Evergreen Ivy. That on the left is the kind of shoot from which cuttings are made, and that on the right is a cutting properly prepared and ready for planting.

by means of a low planting next the street. The relative extent of open sward and border planting cannot be determined by rule; every place is a law unto itself in this regard (as a fact, in all regards), but it is well to say that less than one-fourth of the area should be devoted to mass planting. Usually the proportion of planting should be much smaller than this, particularly on relatively large places. This does not mean that the lawn should be bare of all planting, but the general effort should be to avoid scattered and choppy effect.

As for walks, make only enough to serve the purposes of the place.

Avoid ready-made plans. The kind of planting that shall characterize every establishment cannot be determined from any mere description of the place. "Paper plans" are at best only a suggestion. The only really satisfactory plan and advice, as a rule, are those that are the result of a careful study of the place—the immediate surroundings, the outlook, the personal desires of the owner, the climate, the soil, the size of the area, all determine what would be best to be done; but it is always safe to do too little rather than too much.

Grading a Costly Business

As for grades, let them be such that water runs away from the house. It is better that walks ascend toward the house, rather than descend. Make all grades gentle and flowing as far as possible. If it is necessary to have a sharp bank, let it be on the outer boundary—unless the architecture is such that an esplanade terrace can be made next the building and become a part of it. It is very rare that a sharp bank or bold change in grade can be made with good effect in the middle of any place of ordinary size. It is well to let the grade rise gently toward stone walls, boulders and trees. By all means do not cover the bases of the trees. The irregular little mound of earth that stands naturally about a tree, and the spreading, bracing base of the tree itself, are characteristic elements in the beauty of trees. Neither must you have a tree on a high knoll or terrace—nearly always you can grade up to it or away from it in such a way as to leave a natural look.

The Great Importance of Drainage

Look well to all drainage before the grading is completed. If the land is wet or "cold" in places an underdrain of tile should be laid through the wet places. If it is very hard clay, an underdrain will tend to aerate and loosen the soil. All house drains should be carefully and permanently laid, and their position should be charted or marked so that they may be readily found on occasion. If these drains are laid in filled soil, great care should be taken to pound the earth underneath them to prevent settling. When willow-elms, or other drain-loving trees grow in the neighborhood, the drain joints should be thoroughly cemented to prevent the roots from entering. If the yard is filled or the land has been deeply spaded or plowed, allow for some settling of the surface. Usually the fresh grading should be one to four inches higher than is desired for the permanent surface.

It is always well for the beginner to make a sketch or ground plan of his place, drawing it to a scale and indicating the position of the plantings and other objects. On no account should this plan be a theoretical one, however; it should be the result of a careful study of the place—the place should not be the result of the plan. But the drawing of the plan focuses and crystallizes one's ideas and gives definiteness to the work. It is well to study out the planting schemes with much care, making lists of the trees and shrubs and perennial herbs for each part of the area. These lists will be invaluable for reference and guidance; and gradually you will be compiling experience about your plants that will be of

value to others also. Finally, do not fear to take advice at every doubtful point.—L. H. Bailey.

THE PRUNING KNIFE

Before undertaking to prune anything, the amateur needs to know a few axioms of plant growth. He should be able to give a reason for every cut he makes.

1. Early-blooming shrubs and trees are best pruned in summer time just after the blossoms fade. To prune in the spring is next best, though there is a great waste in the plant's summer work in the sacrifice of blossoms buds.

2. Late-blooming shrubs and trees form flower buds in the spring shoots. They are best pruned in early spring.

3. The great advantage of spring pruning is the rapid healing of wounds. For the great majority of our hardy ornamentals, and for shade and fruit trees, early spring pruning is best.

4. Winter pruning is undesirable because the healing of wounds must wait until spring. Tender things are injured by cold, and hardy things by drying of the exposed tissues. The only justification for pruning in fall and mid-winter is that there is leisure to do it at no other season. Winter pruning is better than no pruning at all. Dead or unfeebled wood should be cut out when discovered, no matter what time of year.

5. Yearly pruning keeps the specimen well in hand, and makes heavy sawing and chopping unnecessary. It leaves the smallest wounds to be healed. It is a good habit for the amateur to get into, for it insures his combined interest in individual specimens upon which the character and beauty of his garden depends.

How to Prune Shade Trees

An ideal shade tree should be symmetrical, free from dead or diseased parts, vigorous, bearing on a strong framework of trunk and limbs an ample but not crowded canopy of leaves. It has, moreover, the distinctive character of its race, as the fan top of an elm, with its outer branches pendant; or the upright oval of a hard maple.

It is customary to let shade trees alone until their condition becomes critically bad. Then some hired man is delegated to trim them, and he is instructed to "make a thorough job of it." The result is generally deplorable. Well-meaning, conscientious ignorance can do far more harm with axe and saw than the same ignorance with chronic disposition to shirk.

If a tree is worth pruning at all, the owner should get some ideas as to how it ought to be pruned, and then at least stand by to see that these are carried out.

What Limbs to Remove

All dead and broken limbs are worse than useless—they menace the tree's life. Long limbs, as of silver maple, become so heavy that they are in danger of breaking in wind storms and damaging neighboring windows. Such limbs must be cut back. Thinning of branches is next to be attended to. Interference chafes the bark, and the nutrition of the limbs thus involved is disturbed. Which ones show sickly foliage and enfeebled growth? Those should be taken out, giving the advantage of more sun and air to the strongest limbs. These trimmings need not destroy the character of the tree. They put new life into it. A season's growth will take away the stubby appearance.

How to Cut Off Limbs

Use a saw—never an axe! Saw as close as possible to the main branch. Have no protruding stub to be swallowed by the healing tissue that rolls in and covers the wound. Leave no ragged edges. Do not tear the bark. Finish the job with a knife, rather, after the saw reaches the bark.

Any break in the bark admits the germs of tree diseases that float in the air. Every limb is rooted in the pitch of a larger one. Its wood is a porous mass of fibers, with starchy contents that drink in the rain. This forms a soil in which wood-destroying fungi thrive. Every rotten tree in the neighborhood casts its spores on the air.

For this reason it is essential to cover wounds with extreme care. Some waterproof substance is demanded. White lead in linseed oil forms a paint that is efficacious. It must be carefully and conscientiously applied. One dressing rarely lasts as long as there is need. The larger the limb amputated, the larger the wound, and two or three years is not long for the healing process. The wound will need repainting, else danger of inoculation will still threaten the heart of the tree.

Nature takes charge of the pruning of laurel and rhododendrons, as a rule. The evergreen leaves shade and discourage weak twigs. Occasionally a wayward branch must be cut back to keep the symmetry of the whole. Oftener, buds and branch tips winter kill; these should be cut back to sound wood, which will send out new buds.

If you want to increase your black cap raspberries, the tops of the shoots should be fastened to the ground to root. The red raspberries are better grown from root cuttings made in the late fall and buried through the winter in boxes of sand to plant in spring. Root cuttings of these and blackberries are far better than suckers for that purpose.

Science Expounded From An Easy Chair

By Sir Ray Lankester, K.C.B., F.R.S.

There is no branch of science with which an acquaintance, even though of a very modest extent, is so illuminating as that which is called chemistry. A few precise statements are made to us, we ourselves are caused to make a few astonishing and absolutely convincing "experiments" or "demonstrations" in confirmation of them, and at once a veil is lifted from the whole material world. Every tangible thing, from the air and the clouds floating in it to the most massive rocks and the hidden fires beneath them, assume a new meaning, and an unsuspected unity. The entire substance of this globe is shown to owe its diversity to the qualities of elemental bodies, which can be understood, separated, and dealt with by human skill. The waters of the ocean and of the earth are resolved into gases! The very substance and process of life are analyzed by the tremendous revelation of chemistry. Unsatiated by feats so gigantic as these, the chemist proceeds to wrest the elemental bodies from Nature's hands, taking them into his own, "creates" with them an endless host of wonderful substances which she had not taken the trouble to produce!

The growth of chemistry (or the spagirie art, as it was once called), was long and tedious until after the publication of "The Sceptical Chemist," by Robert Boyle, in 1661. From that time onwards it was recognized that "chemistry is the art of resolving mixed or composite bodies into their constituent simple bodies called 'elements,' or of combining the elements so as to form such mixed or composite bodies." The notion of the existence of "simple bodies," which we now call "the chemical elements," was due to Robert Boyle. He supposed that there were a few he did not venture to say how many—simple bodies which, by combining variously with one another, give rise to the vast variety of chemical substances known. We now know eighty "simple bodies" or "chemical elements," and of these seventy have been examined in a thorough and satisfactory way. What is meant by "a chemical element" is not difficult to understand. One concludes that a substance is "a chemical element" when no amount of hammering or grinding or heating or electrical disturbance will resolve it into two or more other substances; when, if it is distilled or dissolved or volatilized, it can, however completely it is

during the process altered in appearance and combined with other bodies, yet be eventually recovered without diminution of its weight. The metal gold is a good example of an element. Though it is, as metals go, fairly soft and more ductile than any, yet it cannot by any treatment be broken into component substances. By very great heat it can be volatilized, and the vapor condenses as cubical crystals of pure gold. It can be dissolved in certain powerful acids and forms compound bodies ("salts"), often in the form of yellow translucent crystals, in no way resembling metallic gold in appearance; yet it can be separated again from those compound bodies as metallic gold in appearance; yet it can be separated.

There are now about eighty such indestructible unchangeable elements known. At the end of the eighteenth century only twenty-three had been discovered! A very striking fact about these ultimate natural kinds of matter ("ultimate" so far as our present powers of manipulation and the conditions of this planet are concerned) is that they exist on the earth in very different quantities; some are very abundant, others extremely rare, many millions times rarer than the commoner kinds. Another great fact is that they present themselves under the usual conditions of warmth and pressure of the earth's surface, with the most different qualities of substance and appearance. A great many are hard and heavy metals (those which we know familiarly); others are light metals, which can float on water (sodium and potassium); the element quicksilver is a liquid metal; the element sulphur is a transparent yellow crystal; the element carbon a clear, hard one (the diamond), or at other times a black opaque mass; the element bromine is a brown liquid; the element chlorine a yellow gas; the elements oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen are colorless gases! Though ranging from the lightest known gas to the heaviest known solid, and differing widely in appearance and texture, the elements all agree in the distinctive quality of being "simple bodies" incapable (here and now) of resolution into constituent bodies. It has taken a long time and the skill and ingenuity of a host of workers in their chemical laboratories to arrive at convincing methods of proving that this or that substance is really and truly "an element." Metallic-looking substances are by no means all of them "elements"; they are often "alloys," definite mixtures of two or more elementary metals, others, such as

pyrites, are "chemically combined" with sulphur, and yet look like pure metal. Colorless gases are not necessarily "elements." Chokedamp, or carbonic acid gas, and olefiant gas (the gas we burn), are respectively compound bodies—the one of carbon with oxygen gas, the other of carbon with hydrogen gas. One of the most important and interesting facts about the elements is that their condition as solids, liquids, or gases is only an affair of temperature. The liquid metal mercury, or quicksilver, becomes at a temperature no lower than is met with in an Arctic winter a silver-like solid, with a metallic "ring," when struck. By skilful arrangement in the laboratory the condition of warmth or heat-vibration can be removed, and at the present day bodies can be cooled to within three or four degrees of what is called the "absolute zero"—that is, the total absence of heat vibration. At these low temperatures, which do not exist naturally on the earth's surface—temperatures which it is one of the great glories of man to be able to produce at his pleasure—the element "oxygen gas" becomes first a light blue liquid, and then, at a lower temperature still, a pale blue solid; hydrogen, too, has been made to undergo the same sort of change. On the other hand, by applying greater and greater heat—culminating in that of the furnace of the electric arc—chemists have succeeded in converting nearly every element into the condition of gas. Just as solid oxygen, when its temperature is raised, becomes a gas, so solid gold, when heated, first becomes liquid and then becomes a transparent gas. On cooling it again becomes solid gold.

It seems to me that everyone would like to know, if only in a simple sort of way, what are the names, the more obvious characters, and the relative abundance of the eighty chemical elements. If one knows the names of the elements, and understands the difference between mere mechanical mixture and what is called "chemical combination," one can follow a great deal of what is said of geological and physiological matters and other subjects in which chemistry plays an important part. I should like to see a sample of every element in its pure state set out in the Natural History Museum. The existence of a definite number of these indestructible "simple bodies" of varied appearance and character is an immensely important thing to realize; and even more so is the associated and necessary conclusion that all the natural and all the artificial bodies which we know (upon this earth!) are either

pure specimens of those elements and mere mechanical mixtures of them, or else (as is the case with an endless number and variety of bodies) are "chemical compounds" formed by that peculiar union of two or more elements which we call "chemical combination."

In order to survey with some kind of interest the eighty "simple bodies" or elements of the chemist, we must adopt some kind of grouping or classification, and that grouping which would be best and appear most in accordance with important facts to the fully-instructed chemist is not necessarily the grouping to be adopted at a first introduction. A division which at first sight seems to be one of considerable importance is that into (a) elements which exist in the pure uncombined state in natural conditions, and (b) elements which are not known in the pure uncombined state in natural conditions, but have been extracted and reduced to the pure state by man, and by man only. This turns out to be a curiously irregular sort of division. The gaseous elements oxygen and nitrogen (forming our atmosphere), and the extremely rare gas helium recently discovered), as well as the new gaseous elements argon, krypton, xenon and neon, found in small percentages in the atmosphere, are the only gaseous elements found uncombined in natural circumstances on the earth. There are two gaseous elements—fluorine and chlorine—which are so active and generous in combining with other elements that they are only known as elements when separated in the laboratory from their combinations by man. In fact, the elements which are known in the pure state in nature are for the most part those which are sluggish or inert at forming combinations. The element oxygen appears to be an exception to this rule at first sight, since it is a greedy "combiner" and yet exists in vast quantity uncombined in the air. But this is due to a special fact in the history of oxygen. An immense proportion of oxygen exists in combination with other elements as oxides, etc., and the free oxygen of the atmosphere is continually entering into combination. The loss to the atmosphere is, all the time, continually being made good by the throwing out of pure oxygen gas by the green parts of plants in the presence of sunlight. They have the remarkable power of "decomposing" the combination of oxygen and carbon called carbonic acid so as to liberate pure oxygen. Many of the metallic elements, such as those which enter into the composition of lime (calcium), soda (sodium), potash (po-

tassium), clay (aluminium), and also the vastly abundant element iron, are not known to exist in the uncombined state except when separated by man. Iron ores are easily smelted, and so iron in a fairly pure state became known very early to mankind. Otherwise, it exists in the uncombined state only in meteoric stones and some rare volcanic rocks. Gold, copper, silver, mercury, and several rarer metallic elements, as well as sulphur (in crystals) and carbon (the diamond), occur in Nature in the uncombined state as well as in combination.

On the whole, we do not get a satisfactory grouping of the elements on this basis of purity in Nature versus separation by man. The most practical and convenient division of the elements is into the non-metals and the metals, though the line of separation is not a sharp one. There are twenty elements which are non-metals and sixty which are metals, and they can be further divided into groups according to their properties.

I will close today's article by giving a list of the non-metallic elements, arranged in six groups:

Group A—Hydrogen	.....with symbol H
Group B—Fluorine	.....F
Chlorine	.....Cl
Bromine	.....Br
Iodine	.....I
Group C—Oxygen	.....O
Sulphur	.....S
Selenium	.....Se
Tellurium	.....Te
Group D—Nitrogen	.....N
Phosphorus	.....P
Arsenic	.....As
Group E—Boron	.....B
Carbon	.....C
Silicon	.....Si
Group F—Helium	.....He
Neon	.....Ne
Argon	.....Ar
Krypton	.....Kr
Xenon	.....X

Some of these names will be familiar to all my readers, even when the fact that the owner of the name is "an element" is not. Others of the bodies mentioned are seldom heard of, outside the brotherhood of chemists. The capital letter associated with each name is called the "symbol" of the element, and is a matter of great convenience to be able to indicate the element in this short way when the composition of chemical combinations consisting of several elements is in question. The elements associated in each of the groups have certain important characters in common, and I propose to say something about each of them next week, and then to proceed to the more formidable list of "metallic elements."

A Biographical History of the Late Lord Kelvin

Mr. Gladstone was responsible for the dictum that "the present is by no means an age abounding in minds of the first order." Lord Kelvin's sympathetic biographer, Professor Silvanus Thompson, F.R.S., very properly rejoins that "there never was an age so rich in minds of the first order in science," and among the galaxy of scientific worthies whom the writer had in view, William Thomson, Baron Kelvin of Largs, will assuredly rank among the brightest. His was a life hard to compress into two volumes, so full was it of action and of thought. When on New Year's Day, 1842, Sir William Thomson was made a peer, we hailed the appointment in words which his biographer quotes as a dignity rightfully conferred on one who was "universally regarded as the first physicist, and one of the profoundest mathematicians, most suggestive thinkers and most original inventors of the age." In all these qualities, with really admirable skill Professor Silvanus Thompson depicts his hero and tells the story of his marvellous career. From the writings-school at Belfast to the House of Lords the reader of these volumes watches the development of a master intellect, and follows with unbroken continuity the succession of its thought and effort in dealing with some of the deepest problems of science.

It is interesting to remember that William Thomson, Baron Kelvin, was the son of a farm laborer, James Thomson (working we suspect, on his father's tenant farm), an Ulster Scot, who, self-educated, became a schoolmaster a student at Glasgow University, Professor of Mathematics in Belfast, and finally at the University which his son made world-famous. Kelvin, like Mill, owed very much to his father. To his early instruction in mathematical physics it was no doubt due that the future philosopher at 15 won a University medal for an essay "on the Figure of the Earth," of which it has been said, "the mathematical handling throughout is marvellous." Kelvin was only 16 when he got hold of and mastered Fourier's fine treatise, "Theorie analytique de la chaleur." Fourier, more, perhaps, than any other thinker (Newton excepted), influenced all Kelvin's future. To most people mathematics are arid. To Thomson the great Frenchman's work was a fascination, a poem. Fourier's equations showed him that "natural causes could not be deduced backwards through infinite time. There must have been a beginning." Necessarily there is much that is mathematical in these volumes, but Professor Thompson has introduced as little of x and y as possible. To Kel-

vin himself the symbols of analysis were the embodiments of physical facts, and his biographer conveys to the reader the essential significance without too much of the symbolic representation. In one instance only do we think he rather overrates "the non-mathematical reader" when, on page 139, he is supposed to gather a faint idea of sundry electric attractions "which can always be expressed by certain complicated integrations in terms depending only on the position of a point and on the law of the thickness of the stratum." We should like to learn the idea which the non-mathematical reader gathers of this passage—which, however, is wholly exceptional, the volumes as a whole being admirably free from technicality.

At Cambridge

One of the first disappointments in Kelvin's career was that he was Second and not Senior Wrangler at Cambridge in 1845. For the full story of this failure we must refer to the "Life." In brief, the fact is, as Kelvin told his biographer, that Stephen Parkinson "won on the exercises of the first two days which were devoted to text book work rather than to problems requiring analytical investigation." Besides, as Kelvin confessed, his own "generalship was bad." "I spent nearly all my time (one day) upon one particular problem that interested me, about a spinning-top being let fall upon a rigid plane—a very simple problem, if I had tackled it the right way. But I got involved and lost time on it, and wrote something that was not good, and there was no time left for the other questions." Besides Parkinson got through his papers with lightning speed. Mr. Ellis, one of the examiners declared that it exercised "a snake-like fascination on him to stand and see how this young Johnian threw off sheet after sheet." "Parkinson's pace" became a legend at Cambridge. And yet in the Smith's prize examination he was second by a long interval to William Thomson. On the whole it was rather a fortunate circumstance that Kelvin was not Senior Wrangler. That he was the best mathematician of his year and one of the ablest that ever went to Cambridge admits of no doubt; and his failure makes more tolerable the fact that Clerk Maxwell, J. J. Thomson and George Darwin, and several more, were Second Wranglers only, though their later work was utterly beyond anything that their Seniors ever showed capacity to do. Kelvin's disappointment was the keener because the Professorship of Natural Philosophy at Glasgow was likely to fall vacant, and, young though he was, he was ambitious to secure the appointment. Winning the first Smith's prize smoothed matters, and in September, 1846, William Thomson, then only two and twenty

was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy at Glasgow.

As Tutor

Was this youthful professor—"fair-haired, slim, alert, filled with a boyish enthusiasm for experiment, and possessed with an almost feverish passion for submitting everything to calculation"—a good teacher? To highly-gifted students, yes; to ordinary men, no. To the late Professor Ayrton, and many more, the great master was an inspiration; but, as Dr. Hutchinson writes: "A vast amount of the abstruse teaching of Sir William never reached the brain of the average student;.... some of them left the class without picking up anything at all." Professor Silvanus Thompson confesses that: "By those who admire and revere him most, it is frankly admitted that for the purposes of systematic teaching, he became a bad expositor, profound as was his grasp, and accurate as was his phraseology." The same remark applies to Kelvin's so-called "Popular Lectures and Addresses" they never were, and never will be, popular. In another sense Kelvin was the ablest expounder of his age. The "Treatise on Natural Philosophy," by Thomson and Tait, known in every college and university as "T. and T." is the classic work on the subject, the most famous in its line since Newton's "Principia"; but T and T" is not for beginners. To neither of these great men did the art of easy exposition belong; they were severe thinkers, rather than simple expositors, and yet their monumental treatise has done more to promote correct thinking and exact study in the dynamics of energy than any other in modern times.

Perhaps Kelvin's sphere of work was too large. He seems to have touched and adorned every branch of physics. His biographer traces and describes with enviable lucidity the perennial stream of contributions which William Thomson made to natural science, from the age of 12, when he was discussing the "Secular Cooling of the Globe," to 83, when he was imagining "The Constitution of the Atom" and attempting to explain "The Radio-Activity of Radium." Scientifically this is the most valuable part of these volumes. Kelvin's speculations and inquiries irradiate the pages, quicken thought, and stir the imagination. Matter and energy of every kind are his themes. He sees the mystery of things. "A watch-spring is much further beyond our understanding than is a gaseous nebula," he says. He therefore lives and moves amid problems, that he is always trying to solve, of gravitation and cohesion, of the sources forms, conservation, and dissipation of energy, of wave-motion and vortex-motion, of electrical and magnetic attractions and repulsions, of the resistance to motion in fluids and

liquids, of the rigidity of the earth, as tested by the moon's tide-producing power, of the nature of the ether of space, the medium of light, electricity, and gravitation—and so on and on. As Sir W. Tilden said: "He has calculated the size of atoms, he has studied the structure of crystals, he has estimated the age of the earth." To which might be added that he has imagined the birth of a universe, starting with "1,000 million suns disseminating this space in a minute particles," and gradually forming nebulae, worlds, and solar systems. Over and above these contributions to pure science Kelvin was the unrivalled inventor of scientific apparatus. His compass, galvanometer, mirror instrument, siphon-recorder, deep-sea sounder, his ammeter, wattmeter, volt-meter, and innumerable other inventions kept a large factory at Glasgow constantly employed.

Rare Modesty

When the jubilee of his professorship at Glasgow was celebrated, Kelvin summed up all his efforts in the word "Failure." I know no more," he said, "of electric and magnetic force, or of the relation between ether, electricity, and ponderable matter than I knew and tried to teach fifty years ago." The fact was that Kelvin believed in the possibility of realizing a grand, comprehensive theory that would include all these things. He wrote to Mr. Oliver Heaviside: "We want a thorough mechanical theory which shall include the undulatory theory of light with electrostatics and magnetic force, and electro-magnetic induction, with the mobility of the medium, and all the bodies concerned." That grand doctrine he had not realized; perhaps he lived to see the beginnings of it in the electrical theory of matter, in the work of Larmor, Lorentz, Stoney, Lodge, and others. It was the longing for some such universal generalization, Professor Thompson suggests, and no small jealousy of Clerk Maxwell, that prevented Kelvin accepting the electro-magnetic theory of light. Radium was introduced to an astonished world a few years before Kelvin's death; and it was perhaps natural that the veteran philosopher could not bring himself into line with most other scientific men in admitting that here we had the clue to the age of the sun and of the earth, and the warrant for the geologist's demand for hundreds of millions of years. Take him in all as a man of science, Helmholtz summed him up justly and nobly when he said: "He is certainly one of the first mathematical physicists of the day, with powers of rapid invention such as I have seen in no other man."

Kelvin's Letters

Kelvin's letters to his scientific friends, "covering every period of his life," especially

those addressed to workers in the same field—Faraday, Helmholtz, Lord Rayleigh, Sir George Darwin, M. Liouville, M. Mascart, Dr. Fleeming Jenkin, and others—contain innumerable characteristic passages illustrative of the man; as, when he writes to Professor Fitzgerald: "If we could but get the slightest inkling of how a fragment of paper jumps to rubbed sealing-wax, or a fragment of iron to a lodestone, I could be supremely happy, and would be temporarily content to ask no more of ether, not even gravity." In the same letter he throws out the suggestion, "Somehow or other we shall find rotation of a medium the reality of magnetic force." Professor Thompson has a fine chapter on "Views and Opinions," from which we quote one significant passage:

One who knew Kelvin from his boyhood says of him: "I am quite sure he was sincerely religious; I would say he was a sincere Christian (meaning by Christianity the religion taught by Christ, not by the Churches)—he looked deep into essentials, and regarded distinctions between Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Quakers and Unitarians with supreme indifference."

Of one virtue Kelvin was a shining example—his industry was prodigious. Nothing in these volumes strikes us more like the man than a sentence of Lady Kelvin's when he was confined to bed by the doctor's orders: "William is really very well in bed, and very busy. The days are never long enough for all he wishes to do." This memoir should be in every library, that young Britain may see how one of the greatest men of this or any other age lived, and thought and worked.—London Daily Telegraph.

Charlie Loveday—"Um—ah—er—er—er! He! He!" Jeweler (to his assistant): "Bring that tray of engagement rings here, Henry."

Mistress—"Look here, Susan, I can write my name in the dust upon the table!" Susan—"Ah, mum, there's nothing like eddication, is there, mum?"

"We all make blunders. I thought once I was a square peg when I was really a round one." "How did you find out your mistake?" "I got into a hole!"

"Pluck," said the financier, "is the secret of success." "Well," interrupted the shabby man, "I'll give you £10 if you'll teach me your method of plucking."

"So Bliggins has written a historical novel?" "Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "Who is the hero of the book?" "The man who has undertaken to publish it."

Reserves in Canada

(By Cy Warman.)

The call of nature has never been heard more distinctly than it is heard today. Back to the country, back to the farm, back to the wild! And this national, this universal hunger for the open has set men thinking on how best to conserve the natural resources of the American continent.

In Canada much has been wasted, but so vast is the Dominion that much remains if only it can be saved from those who wantonly waste. Quite early in her career, Canada began to set aside large areas of forests. The National Park at Banff, in the Canadian Rockies, is a vast wilderness of mountain-forest, covering many square miles. Here a great enclosure contains buffalo, elk, deer, and many other animals.

The Temagami forest reserve in Ontario contains 3,750,000 acres. Lake Temagami alone has a shore line of 3,000 miles. In the Temagami district, shooting is allowed in season, and fishing as well. This is a famous moose country. During the fishing season, and before the shooting season opens, moose may be seen daily wading about in the shallows of the lakes, feeding on the floating lily pods. Algonquin National Park is also in Ontario. Here is a perpetual reserve where nothing is killed. Four or five of the large rivers of the north country flow out of this wilderness of lake and wood. Algonquin Park covers 1,800,000 acres of land and water. It is one of the most interesting places on the continent for the real nature student who does not hunt to kill. Dr. Wm. J. Long, the animal-story writer, has spent a good part of the past two winters here in this hushed wilderness watching the wild things as they go about their business. At this moment the Doctor, by permission of the Provincial Government, is camping in Algonquin Park, trying to outwit the wolves who slaughter the deer when the snow lies deep in the wood. When a light crust forms, a crust which will carry a wolf, but through which the sharp feet of the deer breaks, the latter are at the mercy of these gaunt marauders.

Down in Old Quebec there is the Laurentide National Park, the Gaspesian Forest Reserve, and other government reserves, having a total acreage of 2,000,000 acres. Fishing and shooting, under special licences, in the open seasons, is permitted in these reserves, but an effort is being made to secure the enactment of laws which will prohibit shooting here altogether.

A Herd of Buffalo.

Out in Alberta, on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Dominion Government have set aside 156 square miles. They have built a fence around this reserve 12 feet high, and here in this Buffalo Park they propose to pasture the great herd of buffalo brought from the States last year. This herd was secured by Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, from under the nose of that mighty hunter then inhabiting the Government reserve known as the "White House." This is by far the largest herd of buffalo left on the American continent. In this new park alone they will have some 700 animals. Of course, there will still be left a small band at Banff, and at Lamonte, in Alberta. This is pretty far north for buffalo, but the deep grooves still visible in the unplowed plain show that the buffalo did frolic and wax fat in these far-flung fields in the golden days when only the Indians roamed in the west, and it was not necessary to cache your chattels.

There will, in all probability, be set aside in northwestern Ontario another immense forest preserve. In this good work of saving to posterity a part of this last wilderness, the Canadians should have the encouragement of all Britishers and the full appreciation of the great American Republic, whose playground is being stripped of its forest and whose open fields are being furrowed by the farmer.

The Provincial Government has set aside in British Columbia a grand sanctuary for the mountain goat, mountain sheep, elk, mule deer, and other important wild animals of the East Kootenay district of that province. The Initial Act, as published officially in the "British Columbia Gazette," takes the form of an order proclaiming an absolute close season for ten years from 15th November, 1908, throughout an area the boundaries of which are specifically defined. Its southern line is sixty-three miles north of the International boundary, and its eastern boundary, Elk River, is fifteen miles from the western boundary of Alberta, on the summit of the continental divide. The total area of the region, which thus becomes an absolute game preserve, is about 450 square miles. It is reasonably certain that in the whole of the grand mountain regions of southern British Columbia there cannot be found an equal area which is at once so finely equipped with picturesque mountain and valley scenery and so richly stocked with grand game. It is undoubtedly the centre of abundance of the White Mountain Goat, the number of which is estimated by competent sportsmen and guides at about one thousand head.

The National Park at Banff, on the Canadian Pacific, is one of the oldest, and, therefore, best known, parks in Canada. It comprises many thousand acres of grand, wild mountain and valley. Even without its enclosure, wild deer are seen daily feeding on the fir-clad hills and drinking from the mountain streams.

Jasper Park.

The greatest of all Canadian national breathing spaces has just been set aside by the Dominion Government on the eastern slope of the Rockies, near where the national transcontinental railway pierces the range through the Yellow Head Pass. This reserve is to be known as Jasper Park. The name comes from Jasper House. House (or Howse) was a pioneer here 110 years ago. The scenery within

Jasper Park, which holds 5,450 square miles, is said to be the grandest and wildest on the continent. This park holds Mount Robson, the highest mountain in Canada. All this extensive area has been set aside by the Federal Government of Canada, in which is vested the control and administration of the public lands of the west. For all time this area will be preserved in a state of nature, so far as such condition is consistent with the purpose for which the reserve is created. It will be open to the holiday-maker and the tourist; to the explorer, for much of it in detail is still an unknown land; to the student of nature, to the artist, and to those wishing to study at first hand the problems of forestry in a country where forests will be preserved in their natural state. Coupled with all these attractions will be that of facility of access. A transcontinental railway will pass through the very centre of the park, and the traveler will be able to step from a palace car into the heart of one of the largest reserves of natural grandeur and beauty in the world. As soon as the railway is completed, now only a matter of a few months, Jasper Park will be the goal of many a traveler seeking rest and recreation in a retreat where nature reigns.

There is a wonderful combination of beauty about these mountains. Great masses of boldly defined bare rock are united to all the beauty that variety of form, color, and vegetation can give. A noble river, with many tributaries, each defining a distinct range, and a beautiful lake (Jasper), ten miles long, embosomed 3,300 feet above the sea, among mountains twice as high, offer innumerable scenes, seldom to be found within the same compass, for the artist to depict and for every traveler to enjoy.

During his last visit to Canada, Mr. Kipling remarked to a literary friend: "The best thing about Winnipeg is that it has given us a new day." Canada will be able, when the new railway is completed, to give the transcontinental traveler an entirely "new day." Apart from its scenic grandeur, the Yellow Head country has other natural advantages. The altitude can be carried at will. The presence of immense forests of fir, and the bright sunshine which prevails throughout most of the days of the year, give to the air of the region invigorating and health-giving qualities probably unsurpassed anywhere on the continent. And then there are the hot springs, from which flow in large volume mineral waters possessing valuable medicinal properties. The source of these springs, situated between 18 and 20 miles from the entrance to the pass, but much nearer the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, is at an altitude of 4,200 feet above sea-level and 1,200 feet above the level of the railway. So far as tested, the water of one spring was found to have a temperature of 116 degrees Fahrenheit, while the water of another spring showed a temperature of 125 degrees.

Big Game Districts

These western wilds are also famous for their big game. Central British Columbia is the natural home of the bear family, and there are moose and caribou, as well as beaver and other fur-bearing animals. The great deer-shooting grounds, however, are in the highlands of Ontario. Moose are also numerous there. For deer, the northern part of what is known as Old Ontario may be recommended. Off from Huntsville, which is only 145 miles north of Toronto, beyond the Lake of Bays, the woods are full of red deer. At Hollow Lake, a short day's journey from the railway, there is a hunters' hotel, where parties may lodge during the shooting season.

For moose, one should go north of Toronto (Grand Trunk and Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway) some 300 miles to Temagami, where good hotel accommodation may be had, as well as the services of reliable guides. The moose here are protected, as all the deer family are in Canada, and it quite unusual for a hunter to go out without having secured a moose head.

The state of Maine is reported as collecting \$12,000,000 annually, directly and indirectly, from tourists and sportsmen. In Northern Ontario there is a wilderness in which all of outdoor Maine might easily be lost. Within the next quarter of a century, Canada will become so popular as a summer and shooting place that the revenue derived from this source will be no inconsiderable item in the country's income. With the exception of the wheat fields of the Middle West, there is good hunting in almost every section of the Dominion, and as for fishing, Canada is an anglers' Paradise. Everywhere one can camp out in the lakes and woods of Canada. Nowhere are there the restrictions which exist in older countries. The wild places of the Dominion, from coast to coast, are open and free to all, and the city dweller, weary of the press of business, can revel, where he will, in the joys of the open air and the free roving life of the voyager.

SOMETHING NEW FOR HOSTESSES

As a novelty for hostesses throughout the winter, we suggest the pretty fashion of a floral message to be read by interpreting clearly what is said by flowers, petals or leaves in finger-bowls. On the delicately-scented water dainty flower heads and single petals, mingled with green leaves, have a message to deliver. Who will interpret clearly and with the greatest rapidity? It is interesting to notice, before entering into detail, what charming results can be obtained by the deft linking together of floral meanings. In these days we are all students and lovers of Shakespeare, so that it is unnecessary to quote how often he makes use of this really delicate art; we remember at once Perdita, in "The Winter's

Tale," and Ophelia, poor distracted Ophelia, in "Hamlet," who seems to scatter flowers with mad fingers, but they tell a definite message when their meanings are correctly linked together. Now, this is a lost art in England. Leigh Hunt realized with delight how in the East a bouquet might be a dainty love-letter, and speaks as follows:

An exquisite invention this,
Worthy of Love's most honied kiss,
This art of writing billet-doux
In buds and odours and bright hues,
Of saying all one feels and thinks
In clever daffodils and pinks,
Uttering as well as silence may
The sweetest words the sweetest way.

Lady Mary Wortley Montague describes a Turkish flower letter, which contained a clove, a jonquil, a pear, a rose, a straw, cinnamon and pepper flowers. It is interesting to contrast what a writer Henry Peacham, of the year 1612, says:

Painted lectures of God's sacred will,
The daisy teacheth lowliness of mind,
The camomile we should be patient still,
The rue our hate of vices, poison, ill,
The woodbine that we should our friendships hold,
Our hope, the savory, in the bitterest cold.

The summer time, when flowers are so plentiful, is not the season of the year when guests care to linger over dessert within doors, the scented dusk of open air has a charm of its own. But for dark autumn and winter days this novelty can be commended to hostesses entertaining a number of people who know each other fairly well. There are no difficulties for if the actual flower cannot be obtained from garden or green-house, these are days when artificial imitations are so extraordinarily good that they may well be mistaken in lighted rooms for the real thing, especially when they lie on perfumed water.

Let us imagine, for instance, that a party is gathered together to welcome a returned traveller, and that this pretty novelty; which can be turned into a competition, with prizes attached, is to be tried. A finger-bowl placed in front of the one who has returned from distant places shows three blossoms—a sweet pea, a sprig of heather and a carnation! What message do they deliver? Before each guest is a dainty little card with numbered spaces, and under each number the names of the flowers used in each finger-bowl; if this is considered too complicated a method, each guest names, in turn, the flowers in his (or her) finger-bowl, while numbering starts from right of left hand of the host or hostess. There may also be placed here and there pretty cards with short lists of meanings attached to flowers because what has to be done is to link them together into a correct message. To return to the instance given; what do the flowers say? The ordinary meaning connected with sweet peas is that of movement, either departure or absence; the heath suggests solitude; the carnation deepening admiration. Do not the flowers, then, tell the traveller, even if he has been as far as the North Pole, that his absence, in solitary places, has increased, not lessened the admiration of his friends—he has never been forgotten?

Reverse the positions. Someone is about to leave home and country and his friends desire that he shall remember them, perhaps, in the particular room where the party is given, for there his health will be drunk, his name mentioned with love. What shall the flowers say? We select the blue steadfast face of the periwinkle, the gaudy poppy and again, the sturdy heath. The message is clear enough: "May the pleasures of memory be your consolation in solitude." The poppy is the flower of sleep and consolation.

Perhaps there is one member of the party who has made a name in the writing world, achieved triumph as soldier, artist, philanthropist, etc. In his finger-bowl we strew rosemary and sprigs of the fir-tree. Rosemary, as Ophelia and Perdita both tell us, is the flower of remembrance, but from its scent that lingers so long it is also said to have powers of revivifying those who handle it. The fir-tree, tapering in its growth, pointing to the sky, is the tree that raises the thoughts of earth-dwellers. Here then together they offer a compliment: the presence of the person in whose finger-bowl they are found is revivifying and raises the thoughts or kindles anew, the aspirations of those about him.

For an eager-hearted young man or girl setting out on some undertaking, place in the finger-bowl the flower of the iris and a sprig of homely laurel. As a symbol of power the Egyptians placed the iris on the brow of the Sphinx and on the sceptres of their kings. The three petals of the flower represent faith, wisdom and valor. The laurel, of course, means, as everyone knows, glory and renown. How delightful the linking of the two meanings is when used together! A pretty message for a bride is told by lilies of the valley and the steadfast violet. "The steadfastness of love will ring true for you the bells of happiness!" Then hyacinths, with laurel leaves in a finger-bowl, say, as clearly as possible, to the one bending over them that his or her love of laughter and fun will never fade. The parsley we so often see is the plant of festivity; the grass of our gardens, the plant of usefulness! Maidenhair declares that the possessor is to be trusted, the bracken fern promises shelter; but ferns as a class speak of fascination. Reeds of all kinds indicate music and love of music, so that a split reed—an iris—with fern fronds would tell a musician that his (or her) charming talent breathes a message of fascination for those who listen. The common dandelion, so hated in gardens

(Continued on page Eight)

U. S. Ostrich Farms

The ostrich industry of the United States has developed into one of the most profitable of the new commercial enterprises of North America. The industry had its origin at San Diego, California, in 1883, when Mr. W. H. Bentley introduced a small flock of birds; but there are now a dozen ostrich farmers, whose operations extend from California to Florida, although practically all the plumes come from the Pacific Coast states and Arizona. On January 1 of this year there were approximately 6,000 ostriches in the United States, according to farmers' estimates. Of the present number more than 2,500 are young birds. Attracted by the profits of the business, reaching in some cases to as much as 12 per cent., more people are taking up ostrich farming. Taking into consideration these additions and the present large increase in flocks already established, it seems likely that in another decade tens of thousands of ostriches will be farmed in the United States. Evidently there is room for expansion. Government reports show that unfinished ostrich plumes to the value of hundreds of thousands of pounds are annually imported into the country. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, the imports totalled £858,783; in the previous year the total was £713,410; and for 1907, £720,258. The imports of finished feathers, however, is practically nil, the value thereof in 1909 being only £459.

Principal Farms

Including two farms under one management, there are seventeen ostrich farms in the United States; California and Arizona have seven each, and Arkansas and Florida one each. Arizona leads in point of numbers with nearly 4,000 birds, all in the Salt River Valley. These are owned by seven companies, the largest being the Arizona ostrich farm of Phoenix. The largest farm of California belongs to Mr. Edwin Cawston, who owns 1,200 ostriches at South Pasadena and La Harba, and the estimated increase to his flock this year is 250 birds, or one-sixth of the estimated increase in Arizona. The Cawston farms, the first stock of which was imported in 1886, are valued at several hundred thousand dollars. The San Diego farm has more than 100 birds, and the same management has 50 at Oakland, 600 miles north. Small farms are conducted at Santa Barbara, San Jose, and in Los Angeles, and moderately-sized farms are in operation at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and Jacksonville, Florida. The capital invested in the nation's ostrich industry exceeds £200,000. While California and Arizona are close rivals in the industry, the finest plumes undoubtedly are obtained in the Golden State, where it is claimed that the atmospheric moisture gives the feathers a degree of softness and an "oily" touch that cannot be obtained in drier climates. Nevertheless the Arizona farmers find their business very profitable, and their flocks have increased wonderfully during the last three years.

Values of Birds and Plumes

It is impossible to learn from the ostrich farmers the value of their products, because for several reasons they do not agree on values. While some climatic conditions apparently affect the output, and methods of selling are various, the farmers making the largest profits handle their own stock in the market to a very large extent, and do not sell at unsatisfactory prices. The Cawston farm, for instance, has a sales emporium in Los Angeles, and usually has £20,000 worth of stock on hand. The values of ostriches in California and Arizona vary greatly. Quotations made to a correspondent of The Times at the Arizona ostrich farm place the value of a full-grown bird at £70, and of "chicks," from four to six months old, at £20. The Cawston quotations for grown ostriches range from £30 to £400, and the San Diego price for matured stock is from £100 upwards, while the two California farms quote ostriches one month old at from £10 to £15. Eggs are quoted at from £12 to £24 per dozen. At the same rate, counting thirty hen's eggs to one ostrich egg, the barnyard fowl product would bring from 8s to 10s per dozen. The values of a plucking range from £4 to £20 per bird. The difference lies in the methods of "making up" the plumes and their disposal as raw or finished stock. Taking "woolies," for example, one farmer declares he sells them at fivepence each, while the farmers sell their stock raw get about £1 12s per pound. As there are more than 600 "woolies" per pound, the difference in favor of the farmer who sells them at fivepence each is about £11, the value of a young ostrich. The sale of "spads" brings as much or more, when worked into fancy stock, as is obtained for "primes" by those who sell their stock raw. At the farms the prices of plumes range from 4s upwards. The Cawston farm has on exhibition an exceptionally large plume valued at £30. It was, of course, "made up." The chief buying centre is New York. By the time the raw stock passes through the metropolitan buyers and is offered to the consumer the value of the ostrich products of the United States runs into hundreds of thousands of pounds annually. Apart from plumes, large sums are derived from the sale of fans and boas. The California farmers find it very profitable also to admit visitors to their premises for a small fee. The record of visitors to the San Diego farm last year shows about 30,000 names, and at the South Pasadena and Oakland farms the numbers were far greater.

Artificial Rearing

Whether the United States will ever supply by its own farms the whole of the home demand for ostrich plumes is a much disputed

question. Mr. Cawston believes that the nation will supply its own needs in about ten years. Mr. Bentley says "not in 100 years," and the Arizona ostrich farm declares it is doubtful. California growers assert that the ostrich farms of the United States are now furnishing about 10 per cent. of home requirements. Were it not for incubators this percentage could not have been reached, for artificial incubation, though usually not so prolific in results as the natural method, is responsible for a very large number of the country's ostriches. By this system as many as 75 birds have been raised in one year from five pairs at San Diego. From a Cawston incubator in May, 1909, one egg produced two birds. This, it is said, is the only instance of the kind encountered on an American ostrich farm; but one bird lived only a few days.

The rearing of ostriches and the preparation of their feathers for the market entails heavy expense, but in careful hands the outlay is sure to bring a liberal return, and all the experienced farmers agree that the industry is profitable. California is blessed with a climate admirably suited to ostrich farming, and it will always remain a leading factor in the industry. Arizona's success may lead to the establishment of farms in New Mexico and other Southern States in the near future. In states like Arizona, where land is cheap, thousands of acres can be made available for ostrich runs for a comparatively little expenditure. The California farms, with abundant semi-tropical vegetation, are famous all over the world, and the most interesting details of the ostrich industry are at the disposal of the visitor. Eggs in their natural nests (hollows scooped in the ground by the male bird) and in incubators may be seen, together with chicks a few days old eating alfalfa.

The Life of an Ostrich

When an ostrich first steps out of its shell it is about a foot high; its sturdy legs have no sooner become accustomed to their environs than it begins to peck the ground and starts life with a meal of gravel or shell or both; in two or three days the ostrich's diet is changed to alfalfa, and that remains his dietetic staple, with grain sometimes included, through all his years. The young ostrich increases in height at the rate of about a foot a month for several months; when nine months old the first crop of feathers is plucked, and thereafter every eight or nine months. When four years old the birds mate, and at that age come their distinguishing colors, the male's plumage being black and white and the female's dark drab. When fully grown the birds weigh from 250 to 300 pounds and stand eight feet high. A good year's work for a pair of ostriches is to raise two or three broods from the 45 eggs laid annually. When sitting, the hen covers the eggs during daylight, with the exception of an hour at noon, when the male relieves her, and the male protects them at night. After the hatching, little attention is given to the young birds by the parents. The grown birds are savage fighters, and great care is exercised in plucking their feathers. The plucking is made safe by driving the ostriches into a corner and placing a hood over their heads; the plumes are then cut off about an inch from the body, and thus causes no pain. For the enjoyment of tourists ostriches are trained as mounts, trotters, etc.; a famous trotter is "Black Diamond," of the Hot Springs farm. The ostrich's best and most striking imitation of a horse, however, is a performance occasionally given when venting their rage with their powerful feet.—London Times.

SHAKESPEARE

An entire table, reserved for the descendants of Shakespeare, will become necessary at the banquet to the memory of England's poets, to be held on Swinburne's birthday, April 5, at the Holborn Restaurant, if all the claimants to Shakespearean kinship are able to prove their title.

The latest claimant, Mr. Frank Hart, of High Wycombe, produces the following family tree to show descent from a sister of the poet:

John Shakespeare, (father of the poet), Alderman and High Bailiff of Stratford-on-Avon, married Mary Arden.

Joan Shakespeare (sister of William) m. William Hart, hatter.

Thomas Hart, of Stratford-on-Avon, hatter (b. 1605, d. 1661.)

George Hart, tailor, (b. 1636, d. 1702.) m. Hester Lydiate.

George Hart, tailor, (b. 1676, d. 1745), m. Mary Richardson, of Shotton.

George Hart, tailor, (b. 1700, d. 1778), m. Sarah Mumford.

Thomas Hart, chairmaker, of Stratford-on-Avon, (b. 1729, d. 1793), m. Alice Ricketts.

John Hart, chairmaker, of Tewkesbury, (b. 1755, d. 1800), m. Mary Richardson.

William Shakespeare Turner Hart of Tewkesbury, (b. 1778, d. 1834), m. Hannah Potter.

Thomas Shakespeare Hart, chairmaker (b. 1803, d. 1850), m. Elizabeth Smith.

George Shakespeare Hart, chairmaker, High Wycombe, (d. 1907), m. Eliza Jane.

Frank Hart, of High Wycombe, claimant, and nine sisters and brothers.

Over fifty descendants of poets have now made claims, which have been held to entitle them to attend the dinner. Among the latest is Baroness de Bertouch, who writes to say that her lineage goes back to John Wilmot, the poet Earl of Rochester.

The Hindu and His Theories of Government

In the most recent issue of the leading Marathi paper the Kesari is to be found an article entitled Ajchi Konnsilen Udhyanche Parliament ("Today's Council, tomorrow's Parliament"). In it the writer states definitely that, whatever Lord Morley may say, the Indian people will never be satisfied until they receive Parliamentary institutions with plenary powers. At the same time if we consider the state of the great dependency we find unrest in the Punjab and the United Provinces, murders and murderous attempts in Bombay, the pax Britannica barely existing in Bengal. It must therefore be reluctantly admitted that the reforms which for two years occupied the attention of the Secretary of State and his advisers, and embodied everything that Western experience could teach or the highest statesmanship inspire, have failed to satisfy Indian wishes and to fulfil the hopes entertained at Whitehall that anarchy would automatically disappear on their introduction. It is idle to attribute this failure to Indian ingratitude, because Englishmen experienced in Eastern affairs will readily admit that, as a rule, the Indian is at least as capable of feeling and showing gratitude as a European. In the hope therefore of ascertaining the true cause let us cursorily examine the ancient Hindu theory of government.

The Duties of the King

That theory is fully disclosed in the Mahabharata, the most majestic work ever produced by the human intellect, a work, too, which is today as popular with Indians as when 40 centuries ago it was chanted to instruct the youth and beguile the tedium of the Princes of Hastinapura. Unlike all systems of government known to the West, the Hindu system contains no popular element whatever. In it we find no Witnagemote in which the nobles may advise the monarch; still less has it any place for a comiti centuriata, with its stormy masses of spearmen, to scrutinize and control the encroachments of the Royal prerogative. In the kingdoms described in the Mahabharata the inhabitants are rigidly divided into four wholly distinct and separate classes (Udhyog Parva, p. 67, Roy's translation). First come the Brahmas whose duty it is

to study, to teach, to minister at sacrifices—receiving in return gifts from "known" or as we should say, respectable persons. Then follow the Kshatriyas or the warrior class, whose whole life has to be spent in fighting and in warlike exercises. Thirdly come the Vaisyas who acquire merit by accumulating wealth through commerce, cattle-breeding, and agriculture. Fourthly, we have the Sudras, or serfs, who are bound to obey the other three classes, but who are forbidden to study their scriptures or partake in their sacrifice.

High over all classes is the King. He is the living symbol of strength and power. He is "the tiger among men," the "bull of the Bharata race," and his form and features bear the visible impress of the Most High. The whole arduous business of government rests on his shoulders. He cannot appeal to his subjects to help him in carrying out good administration nor can he leave his duties to others. For to beseech and to renounce are both against the laws of his order (Vana Parva, p. 457). At the utmost he can employ counsellors to advise him, but their numbers must never exceed eight (Canti Parva, p. 275). In any case they only tender advice when asked (Udhyog Parva, p. 100), and the full responsibility of all acts rests on the King only. It is he who must keep up the arsenals, the depots, the camps, the stables for the cavalry, the lines for the elephants, and replenish the military storehouses with bows and arrows. It is he who must maintain in efficient repair his six different kinds of citadels—his water citadels, his earth citadels, his hill citadels, his human citadels, his forest citadels, and his mud citadels (Canti Parva, p. 277). It is he who must see that the capital has abundant provisions, impassable trenches, impenetrable walls; that it teems with elephants, cavalry horses, and war-chariots. He must maintain an efficient staff of spies to ascertain the strength of neighboring monarchs and do his utmost to cause dissension among their servants (Canti Parva, p. 224). The war office and the foreign office are alike under his immediate headship. It is for him to conclude treaties, to lead to battle his armies, and during peace to keep them prepared for war

(Canti Parva, p. 228). But the duty which comes before all others is to protect his subjects. That, indeed, is imposed on him as a religious duty. "For having protected his Kingdom a King becomes sanctified and finally sports in Heaven" (Canti Parva, p. 68). "Whether he does or does not do any other religious acts, if only he protects his subjects he is thought to accomplish all religion." (ibid., p. 193).

The Penalties of Sedition

In return for the proper discharge of his innumerable tasks, he is regarded by his subjects as the incarnation of Indra. He is entitled to a sixth share of the gross revenue of the country. Fearful penalties attach to the infringement of his rights. "That man who even thinks of doing an injury to the King meets with grief here and Hell hereafter" (Canti Parva, p. 221). "He will be destroyed like a deer that has taken poison." On the other hand, should the King fail to meet his obligations—and above all if he does not protect his subjects—he offends grievously. "These persons should be avoided like a leaky boat on the sea, a preceptor who does not speak, a priest who has not studied the Scriptures, a King who does not grant protection." (Canti Parva, p. 176). "A King who does not protect his kingdom takes upon himself a quarter of his sins." (Drona Parva, p. 625). In the last resort his subjects will be freed from their allegiance. "If a powerful King approaches kingdoms torn by anarchy from desire of annexing them to his dominions the people should go forward and receive the invader with respect."

In a similar manner the entire Civil administration must be conducted by the King. He must see to it that wide roads, shops, and water conduits are constructed. He must look after the streets and by-paths. He must treat all classes impartially, and, above all, scrutinize carefully the work of the Courts of Justice. "The penal code properly applied by the ruler maketh the wardens (i.e., Judges) adhere to their respective duties, and leadeth to an acquisition by the ruler himself of virtue." (Udhyog Parva, p. 383). But although the

subjects have the right to expect kindness or even easy condescension. "The heart of a King is as hard as thunder." (Canti Parva, p. 57). "Knowledge makes a man proud, but the King makes him humble" (Canti Parva, p. 223). "When the King rules with a complete and strict reliance on the science of chastisements, the foremost of ages called the Kirta is said to set in" (ibid., p. 228). "The King must be skilful in smiting" (ibid., p. 174). "Fierceness and ambition are the qualities of the King" (ibid., p. 59). "The King who is mild is regarded as the worst of his kind, like an elephant that is left of fierceness" (ibid., p. 171). Indeed, failure to treat subjects with rigour is visited with penalties as tremendous as failure to protect them. "They forget their own position and most truly transcend it. They disclose the secret counsels of their master; without the least anxiety they set at naught the King's commands. They wish to sport with the King as with a bird on the string" (ibid., p. 172). And in the end they destroy him. "The King should always be heedful of his subjects as also of his foes. If he becomes heedless they fall on him like vultures upon carrion" (Canti Parva, p. 289).

Influence of the Mahabharata

Here we have commended as a pattern of administration a despotism such as the West has never experienced. It is inquisitorial, severe—sometimes, perhaps, wantonly cruel. But from the fearful pitfalls that encompass weakness it is certain to be sleeplessly vigilant and in the highest degree virile, forceful, and efficient. Now it will be asked what bearing the doctrines of a work four thousand years old have on the problems of the present day. But it must be remembered, as that eminent scholar, the late Mr. Jackson, the victim of the abominable Nasik outrage, pointed out, that Hindu civilization and Hindu thought are at the bottom the same now as in the days of Pundhithira.

The Mahabharata is the constant companion from youth to age of every educated Indian. Its tales have provided matter for the poetry, the drama, and the folk-songs of all ages and of all languages. No Hindu will live in a house facing south, as it is there that

lives Yama, the god of death. No Hindu will go to sleep without murmuring Takshaka as a preventative against snake bite. For Takshaka rescued the snakes from the vengeance of Janamajaya, the great-grand-son of the Mahabharata hero Arjuna. The independent Indian Princes conduct their administration exactly on the lines indicated in the Mahabharata and even States as enlightened as Baroda and Kolhapur still adhere to the Council of eight Ministers recommended in that immortal work. Indeed, its teachings really explain the puzzle of Indian loyalty to the British government. According to Western ideas, no amount of pax Britannica would compensate the conquered for foreign rule. The Poles still sigh for the bad old days of independence and misrule, and are in no way comforted by the efficiency of German administration. But the Indian's allegiance to his native kings was, as the Mahabharata lays down, released by their weakness, and he readily transferred his loyalty to those who, although foreign, had yet shown that they could govern vigorously. Lastly, Mr. Roy, in the introduction to his translation, entertained no doubts on the subject, for he replied to the critics who charged him with unlocking to the barbarian the Sacred Scriptures that he did so in the cause of good government.

The immense size of the Indian Empire precludes anything like the centralization of the Kshatriya Monarchies. We would also recognize that a century's inculcation of Western ideas must have created a certain demand for Western institutions. But the reforms recently introduced have been framed on a scale generous enough to satisfy all reasonable requirements. Therefore, when Press attacks on the government and unrest still continue it may be well to consider whether during the last 20 years Indian polity, while striving to suit Western has not, by steadily weakening the Executive, offended Eastern ideas. It is no doubt the case that the agitators proclaim that their need is for further concessions. But the sick, whether physically or mentally, are often strangely mistaken as to the remedies their maladies require.—London Times.

Sir John Tenniel

"Sir John rarely sees anybody now," was the message, and the real pathos of it was apparent later when the "great artist and great gentleman"—to use Mr. Balfour's noble eulogy—came forward to greet the delegate of The Daily Telegraph, empowered to express the good wishes and congratulations of the readers of this journal to the master of caricature on his approaching 90th anniversary, which falls on Monday. Upright, alert, and with no sign of the tremor of age, Sir John Tenniel approached his caller shook his hand listened attentively to the few words of goodwill, which he acknowledged with some feeling and courtesy, adding, pathetically, "You know I am now quite blind." Yet the steady silvery voice maintained the note of a high courage. There was no murmuring, no faltering, neither did his caller attempt that banal thing, "the interview," so much loathed by Sir John's bosom friend and colleague, Charles Keene. The message had been delivered. It had been heartily received. Sir John however, detained his visitor for a few moments to ask a question or two about life in Fleet street. "They send me Punch every Monday night." "Yes, I have it read to me, and the drawings described," he bravely concluded. Just then perhaps for a second, the veteran artist was on the brink of emotion. It was time to go. Ave atque Vale!

Out in the quiet street one felt possibly as a caller might have done in 1504 when visiting Michel Angelo in his 90th year, not that the personalities of the men can be likened, yet in their art each "walked alone." The Italians were wont to say that in his lonely career Michel Angelo walked alone because he was like an executioner. No gentler herdsman in caricature than Sir John Tenniel ever drew breath. At the farewell dinner to him on June 12, 1901, Mr. Balfour, as one of his "predestined victims," paid a full tribute to the justice, courage and restraint of his masterly gifts. To the caricatures by Sir John Tenniel in "Punch" numbering over 2,000, it is certain that the future historian must turn in order to grasp the trend and character of English thought during half of the nineteenth century. The license and ferocity of earlier generations of cartoonists rob them of much historical value.

It was in the contemplation of these labors and of the appreciative forgiveness of his victims that Sir John Tenniel found himself bereft of speech when bidding farewell to his friends nine years ago. As Mr. Birrell admirably described the situation—it made one in love with silence. One eminent speaker after another rose to render tribute to the many-sided artistic genius of their guest, to his wonderful fairness in holding the political balance. The late Duke of Devonshire was especially happy in his appreciation, and told the story of Gladstone's constant interest in the Tenniel cartoons. During the passage of one of the Irish Land Acts Sir John had illustrated a possible agrarian situation which Gladstone found to be of high comedy, and chaffed the Duke considerably about it. In the

cartoon the tables were turned, and landlords were shown hiding in a ditch and waiting for their returning tenants with blunderbusses. But everybody has his particular favorite among the cartoons. It seems incredible that the first Tenniel "Big cut" as the principal drawing was called, appeared as far back as 1851. Tenniel had joined "Punch" at Christmas, 1850, on the resignation of Richard Doyle, who had taken umbrage at "Punch's" policy in regard to the Catholics. Douglas Jerrold had discerned Tenniel's worth in the illustrations to "Aesop's Fables," and had recommended him. Previously the young artist had won a £200 prize for his "Allegory of Justice" in the competition for the decoration of the Houses of Parliament. His painting of Dryden's "St. Cecilia" in the Poets' Hall has, alas! faded with the rest. His first cartoon was "Lord Jack the Giant Killer," the subject being a fight between Lord John Russell with a sword and Cardinal Wiseman with a crozier.

During a period of over forty years Sir John was absent only half-a-dozen times from the weekly "Punch" dinner, and by eight o'clock each Friday night his drawing, usually made directly on the woodblock, would be delivered. One of the wonders of "Punch" is still the prescience displayed in the chief cartoons, and very rarely indeed has an error been committed. The Tenniel gallery remains as a political history of the highest value. There is probably a consensus of opinion that the cartoonist reached his widest span in the famous "Dropping the Pilot," yet few noted at the time the additional note of bereavement—Tenniel's own—as Bismarck was passing from his hands also. This loss of a principal figure was made much more palpable in the cartoon of the "Political Mrs. Gummidge" showing Gladstone seated under the portrait of Beaconsfield in an attitude of regret and John Bull exclaiming, "She is thinking of the old 'un'!" Many good judges hold "Before the Tournament" and "After the Melee," with this famous pair, as among Sir John's strongest drawings. Others still speak of the "Wolf" cartoon of 1867, "They are saved," and of the prophetic "Vision on the Way. Beware!" heralding the Franco-German War. But, as before stated, each has his favorite, and that there should be so many is a remarkable tribute to the artist's achievements. No wonder that his retirement in 1901 should be described as something like the suspension of a law of nature.

The gay and sparkling humour of a "Punch" symposium has been frequently echoed by Sir Francis Burnand and others. It is amusing to be reminded that Keene, who did Sir John's cartoons for a month in 1878, was a rare visitor, and a gruff one at that.

His usual comment on being appealed to for an opinion, was "D—d bad!" And in one of his letters he wrote, "Obliged to go to the 'Punch' dinner for company." But Sir John and the rest have borne testimony to his great goodness of soul and to the happy-family relations of all connected with "Punch." Just

now, when most people are thinking about Westminster, it is appropriate to recall Keene's annoyance at the failure of the public to grasp the point (merely a triumphant non-sequitur) of his West-min-i-ster joke. "Bus Conductor: Westminster, Westminster! Old Gentleman (gently): Why do you say Westminster? Minister is a clergyman; minister, a sacred edifice. Bus Conductor: Then what's the good of the W? Away ye go, Bill! (triumphantly)." Such is a paraphrase of a joke which troubled the public and "Punch's" table for a long time.

Sir William Agnew, who is Sir John's junior by only a lustrum is one of the few old friends who call to exchange reminiscences of the joyous past; yet it is pathetic to add that these staunch comrades have to bear with each other's physical infirmities, for one, as we know, is blind and the other of increasing deafness. Otherwise, each is a wonderful example of a triumph over years. To the younger Agnews Sir John remains the preux chevalier and hero of their boyhood. The Tenniel legend endures. Mr. Lockett and Mr. Morland Agnew are full of Manchester memories: when Sir John and the rest of the "Punch" staff used to hold high revels. One reminiscence dovetails into another. When £22,000 was raised for the Children's Hospital, the "Punch" men excelled themselves. Sir John and the incomparable Miss Kate Terry danced their wonted horn-pipe together. At 63 the artist was as nimble as ever, and kept going for a quarter of an hour as fresh as a "skipping ram." The charity fun was unbounded, and at one stage Sir John hid behind a screen, extended his hand, and charged half a crown a time for it to be kissed. When the manager of the local theatre died, the "Punch" staff and the Terry family, with Sir Arthur Sullivan, gave a benefit performance for his family, playing "Box and Cox," and the "Wolf in Sheep's Clothing." Tenniel being a resplendent cavalier in the latter, and Burnand and Du Maurier taking the chief parts of the former. Mr. Lockett Agnew, who is a well-known rider to hounds, pays a high compliment to Sir John's appearance in the saddle. "Never a horse-man in the wide sense. Not a man for cross-country, but a marvellous figure on horseback, and I have been told that in the saddle he strode a horse just like the Duke of Wellington." It is interesting to learn, in this connection, that the authorities of the Army Pageant are now scouring Britain to obtain a man with just this qualification. The sympathy of all will go out to Sir John, deprived of an exercise which, until he was nearly 80, was his daily recreation. Michel Angelo has been mentioned. He could still mount his horse at 89. But in the life of our great veteran there are many jovial days to be recalled, and to bring back glad laughter. Never can Sir John forget the humorous plight of Mark Lemon, who had set forth from John Henry Agnew's to Williams's in a four-wheeler, to visit him on cartoon business during some Manchester high jinks. En route Mark, with his 18 stone, got the better of the cab and the bottom fell out. Holding the window-ledge with each hand, he had to run for some yards before the driver discovered the unrehearsed joke.

About Home-Building

Advancing civilization has meant the doing away with some of the old fashions that made life infinitely more harmonious and comfortable, and this tendency is nowhere more evident than in the building of many of the modern homes. In a book recently issued, M. Shaw Sparrow gives us some interesting information in regard to home making and incidentally a few historical facts:

"From the thirteenth to the fifteenth century we watch tentative efforts in house-planning, the aims being to isolate servants from the household, to give ladies greater comfort and privacy.... Evils sprang from many of the improvements, particularly from the gradual decline of patriarchal life in the feudal hall. There was more friendliness between masters and servants when the hall united them together; and that is why there were patriots of Queen Elizabeth's time who said: 'All eating in Chambers should be prohibited other than such as are ordynarely allowed to keep Chambers.'"

"Little by little the hall was whittled away, until at last it was often nothing more than a vestibule, as in the town houses built by the brothers Adam, or, again, as in those country houses where the staircase faces the front door and sitting-rooms lie to right and left of an entrance passage. Today, happily," adds Mr. Sparrow, "architects have recognized the value of a great house-place and a fine hall."

A very valuable chapter is that on "Hindrances to Success in Home-making," illustrated with very handsome designs, as are all the chapters. Indeed, the wealth of illustration is one of the great features of this book. "Social influences," writes Mr. Sparrow, "are often very ancient, but one among them is far and away older than any other, older and more powerful too: it is family life in homes, for the long story of the hearth is the history of civilization."

"To neglect the home is to neglect substance for shadow. Yet the people today are supposed not to care a row of pins for domestic architecture; and that is why newspapers and popular magazines never give space to house-building and design and handicraft."

"Even those who publish diagrams of headaching chess problems never ask their readers to study plans and elevations; and so in the opinion of editors (and many editors try to be in touch with everything that hinges on the people's fancy) chess problems are attractive as well as useful, while home architecture and furnishing are nuts beyond the ability of ordinary folk to crack."

"Bad art in household life is more harmful by far than bad art elsewhere, as in theatres and novels.... We guard the amusements of our daily life and neglect the life itself—the home and its needs and traditions." Those building houses will avoid many blunders of taste and design if they follow Mr. Sparrow's detailed criticisms and suggestions.

"A very singular fact is to be noted in our industrialism," he says, "namely, that thor-

oughness rarely appears in its work unless it endangers our lives or appeals to our criticising love of sport. Home life is not looked upon as a sport; and, again, jerry building and jerry furnishing do not (as a rule) imperil our lives, like illmade guns and ships; the injuries they inflict on us are moral and social, and these are not easy to bring into legal evidence. Take the case of thin walls between bedrooms. Do they not destroy the most needful privacies of domestic life, since every sound in one bedroom is heard in another.... The Home Defence Society would be invaluable, and traditions of the hearth are worth organized protection." Mr. Sparrow has a gospel of the home well worth preaching and following.

SOMETHING NEW FOR HOSTESSES

(Continued from page Seven)

declares that humble and unexpected things will help the recipient to success. The leaves of the comon dock extol patience! Sweet peas, mentioned just now, are the mascot flower of the moment with which to greet those who are determined to succeed as aviators. Keats describes them exquisitely:

Here are sweet peas, on tiptoe for a flight
flight
With wings of gentle flush o'er delicate
white;
And taper fingers catching at all things,
To bind them all about with tiny rings.

A sweet pea, then, with laurel and fir will tell an aviator that he will soar successfully and win honor and renown.

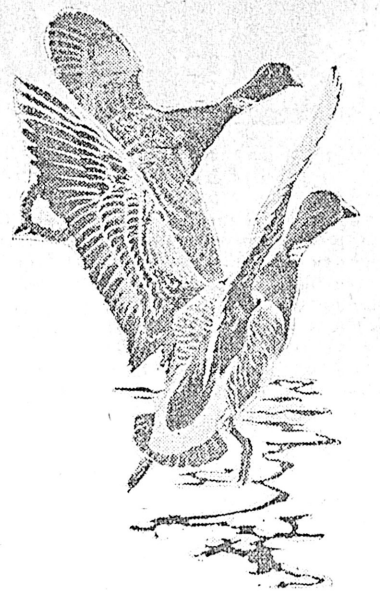
There is enormous fascination in linking floral meanings together. When this novelty is used as an amusing competition the prize goes to the one who makes the best collection of interpreted floral sentences as read from the finger-bowls. Hostesses will find it a good plan to have dainty little squares of white blotting-paper at hand, because there will not be a guest who does not declare that the fascinating floral mascot must be removed from the scented water and preserved.

"What's fresh in spring hats?" "Well, the milliners have invented two or three new vegetables, I believe."

A Needless Warning—Very often the friend who slaps you heartily on the back is getting ready to make a light touch.

An old darky wanted to join a fashionable city church, and the minister, knowing it was hardly the thing to do, and not wanting to hurt his feelings, told him to go home and pray over it. In a few days the darky came back. "Well, what do you think of it by this time?" asked the preacher. "Well, sah," replied the colored man, "Ah prayed an' prayed an' de good Lawd, he says to me, 'Rastus, Ah wouldn't bodder mah laid about at no mo'. Ah've been trying to git into dat chu'ch mah-se'f for de las' twenty yeahs, and Ah ain't done had no luck.'"

Field Sports at Home and Abroad



Sportsman's Calendar

MARCH

Sports for the Month—For the angler: Trout-fishing after March 25, grilse and spring salmon fishing. For the shooter: Geese and brant, which may be shot but not sold.

March 25—Opening day of trout-fishing season.

N.B.—March is one of the best months of the year for spring salmon trolling, and for brant shooting.

broadside and drift down towards the reef, thus giving two men an equal chance to cast, and this we did. I used a yellow-belly (worsted) Montreal and an oriole, the gentleman with me a green drake and a split ibis. At the first cast I struck a bass that weighed 4½ lb. He fought hard, long, and well, jumping clear of the water some five or six times. He was brought to net. Then my companion struck a 3½ lb. bass, an excellent fighter, and I gave him the net. When we had drifted too near we began all over again, and the sport kept up until the twilight fell. None of the small fish were kept, but all unhooked and returned to their home. The catch was just 26¾ lb., and not a fish that did not weigh over 2 lb.

It seemed to be rather remarkable that so many large fish were taken while the wind was so violent and unsteady. Not only were these fish of all sizes good fighters, but they were extremely clever. One big chap, who rose well and whom I struck sharply and surely, jumped high out of the water several times and then made for the bottom. I could not hold him with the light rod with which I was fishing, and were were too near the reef to pull the boat into deeper water; so he selected a large rock that had a V-like split in it, drew my line into it, and then wound himself up about another rock. I could not dislodge him, for it was difficult to keep the boat in hand, so after a bit he rubbed my leader against the rocks, until it parted quite near the line. I lost him, naturally; but I enjoyed the battle, and I only hope that he freed himself from that Montreal fly, and that he will live long and be able to give good battle again.

The next day there was still good sport, fish about the same size taken, but not so many—a total in weight of 18½ lb.; but the wind blew from a different quarter and died down long before sunset. This, in my opinion, made the difference. After my luck was noised abroad other sportsmen tried fly casting there, but without good results. The lessons learned might be enumerated. Do not give up because a lake has a bad name if fishes have been seen in its waters often. Cast your flies during a good strong breeze, always drift towards the place selected. Use two flies at first, and if a companion be with you let him use a different set. Then if there be selective tendency shown the popular taking fly can be used only. Always soak well both flies and leaders that are to be used. Strike a black bass fairly hard. Do not try and net a big fish until he has been well played.—F. M. Johnson, Boston, Mass.

It will be a welcome announcement to all anglers when we hear that the dispute with the Dominion Government over the control of our fisheries is at last settled. Then we may get something done in the matter of the protection of our best rivers; those of them within easy reach of town are in sore need of it.

Quite a lot has been written lately in different papers about the possibility of catching our salmon with the fly, so much so indeed that the old fallacy should by now be almost dispelled and the doubting should at last believe that Pacific salmon will take a fly at the right time and place. In a river where there are no places where the fish can lie and feed on their way up from the salt water they can be caught with the fly. Not all our rivers are suitable for fly-fishing for salmon. But it is possible to make such places in a river, as has been demonstrated not only in the Old Country, but also here on Vancouver Island, and, were the Provincial Government in control of the fisheries, we might perhaps prevail on them to spend a little money making salmon pools on some of our best known rivers.

Vladivostok is getting electric cars. Longer straps will have to be put in to accommodate the Japs.

THE OPENING OF THE TROUT FISHING

Here's a health to every sort of stream that harbors speckled trout,
And a health to those that put them in and those that pull them out!
Here's a health to every sporting fish that rises to the fly,
To the fish that likes it sunken and the fish that takes it dry!

Here's a health to every angler in whatever land or clime,
With a sop to Lady Fortune and a wink for Father Time!
Here's a health to those that never know the limits of their luck,
And a bumper to the duffers like myself, who chance and chuck! Chelidon.

The fishing season is open. The weather seems likely to be propitious, the trees are budding, so the trout should be rising. Brothers of the cult are casting care behind them and have hied them to lake, stream, and estuary, to put their skill once more to the test and match their wits against the sagacity of the lusty trout, and salmon. Here's "tight lines" to all good brothers of the rod.

READINGS FROM THE OLD MASTER

The Trout and His Seasons

The trout is a fish highly valued, both in this and foreign nations. He may be justly said, as the old poet said of wine, and we English say of venison: "To be a generous fish." A fish that is so like the buck, that he also has his seasons; for it is observed that he comes in and goes out of season with the stag and buck. Gesner says his name is of a German offspring; and says he is a fish that feeds clean and purely, in the swiftest streams, and on the hardest gravel; and that he may justly contend with all the fresh water fish, as the mullet may with all the sea fish—for precedence and daintiness of taste; and that being in right season—the most dainty palates have allowed precedence to him.

And next you are to notice that he is not like the crocodile, which, if he lives ever so long, yet always thrives till his death; but 'tis not so with the trout, for after he is come to his full growth, he declines in his body and keeps his bigness, or thrives only in his head till his death. And you are to know that he will about, especially before the time of his spawning get, almost miraculously, through weirs and floodgates, against the stream even though such high and swift places as is almost incredible. Next that the trout usually spawns about October or November, but in some rivers a little sooner or later; which is the more observable, because most other fish spawn in the spring or summer, when the sun hath warmed both the earth and water and made it fit for generation. And you are to note that he continues many months out of season; for it may be observed of the trout, that he is like the buck or the ox, that he will not be fat in many months, though he go in the very same pastures that horses do, which will be fat in one month, and so you may observe that most other fishes recover strength, and grow sooner fat and in season than the trout doth.

And next you are to note, that till the sun gets to such a height as to warm the earth and the water, the trout is sick, and lean and lousy, and unwholesome; for you shall, in winter, find him to have a big head, and then, to be lank and thin and lean, at which time many of them have sticking on them bugs or trout-lice; which is a kind of a worm in shape like a clove, or pin with a big head, and sticks close to him, and sucks his moisture those, I think, the trout breeds himself, and never thrives till he frees himself from them, which is when warm weather comes, and then, as he grows stronger he gets from the dead still water into the sharp streams, and the gravel, and there, rubs off these worms or lice; and then, as he grows stronger, so he gets him into swifter and swifter streams, and there lies at the watch for any fly or minnow that comes near to him; and he especially loves the May-fly, which is bred of the cold-worm or cadis, and these make the trout bold and lusty, and he is usually fatter and better meat at the end of that month than at any time of the year.

Now you are to know that it is observed that usually the best trouts are either red or yellow, though some, as the Fordidge trout, be white and yet good, but that is not usual; and it is a note observable that the female trout hath usually a less head, and a deeper body than the male trout, and is usually the better meat. And not that a hog back and a little head, to either trout-salmon or any other fish is a sign that the fish is in season.

THEN AND NOW

The afterglow lingered long in the sky that evening, for it was Midsummer Day and settled weather. The west was a sea of pale primrose, where a few long purple cloud-islands floated. It was as if one stood on a height above some fairy Benbecula, flat, dove-colored, and marked its coastline of innumerable inlets (where celestial sea trout ran) reach out forever to a horizon that was not. Behind me a peerless spire soared from amid the dark green of elms, as if it would lose itself in the rose of the upper air. I stood on ancient turf,

which had laid its seemly carpet of green velvet between odorous flower beds and tall, trim hedges, straight to the old house, where shone a single red window. Ten inches below my feet flowed the river, primrose out of that primrose sea, broad, where night already dwelt. Large, oily rings appeared here and there upon the surface of the water, spread, died away, were succeeded by others, larger, oilier. The stillness was broken only by the purring flight of bats and the sound of great fish, feeding rapidly, greedily on sedge flies. I cast and cast. The frenzy was upon me that is born of the last moments of daylight, a rise of the bigones, and—an empty creel.

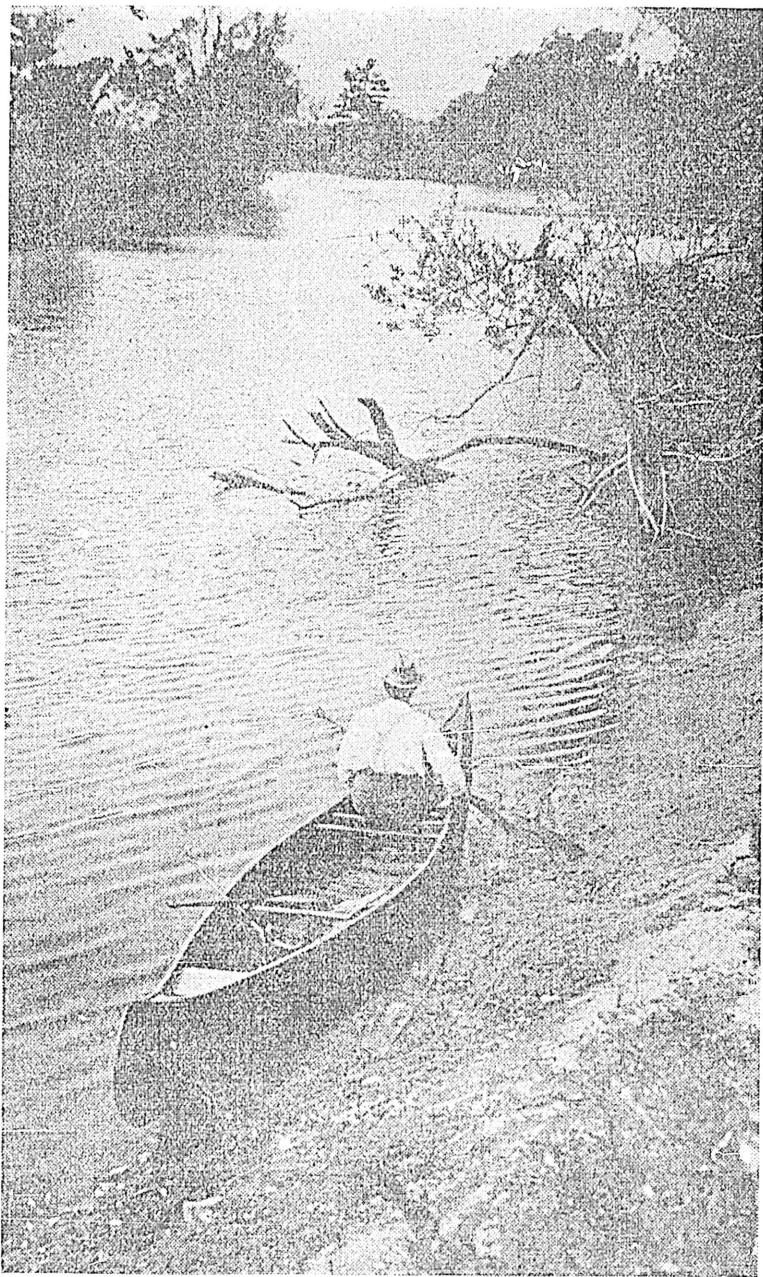
Over the turf silently there came towards me a dim figure, which as it approached resolved itself into the likeness of a lively old man, clothed in black, with an apron and gaiters upon his shapely legs and a low-crowned, broad hat upon his head. His round cheeks were apples; his nose was colored by nothing

not be satisfied with verbal evidence. "Tush, tush!" he observed. "what make of angler is this?" I considered whether I might without all loss of self-respect, take this venomous ancient by his admirable middle and heave him into the river. I decided that at all cost I must keep my hands off him. I owed my fishing to a churchman, and the clergy hang together.

I busied myself with casting above some particularly oily rings. "And yet," he remarked critically to the sunset, "he throweth deftly and far. But why kneeleth he?"

I rose abruptly and went fifty yards up stream. I have never done a ruder thing, but I was not myself. And this was nothing to what I could have done had I not been resolved to show him forbearance. I stared miserably at water which nothing broke. The first spectral wreaths of the river mist were lightening the darkness under the further bank.

"Good master"—unheard he had rejoined



The Philosophic Angler

Photo from Recreation.

but the soundest port; yet his eyes were bright and youthful—a rotund, comfortable elder. Lace ruffles were at his wrists and a pair of bands depended below his two ample chins. I assumed him to be some dignitary of the cathedral with an old-fashioned taste in dress. A huge creel was slung over his plump shoulders, and in his hand he bore a tremendous fishing rod. These things placed him among the fraternity.

He said, "Master, well met!" and I understood him to be a facetious old gentleman. Humor was out of harmony with my mood, but I strove to be civil. "Gramercy," said I, "vastly well met!" He did not smile, and I put him down as one of those humorists whom their own wit alone entertains, and went on fishing. Minutes were precious. I was aware that he remained beside me. Presently: "So ends another merry Midsummer Day," he observed, and I heard a faint sigh follow the words. "It has brought me right good sport, whose memory shall sweeten all my long year." Evidently he got a day on the water each season. I tried to be glad that he had done well—I said I was; but my voice was not convincing. He detected its false ring instantly. "And you, good master," he said, "have caught, I doubt not, an honest store of fishes?" I said, not too amiably (or too truthfully—but who can blame me?) that I had risen several big trout, but had grassed nothing all day. This latter statement the condition of my creel made necessary. He was just the sort of complacent old creature who would

me—"prithce suffer a brother angler to make closer acquaintance with that so far-throwing wand." I held out my split cane to him dumbly. He did not take it, but he bent over it, peering at it through the small square spectacles he wore. "Aye," he said, "a pretty tool and a valiant. But what device is this?" "That," said I, in scorn of him, "is the reel. You perceive, simple sir, that the line, passing through these excellently contrived rings upon the so-valiant wand is retained upon a central drum, and may be drawn off" (I drew some off) "or rolled up at will by the miraculous turning of this deli little pin." I wound up, as ironically as I might.

Again my humor failed to touch him. His eyes were round with amazement and delight. "Is it even so?" he breathed reverently. I perceived that I had to do with a lunatic or with a supreme artist, in either of which cases everything must be forgiven him. Humoring him or playing up to him—I cared not which, for the rise was over—I indicated the gut trace. "This," I said, "is the gut, made by extending the entrails of the silkworm. So how strong it is, and how transparent." I tugged on it. "And see, here is the fly—a sedge. There are five hundred other patterns (sold at half a crown a dozen), all of which I have in these boxes." I opened my creel, and permitted him to peep within. "This," I went on, "is my bottle of paraffin oil, with which I anoint the fly to make it float more yarely, and so deceive and master these subtle fishes. There are the pincers with which I pick my flies out of their

boxes. Here is a tube of dubbin—I smear it on my line, reverend sir, and this causes it to float most excellently. Thus with but one little twitch I do hook the brutes. Here is a piece of blotting paper to dry my flies withal if haply they be wetter. Here—"

"Good gentleman," he said, interrupting, "no more, I pray you! I am dazed. Tell me but one thing. How cometh it that with so many cunning aids thy skill, which sufficeth surely, as I have seen, hath brought nothing to land in a long day's angling?" I was silent. A question at once more pertinent and more impertinent had never been put to me, or one less easy to answer. "Behold," he said, "these my own unworthy weapons. My wand a single timber shoot of ash, my line tied to its tip; three twisted strands from the tail of my good grey mare, and my two great bouncing bumbles fashioned by these fingers from the hackles of my old game-cock that died ingloriously in Will Andrew's pit a sennit come Tuesday." As I looked at the dreadful tackle my heart swelled with pity for the man. But he had said something about good sport. Well, there were chub in the river; he might conceivably have caught a brace of chub.

"And yet," he went on, "see what I have taken." As he spoke he unslung his creel, inverted it, and upon the grass there poured a cascade of trout—fat, golden, ponderous. Instinctively I removed my hat. Lunatic or fantastic, here was my master. "There be a dozen and three," he said in a satisfied voice. "The others are above, concealed beneath a bush. These since seven of the clock." "The others," I gasped; "how many, in Heaven's name?" "Threescore and two," he announced simply. "Look you!"—he moved the heap of fish with his hand, and disclosed a stupendous fish of about 6 lb. weight—"here is a shapely gentleman. A gladsome time he gave me, forcing me to cast all twice to the river. But the floating wand betrayed him. I rode my pony in to him, and now he is mine!"

"You rode your pony?" "Ay, marry! I'm not so young as I was, and old Tom has carried me since noon. He has gone round to stable, for my turf is not for hooves to tread." "Your turf?" "Ay, marry!" said the old gentleman carelessly, as he placed the fish back in the creel. "Hah!" he exclaimed, weighing the thing in his hand, "I have seen a worse evening's fishing. Trust me! There is two stone in there, my master!" As he spoke the strap gave beneath the inordinate weight of chalk-stream trout, and slipped through his fingers. The creel fell to earth. I stooped—for this man was worthy of all reverence—and picked the thing up, bracing myself unconsciously to lift it. My body flew upwards with a jerk which caused me severe pain, and when I had recovered from the shock of surprise the creel was in his hands. In the gathering darkness I must have failed to take hold of it.

"Sir," he said, "I thank you. And now I will even wish you a good night's rest, and, an you angle on the morrow, a fair south wind and a dark water." So saying, he began to move silently away. "But don't you fish tomorrow?" I cried. It would be an education to see this angler at work.

The river mist was now thickening fast, and partly by the faint pallor in the west, which was all that remained of Midsummer Day, partly by the golden glow of the moon, now climbing among the branches of the elms in the close, I could see his vague but comfortable shape ambling softly from me. "Let me see you fish tomorrow," I called. "Nay, nay!" he replied, his voice lessened by distance, "not tomorrow, gentle sir; I must wait my year—my long, long year." Again I heard the gentle sigh, and with it the dark shadow that was my acquaintance became one with the blackness that filled a space between two ageless yews.—W. Quilliam, in The Field.

FLY FISHING FOR BLACK BASS

I agree fully with Dr. Henshall that, ounce for ounce, inch for inch, there is no fish of the sweet waters that can excel the small-mouthed black bass in game qualities and cleverness. At times these fighters are erratic and almost hysterical in their actions and treatment of different baits and lures. The experience to which attention is called deals only with fly casting on a beautiful lake nestling among the hills of New Hampshire. This lake always had a bad name among fishermen who tried their skill there, for only small fish were taken, and those few in number. The reason, I believe, after investigation, was the large supply of land-locked smelts in the deeper waters, and the bass were so well fed and so shy that the ordinary worm, grasshoppers, crickets, minnows, frogs, etc., were no temptation at all. Plenty of large fish had frequently been seen and one or two hooked, but not landed.

This particular lake was almost like a crystal in its absolute clearness. Its waters were cold all the time, as its source of supply came from living springs alone. It was about two o'clock in the afternoon that I first saw this charming bit of water. The sun was shining brightly and a stiff breeze was blowing. In addition squalls of fierce wind added their power every few minutes, whipping the surface into froth and spray against the rocks. It was difficult to manage a boat, and still harder to control a cast at all; but it was ideal weather for hard work, as neither the boat nor sportsman, line nor leader could be made out clearly by the bass in their watery, rock-girdled home. A reef of rocks was selected as the best place, for here many large fish had been observed when the waters were smooth.

The first essential factor was to row the boat far up to the weather shore, then turn her



FEMININE FADS AND FANCIES

CORNERS

Corners! The charm of a corner. The mystery of a corner in an old house, the convenience of one in the home where a large family live happily, and sometimes untidily, the delight of a corner more for two, the comfort of a warm corner by the fireside on a cold winter's evening; all these and many other thoughts crowd into my mind, regarding corners, hustling and jostling one another in their haste.

There are associations, too, with corners in connection with a naughty child who occupies himself in peeling the paper off the wall in a nursery corner, instead of meditating upon his sins!

I love corners. There are corners and corners; of course, bare corners, devoid of imagination and bereft of interest, are to be avoided at all cost.

The corner under the stairs, for instance. Personally I prefer it occupied by several dog baskets, at the least, a chicken hamper, perhaps, and a neat fishing box, tidily arranged, it is true, but still an evidence.

But there are other misguided people who say that such objects are an eyesore, and that an old oak chest of Charles I.'s time, flanked by a Chinese gong on a carved oak stand is more correct.

How a child loves the cupboard in a dark corner, a love tempered by fear, sometimes.

He is certain that a wild animal or a bogie of the fiercest description lurks in the darkness, ready to dash out at the slightest provocation.

On the other hand, what joys are connected with corners, what splendid smugglers' caves they make, or a lion's den, for instance, for hide-and-seek.

To pursue a more practical train of thought, the usual so-called "cosy corner" is by no means a cosy corner at all!

To begin with, the cushions are too hard, perhaps, and too few, and the shape of the seat leaves much to be desired.

I can think of one really cosy corner in an old house, far away—my home—a comfortable seat, near the fire.

The seat holds two, and is just the right height, the cushions are many and very soft. Overhead is a shelf holding quaint odds and ends of old blue china, besides a few carved ivory figures.

From this favored spot the doings of the whole room can be comfortably and quietly observed, and should one be inclined to be sociable, or the reverse, this is far the most delightful seat in the room, and that is saying a good deal, for it is an old-fashioned room, and revels in dear, comfortable old-fashioned furniture.

I think the management of corners should be almost the most important part in the arranging of a house.

I so often see awkward corners, or corners that contain quite the wrong thing.

A Chippendale corner cupboard, or one of inlaid Sheraton, of the thirteen pattern, is charming; old oak, too, is very effective, and in room that is apt to be dark, a three-sided mirror looks very well, and seems to open out quite a distant vista of light.

How ugly mid-Victorian corners often were, with hideous brackets, draped with impossible bead or embroidery work.

The fingers that labored at those atrocities had so much better have spent their time at other things!

The vases with which the brackets were decorated—how inartistic!

Cottage corners are invariably the receptacles of all the treasures of the household.

An inevitable cupboard (I speak of the old cottages in the countryside of England), sometimes a really good old oak one, is piled with Uncle Toby's grinning china dogs, lustre jars and glass rolling pins, the gift of sailors from far-off lands.

Spiders love corners even more than some of us do. Small blame to them; but the housemaid who comes to the rescue with her morning broom, scarcely considers the dainty structures she sweeps away so relentlessly.

Would it were as easy to dust the corners of our minds, the murky, dark corners that collect cobwebs so quickly, and that are so hard to cope with.

Most of us possess such corners at some time or another, and lucky is he who is able to sweep them clear of such furniture.

Like the fairy gossamer of a dewy autumn morning are some of these cobwebs, and we would not sweep them away—if we could.

They shine persistently through a dull, everyday background, a shimmer of sweet memories, like a chain of sparkling diamonds.

Away with the broom that shall rob us of such treasures!

We most of us inspect the corners of our hearts, from time to time, some of us take out the contents with a ruthless hand, dust them, and put them back, just as they were before.

Sometimes the position is slightly altered. Occasionally we frown, perhaps, and push the denizens of one corner hastily back again; it cannot be looked at or thought about, not yet. More often it is with a tender hand that we arrange our corners, perhaps with a tear, or a smile—for memory's sake.

Most people have a soft corner somewhere, even under the hardest and most unpromising exterior.

Sometimes we are in a tight corner—a most unpleasant position.

Through the long years I think with affection of the corner of the nursery where some cherished toys were kept.

The doll's house lived there, and a wooden horse, with a very blunt head, and whose broad

back was studded with tacks driven in by an amateur carpenter.

The owners of the horse, "Buffer," are far away now, and the corners of their bedrooms are filled with even more precious possessions than the old horse, cricket bats, hockey sticks, and a battered old walking-stick gun, the terror of the nursery.

I love, especially, the corners of the garden!

Wild, overgrown corners, where bluebells grow, and the hand of the gardener, often a devastating hand, does not penetrate here, and the hen pheasant sits on her nest in the springtime, watching with trustful, shining eyes, as we go past with the dogs.

The cows have broken down the railing just here, and the sweet wild trailing things have covered the railing with green, and the velvet moss softens the ragged edges of the wood.

In winter a big holly bush is ablaze with scarlet berries, and the robin sings his winter song in this quiet spot.

Perhaps, though, the nicest corners of all are those of the mind, where a store of odds

Clothes can, perhaps, wait until the fashion pronouncements are more definite and the newest materials have come to the front; but hats are the burning question which must be satisfied and decided without delay.

We cannot face the sunshine in the hats of beaver and the toques of velvet and fur which we have been wearing through the dark grimy days of winter, and something lighter and brighter is craved for by eyes weary of dark colors and heavy materials. Of course there will be a rush for the "Chantecler" hats, which will be seen in every milliner's window, and every description of barnyard feather will bristle on hats under this title. I saw one of the first of these Chantecler hats which came over from Paris recently. It was a big flat trimmed shape in black beaver, the crown rather high, and swathed in black satin, and the trimming consisting of a big owl's head made in black feathers with golden eyes, the rest of the bird being a fluff of ordinary-looking plumes, such as one sees in a dusting brush, dyed black. It was, truth to tell, a very ordinary-looking black hat; but—it had its owl



still early for these essentially summer hats to face the Victoria skies, and we do better for the time to keep to the darker shades of straw and as many ribbon bows as the milliner thinks good for us.

ETERNAL YOUTH

The fiat has gone forth that we are to be very young this season. Mamma, who cannot possibly be less than forty in view of the fact that her daughter is twenty-two, is to be attired a la "flapper"; simplicity is to oust smartness and the aim and object of women of all ages will be to look like the heroines of musical comedies.

That is what we are told, and if it be true we ought to have an amusing time this summer—for one thing leads up to another; the "little girls" will have to live up to their costumes—short skirts, Toby frills and bare throats will demand a change of coiffure, and we must be prepared to see mature matrons with plaits down their backs or with hair loosely tied back with large ribbon bows. What headgear this will produce we can only faintly imagine, but presumably there will be an outbreak of games for those "young things." We may see portly dames in skimpy short skirts playing battledore and shuttlecock, and erstwhile dignified mothers with bared necks and displayed ankles standing in giggling groups with tennis racquets. But if the "little girl" is to be the summer role of the middle aged woman, why should not the man of forty play at being a little boy?

Why does not the deity who presides over masculine modes collaborate with Dame Fashion and turn the sexes out to match?

Tunics and sailor-suits might be designed for men's wear, while double collars might be replaced by Etons, and jerseys adopted by those who are sportively inclined. There is really no reason why this display of youthfulness should be all on one side. Papa must have his chance as well as Mamma, and we look forward with excitement to the result; or to speak by the card, we should if the whole idea were not too absolutely absurd to be seriously entertained.

HOW TO GROW UP

Girls grow up sometime, boys never. So runs the ancient proverb. It has just received support from a decision of the French Courts. At least, if we really understand the import of an impolite judgment. The lady of 39 brought a suit for breach of promise against a man of 79, to which French justice answered, "Whereas, owing to her age, plaintiff had sufficient experience of the world to know that there is an element of uncertainty in every matrimonial scheme," but quite omitted to note that the young spark of 79 had also "sufficient experience of the world" to know that it is not considered noble to make promises, even of marriage, and break them. Thus is there ever one law for the man and another for the woman. The lady, being 39, had attained to the age of discretion. The man at 79 is not there yet. After all, it is a kind of compliment to the fair sex.

One point, unfortunately, the French Court omitted to make clear, a point most important for our future guidance: At 39, it appears, a woman has "sufficient experience of the world" to go warily and expect disappointments, matrimonial and other. But when precisely is this experience attained? What is the age of discretion? The French judge, you may think, showed his discretion in avoiding any definition. It is not a bad plan, when you have to deal with a question on which everyone disagrees, to speak of it so plain and simple that there can be no two opinions about it. Then the natural inference is that those who do not hold yours are fools. If you take that tone with sufficient emphasis you will find a vast number of folks on your side. For human nature is weak, and always inclines to agree with those whose talk is arrogant.

But let us preserve absolute calm, and observe our dear friends. Some of them, you see, have not grown up, and apparently never will. They are as playfully silly, as flabby, as kittenish at 35 as they were at 15. You cannot associate them with discretion in anything. On the contrary, they take a pride in being foolish! They realize that a pretty imbecility is not the least part of their charms.

Without that they would be the merest commonplace of femininity. And, naturally, they have no intention of bartering their power to amuse for the doubtful blessing of common sense. They are wise in their day and generation. For the world and men being such as they are, your babyish simpleton will always get a deal more of consideration and protection and affection than is her due. Which hard-hearted novelist was it that wrote the incisive sentence, "She had large eyes, and was rather stupid, so no wonder the men ran after her?"

Growing Backwards

Of such creatures you cannot fairly say that they ever reach the age of discretion. When their hair is white and their limbs feeble, they will still say the silliest things and exhibit the silliest emotions and still get affectionate indulgence. Possibly they are not within the official experience of the French Courts, but we know them well enough over here. Another type is still more puzzling: the people who do reach the age of discretion and grow out of it, or grow backwards. Who has not met undergraduates and ingenues so worldly-wise and so cautious that they divine guile in the simplest saying, and cannot allow themselves to exhibit the most unimportant emotion. The whole of their juvenile abilities is concentrated in a tremendous effort not to give themselves away. They would rather die than get to know the wrong people. They would rather be tortured than commit a faux pas. They are, in fact, discretion itself, which is not at all a beautiful sight.

As a rule they grow up. You have settled yourself comfortably to detest and despise them when they suddenly begin to blossom forth and be human. At an age when ordinary people are beginning to find the "first sprightly runnings" of youthful simplicity rather too much of a good thing, these precocious creatures begin to display a new and powerful talent for folly. Instead of suspecting everybody, they become absurdly credulous. In their youth they were cold to the most respectable people; at middle age they begin to gush over the most dubious. Instead of exhibiting an inhuman self-control, they allow themselves wild eccentricity. In their youth they would never display the most natural and human sentiment; at middle age they become absurdly sentimental. What has the French court to say to such people? They have been to the age of discretion, found it a dull region, and gone back again.

What we want is not merely a definition of the age, but a prescription of the right method to get there, of the wise way to grow up. That, afflicted spinsters of 39 and more, or less, have good reason to demand. Probably we shall find that the safest way to get to the age of discretion at the right time is not to be too discreet. If we never let ourselves run the smallest risk, if we would rather die than make a mistake, we are not likely to understand what real discretion is, what are the mistakes that matter, and what are the dangers worth risking.

NO MORE LOVE STORIES

(Continued From Page Two)

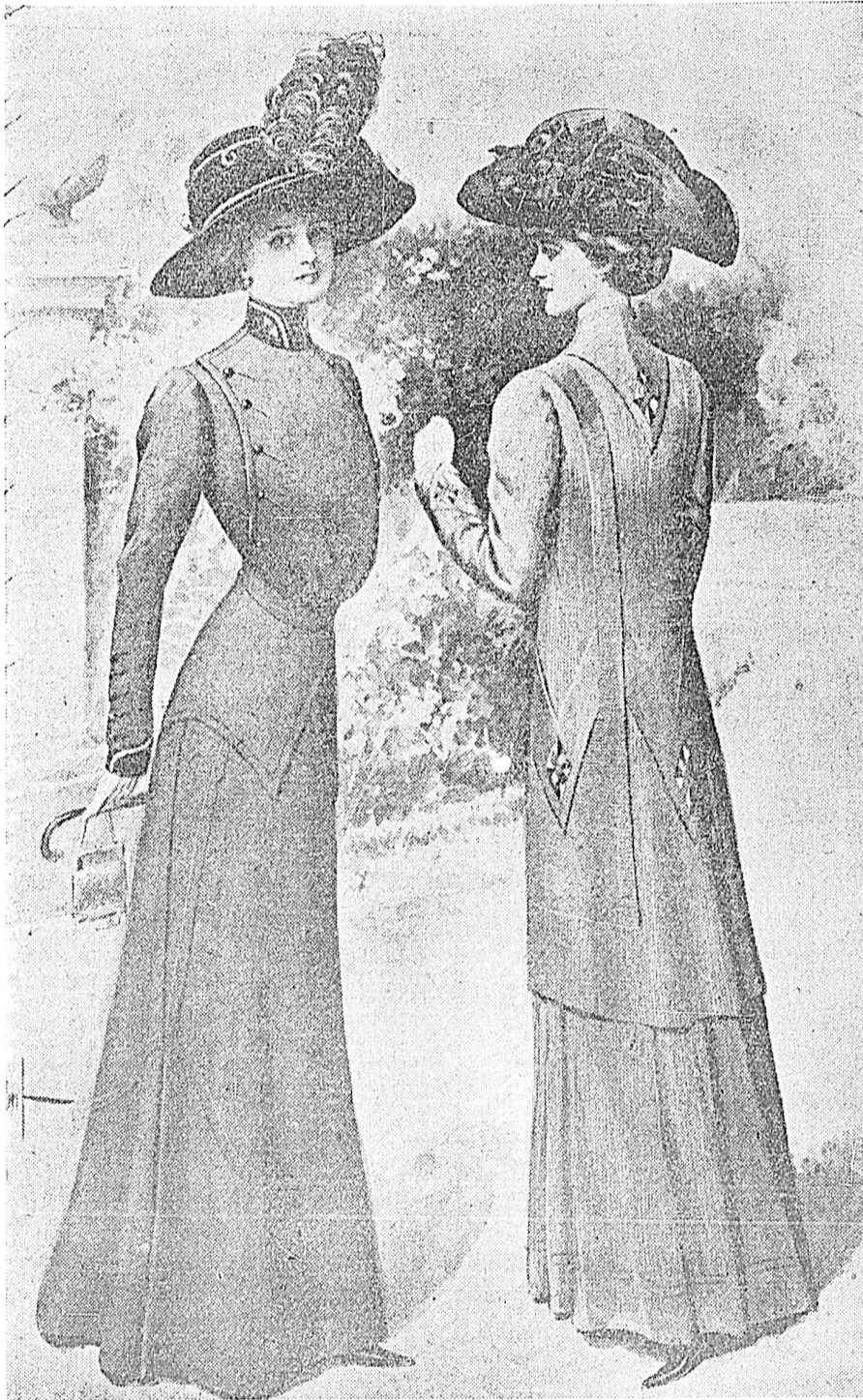
maintain in her school what she knows to be the foundation of a sound education.

"The modern hurry and the desire for results is so great that the one cry is for a veneer of modern languages which we know only too well simply sloughs off in a very short time.

"What parents do with their girls in their early days it passes my comprehension to divine, as so many of them are brought along, at 15 years of age, with crooked backs, flat feet, short sight, and numberless other physical disabilities, ignorant most probably of the most elementary ideas of personal hygiene, with little or no knowledge of how to handle either a pencil or a needle, and with no intellectual equipment to speak of; fourteen or fifteen precious years absolutely wasted!

"And then the unfortunate schoolmistress is allowed only two or three years to remedy all the defects and commence an intellectual training, and the girl is swept off abroad to have, possibly, her health and her morals undermined.

"Fortunately for us and the nation, there are a few brilliant exceptions of earnest-minded parents, fully alive to the true interests of their daughters."



Two New Types of Tailor-Made Suits

and ends is kept—stray verses, children's rhymes of nursery days, fragments of witty speeches, bits of history, music—all crowded together, sometimes so tightly wedged in that it is almost impossible to disentangle them, and they may come out with a run, pell mell.

Some people—they are charming people, too—have many such corners filled to overflowing, and pearls of information on all sorts of subjects come pouring out on the smallest provocation from the corners of their minds, though often it may be half a lifetime since that particular gem was collected and stowed away.

Yes, certain it is that a great deal of the charm of the world, and say what one may, the world has still in it much of charm left, exists—in corners!

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

There is no denying that when the breath of spring is in the air, when the crocuses are embroidering the turf and the daffodils are dancing in the breeze, all women vie with Tennyson's "Wanton Lapwing" in their ardent desire to get themselves "another crest." The desire for fresh headgear is universal—and why should not, therefore, lovely woman obey the call of spring and see to her clothes in general and her headgear in particular?

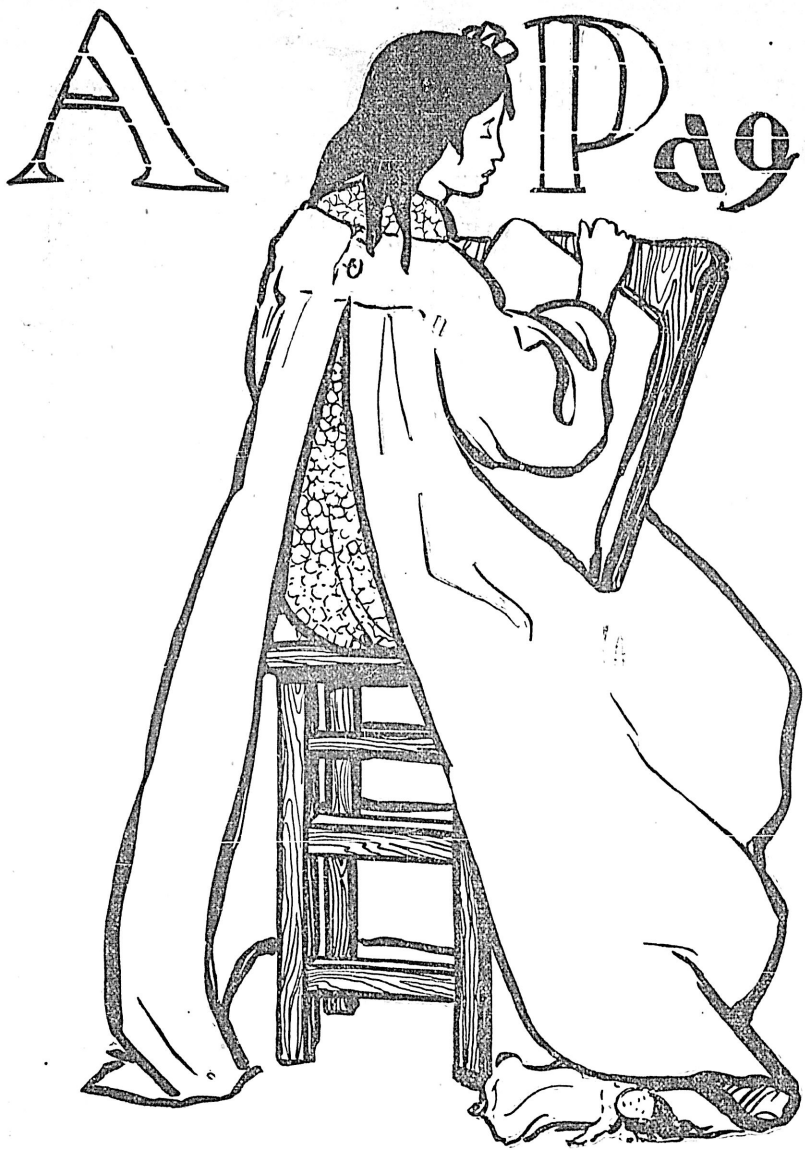
on it, it was dubbed Chantecler; it came from a big Parisian house, and its owner was inordinately proud of it and herself.

I predict a very speedy vulgarization of these barnyard hats.

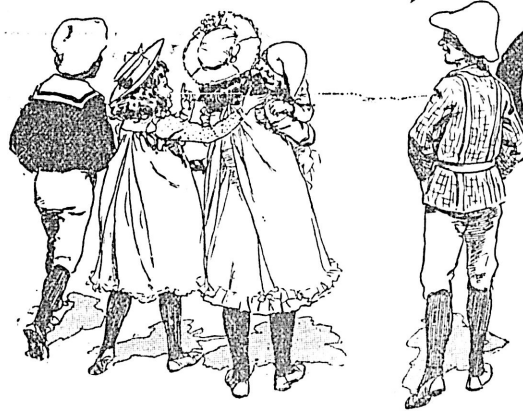
The turban toque of tulle and other light materials promises to be more fashionable than ever, and there is certainly no denying its smart and dainty effect. I have recently seen a lovely hat which I hope my readers will be able to visualize from my description. It was a big bicorne of deep chestnut brown straw, with a band of black velvet laid on the upturned brim, which was neither a lining nor a binding, for the chestnut straw showed on either side of the broad black line. The entire crown was hidden under a mass of half-blown crimson roses, which made a wonderfully rich harmony of color with the chestnut brown straw and black velvet, that was extraordinarily becoming to the lovely little face of the dark-eyed wearer.

Flat rosettes made of loops of inch-wide ribbon replace on many hats the round cockades of gold and tarnished silver galon which have been so familiar all the winter, while a somewhat similar effect is produced by the circular wreaths of tiny roses or forget-me-nots, which are placed flat on the upturned brims of the hats they adorn. The most novel Paris hats are massed with flowers, but it is

A Page for the Young Folks



Our Lookout Club



their food in the easiest possible way.—Gilling Scott.

I noticed that on the telegraph poles there are glass insulators. I suppose it is to prevent the electricity from going down the pole to the ground, to kill many people.—Hugh Campbell.

I noticed that on the roofs of the houses the shingles over-lap each other to make a thicker layer so that the rain can run down easy.—Arthur Cuthbert.

I have noticed that the stars above head are more numerous and brighter those nearer the horizon. This is due to the fact that those near the horizon shine on a slant and so are lost to sight before the light can reach us.—Blanche Cavin.

I observe that when it rains the worms in the Parliament buildings grounds crawl upon the pavement and die. I think this is because the rain cleans the dirt from them and they cannot crawl back again.—Violet Fowkes.

I observed in the rooms that had fireplaces in our house that the ferns were withering. This is, I think, from the fumes of the soft coal.—Heber Jones.

One night when it was raining very hard I noticed that the sky was quite clear and the stars were shining bright. I was told this was an exception and that the clouds were passing over and that I would not have seen this if it was drizzling.—Mabel Turner.

I noticed that the crocus is open when the sun shines, but at night or on a dull day it is shut. I think the cause of this is that it wants the sunlight to keep it open.—Ethel Banner.

I noticed that pieces of glass on the sea shore are always smooth when they come out of the water, on the edges and sides. I think the cause of this is that they must have been thrown in the sea and having been washed up and down the shore so much they got smooth.—Annie Banner.

Some days you can see the moon in the early afternoon when the sun is shining. I conclude from this that there must be something in the atmosphere or something clouding the sun which makes the moon show up.—Freda M. Watt.

Coming over the mountains I observed we passed through a number of snow-sheds. These are something like the same as tunnels only not as dark. They are made of wood or concrete, and are there to keep the snow from falling from the mountains as the train passes.—Margaret Kluney.

Last week I saw a bumble bee and I observed that they come out in the spring earlier in Victoria than in Nelson, although both places are in British Columbia. The reason is that the spring months begin earlier in Victoria than in Nelson.—Gladys McDonald.

In our front garden there are several Maple and Horsechestnut trees. I noticed this morning that several of the Chestnut buds have burst open and many others are just ready to burst. While the buds of the Maple are still small and give no signs of bursting, I therefore, have concluded that the Maple tree needs a warmer climate than the Chestnut tree.—Sadie Craig.

I observed that the planks on the wooden sidewalks were swollen out of place after the heavy rains. I concluded it was the result of the rain soaking the planks and squeezing them against one another, making them stick up out of place.—T. Armstrong.

I notice that the frogs are all croaking. I think it is because spring is coming.—Dorothy D. Watson.

I notice that the Chestnut bud has some sticky matter around it. I think this is to keep the moisture in and to keep the insects from getting into the bud.—Lillian Martin.

Going down Harrison street, by the High School, at night on the 15th of March, I noticed flashes of light between the poles. There was a slight breeze blowing and I came to the conclusion that the wind must have been blowing the electric wires in contact with one another and causing flashes of light.—Robert W. Irvine.

I observed that there are spaces between each block of pavement. This is to prevent cracking when the pavement expands in the heat of summer.—James Pottinger.

I noticed that the Ash trees are budding before the Oak trees. This according to the verse: Ash before the oak, choke, choke, Oak before the ash, splash, splash, Means we will have a hot summer.—Agnes McT. Stewart.

One day a box was laid on some green grass, when it was taken up I noticed that the grass had turned yellow. This, I think, is due to there not being enough light so the grass could not make any starch.—Ella Jackson.

I noticed that the Alder tree branches that have been laid on the boulevards to protect the grass through the winter have quite large cuttings on them. When they were put there, there were no buds on them. I think that they grew because they had plenty of moisture, air and water.—Pearl Matthews.

The other day as I was walking down Government street I observed the pavement about every sixty feet was separated about an inch, and the crack filled up with tar. This is to keep the pavement from breaking up when it expands.—Norman Caldwell.

On my way to school I noticed some ivy growing on a fence. The ivy was quite green but amongst them I saw some quite white leaves. I picked one and found out that it came off quicker than the green ones. I concluded that the white ones had no leaf green

in, and so of course were weaker.—Eulid Heinekey.

I have noticed that the Wild Easter Lilies are blooming sooner than usual. This is on account of the warm weather we have had.—Thelma Cavin.

I noticed on the rose bush leaf, and also the stem, there are little red lumps, it looks very pretty, but when you break it open you will find a lot of little insects.—Liette MacKay.

I have noticed down at the beach where there were a lot of big stones last year there are hardly any now. I think that is because the heavy winter seas have washed them all away.—Mildred Cuthbert.

I notice on the bottom of a roof of any house a gutter is running along. This, I think, is to keep the water from dripping down the sides when it rains.—Albert Leigh.

I have noticed that the heavy seas have washed away part of the bank on Dallas Road. I suppose the reason is because the City Council has not built a sufficient wall to prevent it.—Gordon Marwick.

When a piece of wood or any other object is laid on a plot of grass for a long time the grass turns white. The reason is the sun does not reach the grass and so turns out the leaf green.—Curtis Dean.

I noticed on the poles there are glass insulators and the wires connected to them. If the glass insulators were not there the electricity would go to the ground and escape.—Willie Smillie.

As I was walking on the sidewalk I noticed that the cement was not all joined, it is in big squares of cement. In the summer if it was a very hot day it would melt and stick. The cracks that separate one block from the other are to let the water run out into the ditch.—Charles A. Kinney.

I notice after it has been raining the worms come up to the surface of the ground. They do this because the rain fills up the air holes and they come up to get air. After the rain soaks into the ground they go back.—Margaret Wood.

I notice in most towns and cities they have parks. I suppose this is to add to the beauty of the city, and also for the pleasure of the people.—Irene Dawson.

I noticed that on the Dallas Road Beach there is a cement wall. I think it is to stop the wall from falling in. In some places the waves have come over the wall and have washed the earth away.—Lillian Stewart.

I noticed one day a tree of Horsechestnut buds. On picking one I found a sticky substance on it. This was to keep the insects from getting at the inner part, and also the rain, which would make the leaves inside mouldy and they would not grow.—Grace Woodley.

The finches which are confined with the canaries in Beacon Hill Park are building nests. The nests are built with a roof. The bird enters through a hole in the side of the nest. This covering forms a protection from wind, rain and birds of prey.—Norman Lyons.

I observed that there were two different trees of Willows, each bearing different flowers, one flower has the stamens, the other tree's flower has pistils.—Ferne Dilworth.

As I was walking along the street I noticed an Ivy covered tree which was blown down and broken about the middle was all decayed. I concluded that the Ivy caused this by choking the tree and preventing the sun from getting at it.—Harold Miller.

I observed that a piece of wood no matter how much it is seasoned, if it is charred you can catch water from it. That shows that wood has water in it.—Elmore Casey.

I observed when I was in the museum that the Mountain Caribou Reindeer never has its two horns all year, they differ in some shape or form. It is because Mother Nature makes them to be that way.—Greta Greenwood.

I noticed that on the Peach and Apricot trees, the blossom always comes before the green leaves, while in other fruit trees the green leaves come out first. I think that this is just another example of the nature of the different fruit trees.—Marjorie S. Spalding.

In coming through Beacon Hill Park I have often noticed, especially at the southern end, that the large leafy branches on the top of the tall trees incline, as a rule, towards the north east. From this I gather that the strong prevailing winds are generally from the south west.—Robert Nash.

I have often noticed that the branches of the Cedar tree have slanted downward to the earth where as most other trees have their branches upwards. The Cedar tree I suppose needs more moisture than other trees and has its branches sloping downward so as to catch the moisture as it rises from the ground. As the Cedar tree generally grows in a low damp soil it has not much trouble in getting moisture.—G. D. Tripp.

As I was going up town I saw a dredge in the Bay in front of the Empress Hotel. This was put there to dig up the dirt so as to deepen the Bay—so that larger ships can come in.—Rette Wilmshurst.

I observed that when weeds are pulled up and only a small portion of the roots remains, often they grow again. I have concluded that the roots contain enough nourishment to send up new shoots.—Charlotte Miles.

I watched some men breaking a rock in a sewer, after drilling a hole in the rock, they put in some powder and a long fuse to connect with the

powder. Next they packed the hole full of wadding, then they piled poles in the trench on top of the rock and chained them together. The fuse was lit, and in a moment a loud report told us all was over. I think the poles were piled on the rock and chained together to keep the fragments of rock from flying about and injuring people or property.—Dora Hay.

I observed that the broom had buds alternately along the stalk. I thought that this was so that the blossoms would have more room to bloom.—Madge Durick.

I observed that when a little bird is going to hatch young ones, it always chooses a leafy tree. I think this is to hide themselves.—Eddie Kershaw.

I have noticed that when there is a mist or fog the fog-horn blows. I think it blows to keep the boats from bumping into rocks.—Gladys Graham.

When I was out walking the other day I observed a dandelion growing in a notch in a tree. I think the reason for this is that when the seed was flying about it had settled in the notch in the tree causing the dandelion to grow there.—Florence Turner.

I observe that nearly all flowers have little leaves close to the petals, these leaves are called the calyx. I suppose the reason is that these leaves are to keep the petals from being hurt when the plant is in bud, for on some flowers when they open the calyx drops off.—Edna Marwick.

I notice that the bird called the Woodpecker builds his nest in a rotten tree. I think he does it to get worms for his young ones.—T. Temple.

I noticed that the Horsechestnut has some sticky substance. I think it is to keep the insects from eating the bud and keeping the rain out.—Lettitia Matthews.

The other night when I was going out I looked at the moon and it was a quarter moon and silver. When coming home it was a half moon and gold. I think it brought those nice days because they came the two next days.—Marjorie Taylor.

I notice that a lot of posts or poles are tarred on the ends, and so are the ground. I think that is to keep it from decaying.—Donald Hanna.

A few days ago I was looking at several large Maple buds, and I noticed that the outside consists of a very sticky substance. I think this must be used to keep the little leaves or scales of the bud close together, so that the little insects can not enter. I think another use is that too much moisture may not get in to dampen and so decay the buds, and also that the heat may not enter to dry up what moisture is needed.—Irene Wagner.

After school one afternoon I was in a friend's garden on Trutch street, when we heard a great crash on Linden avenue, we ran to find out what it was, and found an oak tree cut down by some workmen. The centre of it was very black and looked rotten. In one place the sap was running out, where a branch had been cut off some time before. The tree broke in a lot of places by the force of the fall.—Ernest Greenwood.

On Tuesday, March 22nd, I noticed that the seagulls were flying inland. This denotes bad weather as the seagulls always seek shelter when a storm is coming on.—Margery Lort.

As I was walking along the track I noticed in the distance the rail seemed to get closer together and I thought it must be because it was below the level of the eye.—Cecily Vincent.

I noticed when I was walking along the beach that the trees were blowing north. I concluded that the south-west wind was blowing in that direction.—Henry Clark.

As I was walking over the Causeway I noticed that there were two barges in the harbor full of tarred logs. I think they are there to build a new wharf for the Grand Trunk Pacific. And I concluded that the logs are tarred so that they won't rot so quickly.—A. Smillie.

I notice that the electric wires are carried on the poles on glass knobs, to prevent the electricity from being conducted through the pole when wet to the ground.—Tom Rowlands.

I was looking at the steam coming out of the kettle and I observed that I could not see steam near the spout, but as it rose it was plainly visible. This is because it is too hot there and higher it strikes the colder air and this makes it so visible.—W. Bendrodt.

The ripples on the water seem to run with the wind. I think this is because the wind strikes the water and causes the ripples to move. Fishermen can tell which way the wind is blowing by the ripples on the water.—Thomas Anderson.

Juniors
I noticed that after it rains there are a lot of worms on the ground. I think this is because it is warmer.—Vera Kelly.

I noticed that the crocus comes earlier here than in Manitoba. I think that is because the winter is milder here.—Vivian Mogsey.

I noticed one day a Pussy Willow was hanging over its sides and a little bird was building his nest in the tree. After he built his nest he went to get some food for his little ones. The mother was singing while the little ones were eating the worms.—Isabella Taylor.

I noticed that the blossoms are out and that is a sign of spring. We have a peach tree and a pear tree at home and all the blossoms are out on them.—Dorothy Ald.

I noticed there were many swallows on the telephone wires last week. They went to the nests where they were last year. I think they will live there this year too.—Grace Smith.

I noticed that there is less drift-wood on the beach in the winter. I think this is because the wind makes bigger waves and carries the drift-wood out to sea.—Lillian Heney.

I noticed on the telephone poles that there are spikes, and at the end of those spikes are spikes going up towards the sky, so that the men's feet won't slip.—Gracie Beckwith.

I noticed that when trees are cut off at the top, they always spread out lower down.—Ruth Tegart.

When I looked out of the window, I saw a piece of bark. The inside of it looked like a carrot, and I think the water made the inside that way. When my father brought it in, it was very wet. It was easy to chop.—Jeanie Taylor.

I noticed that the daisy closed its petals in the evening and went to sleep.—Margaret Mason.

We are still looking for flowers, and since March we have found the Bluebell, Gorse, Broad-and-Butter, Black Gooseberry, Buttercups, Wild Plum, Violets, Cedar, Peacock, Saxifrage, Alder, Broom, and Poplar. We hope to find quite a lot more, now that the days are fine.—May Lewis.

I notice that the buds of the trees are coming out. It tells us that the spring has come.—Chrissie Temple.

I have noticed that most roofs of houses slope on the sides. I think that is because if the rain could lie upon it, it would rot.—Jeannett Ross.

I have observed that the tires of drays and other heavy wagons are very broad. I think this is to prevent the wheels from sinking too deeply in the mud and destroying the streets.—Claude L. Campbell.

I notice that the people are getting out their boats and canoes now. I suppose it is because the weather is getting so nice, and they are glad to get out in the sunshine.—Frances Hamilton.

I have observed that the lilies are out very soon this year, and so are the other flowers. I went out to Oak Bay, and when I came home my hands were full of lilies, and some other flowers. I think that the reason they are out so soon is that the hot days sprang up so suddenly.—Louis Gosse.

I notice that every flower has more or less honey, and I think it is for food for the bees.—Gladys Porter.

I notice that nearly all the houses are painted. I think that is to keep them from decaying too quickly.—George H. Calder.

Under every properly-made sink, or other place for waste water to escape, there is an S-shaped pipe; this is called a "trap." It is to catch and hold water in, so as to prevent any smell coming up from the sewer.—Emerson Smith.

I noticed that they put the water pipes very low in the ground. I think it is to keep them from freezing.—Leslie Gordon.

A bumble-bee is a busy creature; it gathers honey all summer. I think that they do that so they will have something to eat in the winter, and I think they like to gather the honey for the people, too.—Julia Kent.

I notice that some stars twinkle more than others. I think it is because they are nearer to earth.—Beatrice Landsberg.

The lily is one of the early spring flowers. It has six petals, which are pale yellow, or occasionally creamy-white. The two leaves are thick and spotted. This species of lily is sometimes called the Dog-tooth Violet.—Wallace Ward.

I have noticed that some Chinawomen have very small feet. When they are about four years old they bind their feet up until they are grown up, because they think it looks pretty.—Margaret J. Heaney.

I noticed that when it is raining, the worms are all on the sidewalk or pavement. This is because the rain washes them up out of the ground.—Myrtle Pottinger.

I notice that the Horsechestnut buds are sticky on the outside. I think this is to keep the sun from drying the buds inside, and the rain from rotting it, and as well to keep the bugs out.—Tom Kershaw.

I noticed that the lamp swallows never stir when the man comes round to fix the lamp. That is because they are so used to him.—George Hodge.

I notice that a crocus is like a cup. I think that is to let the water run down the stalk so it can grow.—Beatrice Earnshaw.

I noticed that the roads are made rounded a little bit at the top. This, I think, is to shed the water so it will not gather on the top and make puddles.—H. W. Davey.

I noticed that before they varnish woodwork, they oil it. This is to fill up the cracks.—Alan Cumine.

I have noticed that the frogs stop croaking as soon as I came near the swamp in which they were in. I think this is because they are afraid of danger, and so they stop.—Stanley P. Miles.

I have noticed that the sea looks blue on fine days. I think it is because there are no clouds to cast shadows over it.—Jessie Winterburn.

I have noticed when I have been out on the water, when looking at distant objects, that I could see them double; for instance, when looking at Trial Island or Race Rocks Lighthouse, I could see one above the other. This is caused by the atmosphere, and is called a mirage.—Inez Bucknam.

in the corners, the woodwork was all smooth. Everything was made plain. I was told it was made that way so that it is easily removed.—Donna Kerr.

When walking along the sea-front, I notice that the bell on the light-buoy always rings whenever there is a fog at sea. I think this must be to tell the ships when they cannot see the light.—Marjorie Hirst.

I noticed in an American newspaper that the word "though" was spelled "tho." This I think is to make spelling easier by going by the sound.—Rene Owen.

I have observed that in front of our house, 438 Dallas Road, is a rock-buoy, and that the light goes in and out. I think it is to tell the passing ships that it is not a ship riding at anchor, but there is rock there.—Geo. Winterburn.

I observe that when a crab's claws are trapped they can't pinch, so they try putting a funny and peculiar oil. I think it is to frighten people and make them let go.—Margaret Anderson.

I observe that the telephone wires when they are stretched on poles hum. This is caused, I think, by the change of the atmosphere from warm to cold. The wind also sometimes makes them hum.—Charlie Walls.

I have noticed that when chickens put their feet forward to take a step their heads go backwards. I think this must be caused by a muscle from the leg to the head.—Norma Clarke.

Since I came to Victoria I have noticed that certain portions of Dallas Road have become narrower owing to the great force of the waves dashing against the bank and washing it away.—Forrest Kerr.

I noticed when a balloon is let go, it ascends; why not descend? The reason for its ascending is, it is lighter than the amount of air displaced by it.—Nellie Pottinger.

I noticed that the swans at Beacon Hill Park were white. I conclude from this that they were intended for northern birds where there is much snow and they can hide themselves better.—Evan Spencer.

When going to school one rainy day I noticed that many worms were lying around on the ground. I think that they came up because the ground is filled with water, and they cannot get air so they come to the surface. The next day it stopped raining and all around the ground were little deposits of earth which the worms had passed

through their systems in boring their way down.—Henry Gosse.

I observe that most telephone posts are made of cedar and that the end is painted with tar. I think this is to prevent them from rotting as quickly as others would.—Violet A. Watson.

I observed when bringing the milk up from the cellar that the saucer that had been placed over it had water-vapor in it. This was because the saucer was cooler than the surrounding air when put on.—Theresa Pollock.

I noticed on one bright, clear, sunny day when the sky was blue that it was a deeper color directly above and got paler near the horizon. I concluded from this that it had something to do with the reflection of the sun.—Muriel Harman.

While passing Belleville street, yesterday, I noticed that it was closed to traffic, and that the street was ready for the laying of bricks, but no men seemed to be at work to finish the street. Upon investigating I found that the city's contract with the mill for bricks had run out and they will not supply any more bricks at the old price.—Mary Roberts.

I observed when you breathe through your mouth on a cold day a steam condenses. This is caused by the cold air meeting the warm air and condenses it.—Fred Durick.

When a duck dives he does not get wet. I think it is because the feathers have oil on them.—Donna Heyland.

I observed while at the House of Parliament that about ten or fifteen feet from the ceiling there was a net stretched across the top of the Legislative Chamber. I suppose that is to stop the sound of the voices of the members while speaking from going too far up and getting lost.—Vivian Gordon.

As I was walking to school, I observed the branches that were put upon the boulevards to protect the young grass, were beginning to sprout. This is caused by the heat and moisture.—O. Falconer.

I observed that on the beach the snipe were almost the same color as the sand. This I think was for their protection from enemies.—A Jones.

I have noticed that most trees grow into a point at the top. I therefore concluded that when it rains the water can run down from one branch to another and each one get his share of water.—Mary Frampton.

I observed that some branches of trees on boulevards were budding and giving off green leaves although having no roots. This shows that some trees get a certain amount of water from the rain. Also that food was stored in itself.—Tom Heyland.

I observed the wild ducks that obtain the food from catching fish have a long sharp bill which is curved over at the end; and the ones that get their food from the sea weeds always have a broad flat bill. I suppose this difference is to enable them to get

The Origin of Stories

By Andrew Lang.

"It is not true, and it was not true, and heaven forbid that it ever should be true," says the girl to the robber in the fairy tale. When we think of the stories that are not true (here we may discard political stories as a theme too painful) we marvel why there are so many of them, and why they naturally fall into certain marked classes, which are found almost everywhere all over the world. M. Van Gennep has recently devoted a book to this subject, "La Formation des Legendes" (Flammarion), but neither he nor any man has solved the mystery, while I do not pretend to be the Oedipus of this riddle of the Sphinx. How do stories grow, and how are they diffused, and how are they modified? I have been told, in a smoking-room, a very terrible tale about a respected family in Blankshire: a tale which the narrator thoroughly believed in as a contemporary anecdote of private life. I said "That is the plot of Horace Walpole's play, 'The Mysterious Mother'; and Walpole got it from Howell's Letters, written in the time of Charles I., and Howell got it from —," but here the other man, dreading the lecture to which he was obviously doomed (for I was getting into Comarretti's essay on Oedipus), said "I don't care; these things keep on happening in families. History repeats itself." But he begged the question; myth, not history, repeats itself.

In another case the story was about a contemporary young lady, and I was again so pedantic as to observe that the anecdote was told by Grammont about la belle Stuart, who was so cruel to Charles II. It may or may not have been true about a lady as remarkable for her simplicity as for her beauty, but in the new case the yarn was certainly false. In early boyhood I was told a very comic story about a leading drunkard in a country place, but later I found it, word for word, in the French of Beroalde de Verville, who was facetious in the sixteenth century. Indeed, I know but one tale of this kind which is dated; it could not have been told before the Apocrypha was cut out of the Bible by the Puritans, and was due to a Cavalier wit.

There are learned legends too, believed in by the wise, such as the story that, in remote times, kings were regularly put to death at a given period; annually, triennially, or with a run of nine years, and so on. We are actually told that the King of Cnossos in Crete, when the town was as civilized as Brixton, was butchered in a cave every nine years. The cave has been dug out and the soil has been sifted, but neither royal nor any human bones have been found, only bones of oxen, goats and deer. That does not prove much either way, but there is absolutely no reason for the belief, which rests on a statement of Homer to the effect that the mythical King Mimos reigned—and then follows an adjective which nobody can translate, but which is taken, by friends of the legend, to mean "by periods of nine years," or "for nine years." About the cave not a word is said. Another example of implicit belief was the remark made by a scientific character, that the King of Tyre, in Ezekiel's time, was burned annually. For proof he cited Ezekiel xxvii. 14, "Thou hast walked up and down in the midst of the stones of fire." This hardly proved the case, as the king seems to have been none the worse. But "the stores of fire" are merely the precious stones "in Eden, the garden of God," sard, topaz, beryl, diamond; there are ten of them, mentioned in the previous verse, and in verse 17, the king, for his misdeeds, is to be ejected from his earthly paradise of prosperity. In fact, as evidence for this learned legend, I know but one case in which a barbaric king had to immolate himself at the end of twelve years, and as he was a subject king, with a suzerain over him (so the old Portuguese traveller says who tells the tale), one may suspect that reasons of state caused this violent form of superannation. No independent prince would have stood it.

M. Van Gennep thinks that all or most of our romantic stories, such as Faust, Reynard the Fox, the fables, from Aesop downwards, the "Jataka" or fables of the Buddha, Cinderella, Polyphemus the one-eyed, are unconscious thefts from the folk-tales of the world in general. The process was this, he supposes: the tales, say, Cinderella, were originally current stories by no one in particular, told from mouth to mouth. Then they were taken up by literary narrators and published. Then they descended on the people again, and were so scattered that there are more than four hundred versions of Cinderella found among races so illiterate as the Santals in India and in scores of other remote tribes. The versions have been collected and published by Miss Cox.

Here I must differ from M. Van Gennep. The literary tale of Cinderella, fairy godmother, dance at court, glass slipper and all, was published by Charles Perrault at the very end of the Seventeenth Century. The popular versions, in France, in the Gaelic-speaking Highlands, in the Lowlands, and among scores of wild remote people, were never taken from Perrault's literary version. They are full of the old savage element; there is no fairy godmother but a friendly beast, sometimes the reincarnation of a dead mother. In the same way "Beauty and the Beast," "Orpheus and Eurydice," "Jason and Medea," and all the rest of them, are literary expurgated versions of old tales, found in every quarter of the world; they did not reach the Samoans, the Zulus, the Maoris, the Red Indians, the Huasteco of Central America in the Sixteenth Century, through published literary versions

of European fairy tales or through European poets treating subjects from Greek mythology. The natives of New Guinea have a tale in which a heroic boy maltreats the other boys, who say: "You would be better employed in avenging the murders of your father and two uncles," a thing of which he has never heard. That incident is common in European folk-tales, but the people of New Guinea did not borrow it from our printed ballads, any more than all peoples have borrowed their innumerable tales of the Origin of Death from missionaries. I have never seen any missionary influence in the tales of Australian black fellows collected and translated by missionaries such as Mr. Siebert and Mr. Strehlow. On the other hand, there are cases in which Mediaeval minstrels wrote knightly romances on subjects found in folk-tales, while minstrels of lower grade turned the romances into ballads like those of King Arthur. But these ballads did not reach all the red, black and yellow men, as far as we are aware. The negro version of Orpheus and Eurydice in the United States is borrowed, apparently, from the story in the opera of "Orfeo"; the name is retained, slightly altered. But the Red Indian version, the most touching of any, and the Maori version are native in every detail, and are no more borrowed from the Greek tale than the Greek tale is borrowed from them.

M. Van Gennep says that, in the opinion of most critics, the non-moral tale (he writes "amoral") is older than the tale with a moral. But this idea, he says, is wrong; great intellectual development is necessary to the composer of a non-moral unpractical story. "Savages are, of all men, the most profoundly moral," by which he seems to mean that in all things they "drive at practice." Certainly the fables of animals have morals, as a rule, and all the stories in which courtesy and kindness are rewarded; these exist in endless numbers, in savage and civilized countries. If dodginess is moral, it is also recommended in "Brer Rabbit," and the "Odyssey," "The Shifty Lad," and "Jack the Giant Killer," and so on. How many tales turn on the punishment of impertinent curiosity? Then comes the story merely intended to amuse, but even in this you can find a moral, as well as "in the bosom of the rose," with its lesson: "Gather ye roses while ye may."

M. Van Gennep, however, thinks, if I follow him, that, in current opinion, the "conte," the romantic folk-tale, comes first. The scene is not localized, the date is "once upon a time," and the persons are not named, all this coming first in a long pedigree. Then names are given, places are assigned, the story is offered as history. This is what is called "legend"; we often call it "saga," as the Germans do. Finally, comes Myth. The scene is out of human place and time, and the actors are divine.

I do not think that many myths of gods and goddesses are exalted "contes" or popular tales. The process is rather this: First, the popular tale, as if the young adventurer, aided by a wise old woman or some such anonymous person or animal, who knows a great deal. Then the youth is put by an elephant, or a giant, or a god, or a king, on some dangerous adventures. The hostile being who insists on the lad's undertaking the adventures has a daughter or wife, usually a daughter, who helps the adventurer to succeed, and he runs away with her, or wins her hand and half the kingdom. It would be impossible to enumerate the wild, remote regions where that tale is found, without names of places or persons. In Greece it is Jason, Medea, and the Golden Fleece, or Theseus, Minos, Ariadne, and the Minotaur. In another version the strength of the hostile being who insists on the adventures lies in a stone or other object, carefully concealed, or in a golden or purple lock of his hair. The daughter betrays the secret of the adventurer. Thus while Minos is the hostile king, Theseus the adventurer, and Ariadne the daughter who helps him; in another story Minos is the adventurer, Nisus is the hostile king, and the girl who loves the adventurer is Scylla, daughter of Nisus, who betrays to the lover, Minos, that her father's strength lies in his golden lock of hair, which she cuts off, like Dalila. What has happened is that in prehistoric Greece a Sennachie, so to speak, a clan minstrel, has taken a popular tale and given to it a local habitation—Crete, Megara, Iolcos, Athens—and given heroic names to the characters. Then comes the Epic poet, Homer, who interweaves the heroes with the tale of Troy; but it is a thing too little noticed that he alone cuts all the popular fairy element—things magical, objects which contain men's lives, like the brand of Meleager, winged horses, like Pegasus, friendly talking animals, and so forth—out of the sagas as he knows them. Homer alone does this: the old poets of 800-1700 B.C., and the great Athenian dramatists, and Pindar stick to fairy properties in the fairy tales.

M. Van Gennep seems to dissent from the notion that the story, not localized and without names, is older than the pseudo-historic "saga," as of Theseus and the Minotaur, which is localized. But to prove his theory would demand an exact geographical disquisition on three or four of the most widely distributed stories, showing how, if they were once Greek or other civilized tales with names and places, they reached the ends of the earth, losing the names and places on the way.

Curate (who struggles to exist on £120 a year with wife and six children)—"We are giving up meat as a little experiment, Mrs. Dasher." Wealthy Parishioner—"Oh, yes! One can so well live on fish, poultry, game, and plenty of nourishing wines, can't one?"

HUMAN DETERIORATION

There can be no doubt that present economic and industrial conditions are tending to rapid deterioration of the race throughout the world. A young, vigorous, undeveloped nation ourselves, whose life-blood is constantly freshened by a sturdy class of immigrants, such tendency is not yet as apparent with us as with the older nations, where greater congestion and fiercer competition are rapidly bringing about decadence. Yet if existing conditions in this country are to be allowed to prevail such deterioration is undoubtedly inevitable for us, even if delayed, and it behooves us to look ahead and take preventive measures for the future accordingly. Nor does the situation admit of delay. Great Britain is today confronted by a not only numerically great but steadily increasing class of physical, mental and moral defectives of her own producing, who have in turn created problems in sociology, criminology and public health which threaten her very national existence.

It is stated that the average British recruit for the Crimean War, when England contained a large class of well-fed, sturdy yeomanry, was nearly three inches taller and nearly thirty pounds heavier than the average recruit for the Boer War, two generations later, when an undernourished, degenerate population, four out of five of which lived in cities, was found to have developed. And before the end of the latter war, in which only about 250,000 soldiers out of a population of some 35,000,000 were required, the recruiting officers had to accept as soldiers adult males only five feet tall, in spite of the fact that such undersized racial degenerates were fully recognized as lacking not only in physical strength but also in constitutional stamina and mental ballast. Statistics for the year 1906 show that the height of the average British infantry recruit for that year was 64½ inches, his weight was 123 pounds and his chest measure was 33 inches. When we compare this stunted development with Sargent's actual averages for youthful American college students, of 68 inches height, 139 pounds weight and 36.3 inches chest measure, we can appreciate that the days of the sturdy English "beefeater" are gone, and that Kipling's reference to the "thin red line of heroes" has more applications than one.

Even the German government, which requires thorough physical training in schools and gives great attention to the maintenance of a high standard of living in the industrial classes, finds a steadily decreasing percentage of German conscripts able to conform to army physical standards. Its investigations have demonstrated the fact that the larger the town the greater the proportion of male inhabitants unfit for military service, and that this unfitness materially increases with the second generation.

On our part, we must not forget that in 1800 only 4 per cent of American citizens lived in towns, while in 1900 the proportion of city dwellers was 30 per cent. Under the then more primitive conditions of life, at least an abundance of nourishment was within reach of all; but at present the cost of living has forced the large class whose wages have not proportionately advanced to give up the more expensive nutritious foods which they were formerly able to procure. Even organized labor, with its more generous wages has largely joined the present meat boycott, and it is a sad commentary on existing conditions, which it will take more than political sophistry to explain, that a large part of the body politic must deprive itself of an essential article of nourishment in order to struggle more effectively against economic conditions rapidly becoming intolerable. If it cannot justly be claimed that a large part of the American population is yet suffering from chronic malnutrition—as is the case with the British masses—still it can be safely asserted that our poorer classes are already practically on its verge. It can also be safely asserted that if present conditions are allowed to persist, the cost of living must continue to rise and the financial extremes of society become more and more widely separated. And as medical men we can not afford to remain blind to all but the practice of medicine and surgery while remedial causes are allowed to create in this country a "submerged tenth," in whom want, misery and insanitation will inevitably breed descendants degenerate from the physical, mental and moral standpoints alike. No one appreciates like the physician how the incidence of disease and recovery therefrom are largely dependent on ability to secure the reasonable comforts of life. Our hospitals, asylums and penal institutions are chiefly filled from the class of the impoverished, which by its very helplessness and degeneracy retaliates upon society at large for permitting conditions under which such human derelicts are largely produced.

To the medical profession as a whole public opinion intrusts the welfare of the race, and through this welfare the destiny of the nation, not only for the present but for the future. Let us not overlook the fact that many of its undoubted physical ills—causes of disease and death—find their origin in deep-seated economic, industrial and political conditions quite beyond the reach of drug or knife. Proper attention by us to such present conditions will have a profound effect in reducing the gravity of the problems which the physician, sociologist and statesman of the future will be called upon to solve. The reasonable well-being of all classes of citizens is a matter of fundamental medical importance which cannot be eliminated from any consideration of the physical future of the race. Such general welfare is favored by conditions which bring the greatest good to the greatest number; not by those which pile up excessive wealth for the few and increase the difficulties of actual existence for the many.—Medical Record.

The Lenten Diet

A twentieth-century Lent is a very mild form of religious restraint. With the "decay of piety" and general deterioration of bodily strength, Lenten fasting amongst Western nations has gradually developed into a mere remnant of the past. In England, especially, the conditions laid down even by the most exacting are far from severe and with the exception of those in delicate health a modern Lenten regime is, if anything, beneficial to those who adopt it. Many make considerable changes in their habits of life between Ash Wednesday and Easter Sunday. Not only Catholics, but followers of the Church of England, largely curtail their allowance of flesh meat during that period. Strangely enough, this custom, commenced from motives of piety, is frequently continued in the interests of health. The lessening of the amount of meat usually consumed leads to a variation in diet, which is in every way excellent. Quite a popular idea is to partake of meat once a day only, and the benefits derived therefrom are by no means inconsiderable. At the commencement of the Lenten season the effect on trade is most marked. All kinds of resolutions are made, luxuries are set aside (temporarily), fewer pleasures are indulged in, but, alas! such is the frailty of human nature that long before the expiration of the prescribed time many have returned to normal abits. *Facilis est descensus!* There are those who gladly welcome the spring fast as it provides a reasonable excuse for a respite from the strenuousness of entertaining and being entertained, and is likewise conducive to rest and economy.

Old English Customs

"Stock-fish" was greatly in request in bygone days. In the household accounts of Edward II, there appears an amount of £41 odd for several thousands of these. This delectable form of diet consisted of salted cod, ling, hake, and the like, and was extremely hard and tough. Not only was a considerable amount of soaking necessary before it was possible to cook it, but frequently the fish had perforce to be beaten on a stone before it would yield to the knife. In those days the means of transit were so slow that to secure fresh fish fell only to the lot of those who lived within easy reach of the sea or some favored stream.

Green vegetables were also very scarce in England as late as the Tudor period, and many of our forefathers contented themselves with cooked nettles. Sorrel and garlic were looked upon as savories, and frumenty was quite a popular dish. Dean Swift alluded to the last-named dish when he wrote, "I hate Lent, I hate different diets, and frumenty, and butter and herb porridge, and sour, devout faces of people who only put on religion for seven weeks."

Use of Fish

Fashion has much to do with the kinds of fish used in Lent. In luxurious circles salmon sole, and turbot are de rigueur as also is lobster, provided it be described as homard. The skilful chef, of course, has almost endless resources with regard to the preparation of prime fish. Few there are, however, who would partake with good grace of cod or brill at a high-class restaurant in place of the varieties accepted as correct. Yet wholesome and savoury dishes can be made from the cheaper kinds of fish. The mere fact of cheapness depreciates the value of many a good article in the estimation of a fashionable epicure. If well-cured kippers were costly they would immediately be favored by admirers of the haute-cuisine. It is open to the ordinary housewife to make many a tasty dish of the less expensive kinds of fish. Apart from boiling and frying fish can be poached, braised, grilled, cooked "au gratin"; or in butter, also described as "a la Meuniere." Braising is suitable for parge pieces, poaching for fillets and other small portions. Cooking in butter and frying are best used in the case of small specimens and slices of large fish if not too tick.

Oil is by far the best medium for the frying of fish, but care should be taken to secure the best quality of pure olive. The choice oil of Tuscany, generally described as Lucca, is the best obtainable.

Fish soups are seasonable just now. For this purpose white fish stock, prepared from the trimmings and bones of sole or whiting, onions, a little parsley and white wine, is very useful. The stock can be made in the ordinary way, the special faults to be avoided being over-dilution and excessive stewing. Haddock, herring, and mackerel may be made deliciously savory if stuffed with a mixture of chopped milt, parsley, chervil, and shallot. If liberality characterize the hostess she may allow the cook to add new-laid eggs and nutmeg. Pepper and salt are always indispensable in any combination of forcemeat. One frequently hears enthusiastic praise of the manner in which the Jewish community fry fish, and it is usually referred to as if some mystery were attached to their methods of cookery. There is in reality nothing obscure in the matter. Jews, as a rule, select the right kind of fish, use good oil, and are dexterous in the use of garlic, which, when handled clumsily, is most displeasing.

Fleshless Delicacies

Assuming abstinence from flesh meat to be the basis of Lenten penance, quite a tolerable meal can be put on the table wherein the offending element shall be omitted. Native oysters would come first on the menu. Or (one

might be content with a morsel of the real Gorgona anchovy. Following either of these a plate of bisque de homard provides an excellent soup. The next tempting item on this strictly Lenten bill of fare would give the diner a choice between salmon, sole, and turbot in any of the numerous forms used to present them. Nor must vegetable luxuries be overlooked. Asparagus, though costly, is decidedly toothsome in February and March—peas and delicate beans fresh from the hot-house are more savory than most meats—whilst green artichokes, mushrooms, and sea kale are not to be despised. If desirous of maintaining the character of the dinner in every possible particular, eggs a la religieuse are worthy of inclusion. The dessert could be varied and good, for the abstinence is still maintained, notwithstanding a moderate indulgence in grapes or pineapples, or even Pêche Melba. Liquors, of course, may be taken to taste; nor is there a ban on the choicest Havana cigars for the gentlemen, whilst even the ladies might toy with a cigarette a la Russe.

A CANADIAN SONGSTRESS

There are plenty of men who can sing falsetto, a kind of thin soprano, and many women who have more or less baritone voices in imitation of men, but Miss Dollie Toye, from Winnipeg, and now in London, is believed to be the only woman who can sing high soprano and suddenly switch off to a remarkably powerful tenor. As a tenor there is absolutely no suggestion of the female voice; she floods the hall with mighty melody such as Caruso does; in fact, while she has not probably the quality of the great Italian vocalist, the average man could well believe that he was listening to Caruso when Miss Toye is singing behind the scenes.

Those musically trained may judge of the powers of this two-voiced woman from the fact that she has acquired the phenomenal range of four half-octaves in the upper register, reaching F above high C with ease; in the lower register she goes to A below low C. This is a range never before attained, and the greatest throat experts of New York and London express the opinion that Miss Toye's case has no parallel.

A lady who possessed a man's voice was sure to have had some curious experiences, and a press representative who called upon Miss Toye at the Empire Theatre was not disappointed.

This charming young lady—she is but 23 years old—says that her double voice is a gift of nature, due to the peculiar formation of her throat, but she had to study hard and long ere she could produce the clearest of sopranos, and the richest, deepest of tenors.

"I was quite a little girl when I first discovered that I could sing like a lyric tenor, but for a time I thought nothing of it. One day at our home in Toronto my elder sister was upstairs dressing to receive her beau. I had often heard him singing, and in an impish moment I thought I would see if I could imitate him at all successfully. I was so small that my feet hardly reached the pedals of the piano, but I just managed, and sang the young man's song, 'A Starry Night.' Well, my little scheme succeeded beyond all expectations, for my sister came down in a great hurry, asking, 'Where is he?'"

"Naturally I was alone. I said that I thought he had gone out again. My sister could not understand this, and when her young man arrived she asked him why he had called so early and left so quickly. His reply that that was his first visit of the day added so much to the mystery that I owned up, for, truth to tell, my success had rather startled me."

During her visit to Europe, Miss Toye is accompanied by Miss Elsa Wyman Maxwell, who composes the singer's songs, while Miss Toye supplies the words. In this way the two ladies have produced some thirty-five ditties. "Here's to the Rose" was written, composed, rehearsed and ready for public production in half an hour.

SCORCHING AT MEALS

(Wall Street News)

Lawrence Mott, author and automobilist, condemned scorching at a dinner.

"I condemn," he said, "scorching and the scorcher, but I don't condemn the accused man hastily. Hasty condemnation is always a mistake."

"Once on a railway I got off the train for a five minute luncheon at a railway eating bar."

"There was a man beside me gobbling away, and when he finished I heard him say bitterly as he took out his purse:

"Call that a ham sandwich! It's the worst ham sandwich I ever ate. No more taste than sawdust, and so small you could hardly see it!"

"Ye've et yer ticket," said the waiter. "This here's yer ham sandwich."

Drummer—"You boasted for the school committee to get a pretty school teacher from the town. Why, you haven't any children!" Storekeeper Jason—"No, but, stranger, I had an eye on business. As soon as the pretty teacher arrived all the big boys began sneaking down here and buying hair-oil, clean colars, and sweet soap by the wholesale."